

Validasi collaborative practice assessment tool cpat dalam konteks pelayanan kesehatan di Indonesia = Validation of collaborative practice assessment tool cpat in Indonesian healthcare setting

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Penilaian praktik kolaborasi interprofesi tenaga kesehatan penting dilakukan untuk memberikan gambaran mengenai praktik kolaborasi interprofesi bagi praktisi kesehatan dan bagi institusi pendidikan yang merencanakan pengalaman pembelajaran bagi mahasiswa profesi kesehatan. Berdasarkan telaah literatur penilaian praktik kolaborasi interprofesi dapat menggunakan Collaborative Practice Assessment Tool CPAT . Instrumen CPAT belum pernah digunakan di Indonesia sehingga perlu dilakukan validasi terlebih dahulu. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas CPAT adaptasi Bahasa Indonesia.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang untuk menilai validitas kuesioner CPAT adaptasi Bahasa Indonesia pada tenaga kesehatan. Penelitian melibatkan 304 responden tenaga medis dan kesehatan di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo dan dilaksanakan bulan Maret hingga Juni 2017. Penelitian ini melalui 3 tahap yaitu adaptasi bahasa, uji coba dan pengumpulan data untuk validasi. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis menggunakan perangkat SPSS 20.0 dengan exploratory factor analysis EFA untuk mengetahui jumlah subskala sekaligus menguji validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner.

Hasil : Sejumlah 304 kuesioner memenuhi untuk syarat analisis lebih lanjut. Hasil uji validitas konstruk ,menunjukkan hasil baik dan terdapat 3 butir pernyataan yang dihilangkan. Nilai koefisien korelasi 53 butir pernyataan > 0,3 dengan tingkat signifikansi 5 . Ekstraksi dengan metode principal component analysis dan rotasi oblimin memperoleh 8 komponen hubungan antar anggota tim; hambatan dalam tim; hubungan tim dengan masyarakat; koordinasi dan pembagian peran dalam tim; pembuatan keputusan dan manajemen konflik; kepemimpinan; misi, tujuan, sasaran; keterlibatan pasien, tanggung jawab dan otonomi . Nilai koefisien alfa kuesioner CPAT adaptasi Bahasa Indonesia sangat baik yaitu 0,916.

Kesimpulan : CPAT adaptasi Bahasa Indonesia valid dan reliabel untuk digunakan sebagai instrumen penilaian praktik kolaborasi interprofesi. Terdapat perubahan distribusi butir kuesioner pada komponen dan perbedaan komponen CPAT versi asli dan CPAT adaptasi Bahasa Indonesia. Instrumen CPAT adaptasi Bahasa Indonesia memenuhi kriteria validitas konstruk dan kriteria reliabilitas yang baik secara keseluruhan maupun setiap komponen. Kuesioner CPAT dapat digunakan lebih lanjut untuk menilai praktik kolaborasi interprofesi tenaga kesehatan di Indonesia.

<hr>Background Assessment of interprofessional collaborative practice of healthcare practitioners is important to provide an overview of current practices. The assessment is also strategic for educational institutions that plan to prepare learning experiences for medical and health professions rsquo students. A thorough literature review suggested that the Collaborative Practice Assessment Tool CPAT can be used to assess the practice of interprofessional collaboration in health setting. This instrument has not been used in

Indonesia hence, it must be validated first. The purpose of this study was to provide evidence on the validity and reliability of Indonesian adaptation of CPAT.

Method This study used cross sectional design to provide evidence on the validity and reliability of Indonesian version of CPAT questionnaire. The study involved 304 medical and healthcare practitioners at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital from March to June 2017. The study was conducted through 3 stages language adaptation, pilot study and validation study. The data was analyzed using SPSS 20.0 with exploratory factor analysis EFA to identify the number of subscales and to provide evidence of the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. **Result** A total of 304 completed questionnaires were eligible for analysis.

The results of the construct validity test was good and a total of 3 items were removed from 56 item of an original CPAT. The correlation coefficient of 53 items was 0.3 with significance level of 5 . Extraction using principal component analysis and oblimin rotation method resulted in 8 components relationships among members team barriers team relationships with community coordination and role sharing decision making and conflict management leadership, missions, meaningful purpose, goals patient involvement responsibility and autonomy . Cronbach alpha of Indonesian version of CPAT was very good 0,916.

Conclusion The Indonesian version of CPAT was valid and reliable to be used as an instrument to assess interprofessional collaborative practice of health professionals. There were some changes in the total number of items, the distribution of items to the subscales and identified subscales in Indonesian CPAT compared to the original CPAT. The Indonesian version of CPAT fulfills the criteria of construct validity and reliability of a questionnaire both as a whole set and in each subscale. The questionnaire can be used further to assess interprofessional collaboration practice of health professionals in Indonesia.