

Efektivitas Model Pembelajaran Klinis "MiLA" terhadap Missed Nursing Care Di Rumah Sakit = Effectiveness of MiLA Clinical Learning Model on Missed Nursing Care in Hospitals

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Abstrak

Kejadian missed nursing care masih tinggi di seluruh dunia. Missed nursing care dapat berdampak terhadap kualitas asuhan keperawatan dan keselamatan pasien. Pengembangan profesional berkelanjutan perawat merupakan salah satu sarana bagi perawat dalam melakukan pembelajaran klinis di ruangan salah satunya sebagai upaya pencegahan missed nursing care di ruang rawat inap. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan model pembelajaran klinis terhadap missed nursing care. Desain penelitian riset terdiri 3 tahap penelitian. Tahap 1 merupakan studi eksplorasi yang dilakukan dengan desain mixed method dengan pendekatan kualitatif fenomenologi dan kuantitatif deskriptif cross sectional. Hasil tahap 1 didapatkan 7 tema, sementara hasil kuantitatif menunjukkan gambaran missed nursing care dan faktor - faktor yang berkaitan pengembangan profesional berkelanjutan. Tahap 2 pengembangan model berdasarkan teori quality of health care model Donabedian, caring Swanson dan Social learning teori Bandura. Hasil pengembangan model tahap 3 didapatkan model yang meliputi 3 komponen yaitu Motivasi, Kepemimpinan dan Aktivitas pembelajaran klinis. Hasil penelitian tahap evaluasi didapatkan perbedaan yang signifikan kompetensi perawat dalam pencegahan missed nursing care sebelum dan sesudah implementasi model pembelajaran "MiLA" ($p\text{-value}=0,001, : 0,05$). Model ini disarankan untuk digunakan sebagai salah satu upaya meningkatkan kualitas asuhan keperawatan, dan upaya pencegahan missed nursing care di rumah sakit.

.....The incidence of missed nursing care is still high worldwide. Missed nursing care can impact the quality of nursing care and patient safety. Continuous professional development of nurses is one of the means for nurses to conduct clinical learning in the room, one of which is an effort to prevent missed nursing care in the inpatient room. This study aims to develop a clinical learning model for missed nursing care. The research design consisted of three stages of research. Phase 1 is an exploratory study conducted with a mixed-methods design with a phenomenological qualitative approach and cross-sectional descriptive quantitative. The results of stage 1 obtained seven themes, while the quantitative results showed an overview of missed nursing care and factors related to continuing professional development. Stage 2 model development is based on Donabedian's quality of health care model, Swanson's caring theory, and Bandura's social learning theory. The results of stage 3 model development obtained a model that includes three components, namely motivation, leadership, and clinical learning activities. The results of the evaluation phase of the study found significant differences in nurse competence in preventing missed nursing care before and after the implementation of the "MiLA" learning model ($p\text{-value} = 0.001, = 0.05$). This model is recommended to be used in an effort to improve the quality of nursing care and prevent missed nursing care in hospitals.