

# Determinan pelaksanaan program peran serta aktif keluarga dalam perawatan diri pasien di Ruang Rawat Inap = Determinant of program active families participation in self care of in the inpatient unit in RST Dompot Dhuafa Parung Bogor

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## Abstrak

Salah satu indikator mutu pelayanan keperawatan yaitu perawatan diri. Pemberdayaan keluarga dalam program peran serta aktif keluarga dalam perawatan diri pasien di ruang rawat inap diperlukan untuk meningkatkan mutu pelayanan keperawatan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui determinan pelaksanaan program peran serta aktif keluarga dalam perawatan diri pasien di ruang rawat inap. Desain penelitian deskriptif korelasi terhadap 38 perawat pelaksana di ruang rawat inap dan 103 keluarga pasien dan pasien. Analisis data dilakukan dengan chi-square dan regresi logistik berganda.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan faktor yang berhubungan yaitu dukungan organisasi ( $p=0,009$ ), struktur organisasi ( $p=0,012$ ), komitmen organisasi ( $p=0,008$ ), penghargaan ( $p=0,007$ ), sikap keluarga pasien ( $p=0,000$ ), dan usia pasien ( $0,035$ ). Faktor yang paling dominan yaitu komitmen organisasi ( $OR=23,497$ ) dan sikap keluarga pasien ( $OR=5,920$ ). Program ini perlu dilegalkan dalam bentuk Surat Keputusan Direktur, dilanjutkan dengan sosialisasi berkelanjutan, standar prosedur operasional dan monitoring evaluasi berkelanjutan.

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One of the indicators quality nursing care is self-care. Family empowerment in Program active families participation on inpatients's self-care unit are needed to improve the quality of nursing services. This research aimed to know the determinant of the program active families participation in the care of the patient in the inpatient unit. Descriptive research design correlation with 38 nurses in the inpatient unit and 103 patient and the patient's family. Data were analyzed using chi-square and multiple logistic regression.

Results showed that the factors associated with the implementation of the program active families participation in the care of the patient are organizational support ( $p= 0.009$ ), organizational structure ( $p=0.012$ ), organizational commitment ( $p=0.008$ ), reward ( $p=0.007$ ), family attitudes ( $p= 0.000$ ), and age of the patient ( $p=0.035$ ). The most dominant factor that have associated are organizational commitment factor ( $OR = 23.497$ ) and the family attitude ( $OR = 5.920$ ). This program needs to be legalized in the form Decree of the Director, Socialization sustainable, and monitoring and evaluation.