

Hubungan antara karakteristik individu dan penerapan metode asuhan keperawatan primer dengan kemampuan perawat dalam pengambilan keputusan di Unit Penyakit Dalam dan Bedah PK Sint Carolus Jakarta.

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik individu dan penerapan Metode Asuhan Keperawatan Primer dengan kemampuan perawat dalam pengambilan keputusan. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif korelasi dengan disain potong lintang (cross sectional) terhadap 124 perawat di Unit Penyakit Dalam dan Bedah PK Sint Carolus Jakarta pada tanggal 25 Juni - 4 Juli 2001.

Hasil penelitian secara signifikan menunjukkan bahwa 89,5% perawat primer mempunyai tingkat kemampuan pengambilan keputusan tinggi, dan 10,5% mempunyai kategori sedang 78,2% perawat primer mempunyai kategori baik dalam penerapan asuhan keperawatan primer dan 21,8% mempunyai kategori cukup. Variabel independen yang mempunyai hubungan signifikan dengan kemampuan perawat dalam pengambilan keputusan adalah umur, pengalaman kerja, tindakan keperawatan komprehensif, otonomi pengambilan keputusan, dan komunikasi antar perawat. Dari variabel dependen tersebut sebagai prediktor yang paling besar pengaruhnya terhadap kemampuan perawat dalam pengambilan keputusan adalah komunikasi antar perawat.

Daftar Pustaka 51 (1975-2001)

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The Relationship Between Individual Characteristic And Implementation of Primary Nursing Care Method With Nurse's Capability to Make Decision at Medical and Surgical Unit of Sint Carolus Health Service Institution Jakarta. The main purpose of the research is going to acquire information about the relationship between individual characteristics and the implementation of primary nursing methods towards nurses ability to make decision. This descriptive correlation research with cross sectional designed was conducted toward 124 nurses at medical and surgical unit of Sint Carolus Hospital, Jakarta from June 25 until July 04, 2001.

Results indicated that significantly, 89.5% of primary nurses had a high level category of making decisions, and the rest (10.5%) had an intermediate one; 78.2% of primary nurses had a good category in implementing primary nursing methods and 21.8% were in sufficient category. Independent variables that had significant relationship with nurses ability to make decision were age, working experience, comprehensiveness 1 the depth of nursing intervention, autonomous decision making and communication among nurses. According to

variables independent, the most influential predictor on nurses' ability to make decision was communication among nurses.

Bibliography 51 (1975-2001