

Efektivitas Model Supervisi Klinis Menggunakan Alat Bantu Teknologi Informasi Berbasis Motivasi Dan Efikasi Diri (Time) Terhadap Kompetensi Perawat Dalam Keamanan Obat = The Effectiveness of the clinical supervision model using information technology tools based on motivation and self-efficacy (TIME) on the competence of nurses in drug safety

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Supervisi klinis merupakan komponen penting dari jaminan kualitas dan kerangka tata kelola klinis dalam organisasi perawatan kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan model supervisi klinis menggunakan alat bantu teknologi informasi berbasis motivasi dan efikasi diri (TIME) terhadap kompetensi perawat dalam keamanan obat. Metode: Desain penelitian mixed method riset (kualitatif dan kuantitatif). Sampel: Kepala ruangan, perawat primer dan perawat pelaksana sebanyak 132 perawat. Hasil: tahap 1: studi kualitatif didapatkan 7 tema. Dukungan dalam efektivitas model, tahap 2: pengembangan model supervisi klinis “TIME”, model dan kurikulum, buku kerja dan buku evaluasi. Sistem aplikasi supervisi klinis “TIME”. Hasil user acceptance test (UAT) nilai rata - rata keberterimaan pelaksanaan 86% yang berarti sangat diterima. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perubahan yang bermakna uji efektivitas model sebelum dan sesudah intervensi model dengan p value < 0,05. Setelah intervensi model kompetensi perawat dalam keamanan obat terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol terkait kompetensi perawat dalam keamanan obat dengan p value < 0,05. Terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik perawat dalam hal usia, tingkat pendidikan, masa kerja dan intervensi model terhadap kompetensi perawat dalam keamanan obat dengan p value < 0,05. Faktor yang paling dominan berpengaruh adalah intervensi model supervisi klinis “TIME” terhadap kompetensi perawat dalam keamanan obat dengan p value < 0,05. Kesimpulan: Model supervisi klinis “TIME” dapat diimplementasikan pada tatanan pelayanan keperawatan sehingga dapat meningkatkan kompetensi perawat dalam keamanan obat.

.....Background: Clinical supervision is an important component of the quality assurance and clinical governance framework in healthcare organizations. This study aims to develop a clinical supervision model using information technology tools based on motivation and self-efficacy (TIME) on nurse competency in drug safety. Methods: Mixed method research design (qualitative and quantitative). Sample: Head of room, primary nurse and implementing nurse as many as 132 nurses. Result: stage 1: qualitative study found 7 themes. Support in the effectiveness of the model, stage 2: development of the “TIME” clinical supervision model, model and curriculum, workbooks and evaluation books. “TIME” clinical supervision application system. The results of the user acceptance test (UAT) average value of 86% acceptance which means very acceptable. The results showed that there was a significant change in the effectiveness test of the model before and after the model intervention with a p value <0.05. After the intervention of the nurse competency model in drug safety, there was a significant difference between the intervention group and the control group regarding nurse competence in drug safety with a p value <0.05. There is a relationship between the characteristics of nurses in terms of age, education level, years of service and model interventions on the

competence of nurses in drug safety with a p value <0.05 . The factor that has the most dominant influence is the intervention of the clinical supervision model "TIME" on the competence of nurses in drug safety with a p value <0.05 . Conclusion: The "TIME" clinical supervision model can be implemented in nursing service settings so that it can increase nurse competency in drug safety.