

Hubungan Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) dan Perilaku Caring Perawat Di Ruang Pelayanan COVID-19 = The Correlation between Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Nurse Caring Behavior in the COVID-19 Service Room

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Abstrak

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) merupakan trauma yang berulang yang dialami individu seperti keadaan kegawatdaruratan di rumah sakit dan kematian. Kepedulian merupakan inti dalam pemberian asuhan keperawatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara posttraumatic stress disorder dan perilaku caring perawat ruang pelayanan COVID-19. Perawat pelayanan ruang COVID-19 mayoritas responden berjenis kelamin perempuan 74% (n=148) dengan rata-rata usia responden 30.24 tahun. Sebanyak 104 orang (70.3%) merawat pasien COVID 19 memiliki gejala PTSD. Sedangkan caring dengan empat dimensi dimana clinical care (mean 38.90), relational care (mean 28.11), humanistic care (mean 16.91), dan comforting care (mean 13.37). Hasil uji korelasi menggunakan person product moment menunjukkan bahwa adanya hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara gejala PTSD pada perawat dengan perilaku caring di ruang pelayanan COVID-19. Hasil penelitian ini menggambarkan bahwa kondisi psikologis perawat sangat berpengaruh terhadap perilaku caringnya. Maka penting untuk melakukan asesmen rutin status psikologis perawat terutama di ruang pelayanan COVID sehingga dapat memberikan asuhan keperawatan holistik dan komprehensif bagi pasien COVID-19.

.....Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a repetitive trauma experienced by individuals such as emergency situations in hospital and death. Caring is at the core of providing nursing care. This research uses correlational descriptive with cross sectional approach. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder and the caring behavior of nurses in the COVID-19 service room. The majority of respondents who served in the COVID-19 room were female, 74% (n=148) with an average age of 30.24 years. A total of 104 people (70.3%) treating COVID-19 patients had PTSD symptoms. While caring with four dimensions where clinical care (mean 38.90), relational care (mean 28.11), humanistic care (mean 16.91), and comforting care (mean 13.37). The results of the correlation test using the person product moment show that there is a significant negative relationship between PTSD symptoms in nurses and caring behavior in the COVID-19 service room. The results of this study illustrate that the psychological condition of nurses greatly influences their caring behavior. Therefore, it is important to carry out routine assessments of the psychological status of nurses, especially in the COVID-19 service room so that they can provide holistic and comprehensive nursing care for COVID-19 patients.