



Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 menyebabkan tantangan praktis dan psikologis bagi tenaga kesehatan secara global, termasuk di Indonesia. Penelitian ini untuk memahami bagaimana dinamika fleksibilitas psikologis tenaga kesehatan yang bekerja di ICU COVID-19. Delapan partisipan di salah satu rumah sakit di Yogyakarta terlibat dalam wawancara semi-terstruktur pada bulan Mei-Juli 2021. Partisipan dipilih melalui *self-report questionnaire* menggunakan skala HADS dan AAQ-II. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis* (IPA). Empat tema utama yang dihasilkan berupa proses yang membantu memahami dinamika fleksibilitas psikologis: (1) ancaman terhadap sumber daya individu, (2) penerimaan terhadap perawatan pasien COVID-19, (3) terhubung dengan situasi saat ini, dan (4) perilaku berbasis nilai. Tenaga kesehatan melakukan evaluasi fusi kognitif, sehingga muncul konsep diri profesional dan terlibat sepenuhnya dalam perawatan. Kontak dengan lingkungan ini memunculkan perasaan lebih terhubung dalam situasi pandemi. Pada akhirnya, hal ini mendorong tenaga kesehatan komitmen atas tindakan melalui nilai personal mereka yang telah berkembang. Fleksibilitas psikologis tidak terjadi secara otomatis, proses ini bersifat mencair (*fluid*) atau proses bolak-balik. Penelitian ini juga menemukan sumber penguatan dan strategi coping pada tenaga kesehatan selama bekerja di ICU COVID-19. Temuan ini dibahas menggunakan literatur yang relevan dan mendiskusikan implikasi klinis, keterbatasan metodologi dan arah untuk penelitian selanjutnya.

Kata kunci: Fleksibilitas psikologis; tenaga kesehatan; COVID-19; perawatan pasien

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic poses practical and psychological challenges for health workers globally, including in Indonesia. This research is to understand how the dynamics of the psychological flexibility of health workers working in the COVID-19 ICU. Eight participants at a hospital in Yogyakarta were involved in semi-structured interviews in May-July 2021. Participants were selected through a self-report questionnaire using the HADS and AAQ-II scales. Data were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). The four main themes generated are processes that help understand the dynamics of psychological flexibility: (1) threats to individual resources, (2) acceptance of COVID-19 patient care, (3) connecting with the current situation, and (4) values-based behavior. . Health professionals conduct cognitive fusion evaluations, so that a professional self-concept emerges and is fully



involved in care. This contact with the environment gives rise to a feeling of being more connected in a pandemic situation. Ultimately, this encourages health professionals to commit to action through their evolving personal values. Psychological flexibility does not occur automatically, this process is fluid or a back and forth process. This study also found sources of strengthening and coping strategies for health workers while working in the COVID-19 ICU. These findings are discussed using the relevant literature and discuss clinical implications, methodological limitations and directions for future research.

Keyword: Psychological flexibility; healthcare workers; COVID-19; patient care