

Faktor analisis yang berhubungan dengan pelibatan pasien dalam asuhan keperawatan di masa pandemi covid-19 = Analysis factor related to patient engagement in nursing care during the covid-19 pandemic.

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Abstrak

Rumah sakit harus menetapkan regulasi dan proses untuk mendukung partisipasi atau keterlibatan pasien didalam proses asuhan. Pelibatan pasien merupakan upaya memfasilitasi keterlibatan pasien dalam proses perawatan. Adanya keterbatasan hubungan dan interaksi antara pasien dan perawat menjadi sebuah tantangan tersendiri di masa pandemi Covid-19. Pelibatan pasien dalam asuhan keperawatan di masa pandemi Covid-19 tersebut dapat dipengaruhi beberapa faktor yang berhubungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan pelibatan pasien dalam asuhan keperawatan di masa pandemi Covid-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian cross sectional terhadap 238 perawat dengan menggunakan kuesioner online. Hasil analisis bivariat menggunakan korelasi Pearson menunjukan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara fungsi manajemen kepala ruangan dan self efficacy perawat dengan pelibatan pasien dalam asuhan keperawatan ($p < 0,001$). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara karakteristik perawat ($p > 0,005$) dan keterampilan komunikasi perawat ($p = 0,919$) dengan pelibatan pasien dalam asuhan keperawatan di masa pandemi Covid-19. Perlu adanya pendidikan berkelanjutan untuk kepala ruangan terkait pelibatan pasien dalam asuhan keperawatan dan fungsi manajemen dalam pelibatan pasien.Health organization must establish regulations and processes to support patient participation or involvement in the care process. Patient engagement is an effort to facilitate patient involvement in the care process. The existence of limited relationships and interactions between patients and nurses is a challenge during the Covid-19 pandemic. Patient engagement in nursing care during the Covid-19 pandemic can be influenced by several related factors. This study aims to analyze the factors associated with patient engagement in nursing care during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study used a cross sectional study design of 238 nurses using an online questionnaire. The results of bivariate analysis using Pearson correlation showed that there was a significant relationship between the management function of head nurse and self-efficacy of nurses with patient engagement in nursing care ($p < 0.001$). There was no significant relationship between nurse characteristics ($p > 0.005$) and nurse communication skills ($p = 0.919$) with patient engagement in nursing care during the Covid-19 pandemic. There needs to be continuous education for head nurse related to patient engagement in nursing care and related to management function in patient engagement and the head nurse needs to be motivated to optimize the actuating function in patient engagement.