

**PENGARUH PELATIHAN PALIATIF *HEMOCARE*
TERHADAP *SELF-EFFICACY* DAN KESIAPAN KADER KESEHATAN
BERFOKUS PADA PEMENUHAN KEBUTUHAN SEHARI-HARI
PASIEN PALIATIF DI SLEMAN DIY**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Keterlibatan kader kesehatan diperlukan untuk membantu menyiapkan keluarga dalam merawat pasien paliatif. *Self-efficacy* dan kesiapan kader dibutuhkan dalam membantu keluarga pasien paliatif. *Self-efficacy* dan kesiapan kader dalam menerapkan paliatif *homecare* dapat meningkatkan salah satunya dengan adanya pemberian suatu pelatihan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengukur adanya pengaruh pelatihan paliatif *homecare* terhadap *self-efficacy* dan kesiapan kader kesehatan berfokus pada pemenuhan kebutuhan sehari-hari pasien paliatif

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *Quasi Experimental* dengan rancangan *nonequivalent pretest-repeated posttest with control group design*. Pada penelitian ini subjek dibagi menjadi dua kelompok. Subjek penelitian ini merupakan kader kesehatan di Desa Banyuraden dan Desa Nogotirto. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* berjumlah 72 kader. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner *general self-efficacy scale* (GSES) dan kuesioner kesiapan kader. Uji hipotesis menggunakan uji *Unpaired t-test*, uji *Mann-whitney*, uji *Friedman test* dan uji *Cohen's d effect size*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan rerata *self-efficacy* dan kesiapan kader antara kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol dengan nilai $p > 0,05$. Hasil uji beda rerata *self-efficacy* kader dalam penerapan paliatif *homecare* pada kelompok intervensi diperoleh nilai $p = 0,022$ ($p < 0,05$) sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol diperoleh nilai $p = 0,26$ ($p < 0,05$). Hasil uji beda rerata kesiapan kader dalam penerapan paliatif *homecare* pada kelompok intervensi diperoleh nilai $p = 0,009$ ($p < 0,05$) sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol diperoleh nilai $p = 0,012$ ($p < 0,05$). Hasil uji efek intervensi diperoleh nilai $d < 0,2$ baik pada kelompok intervensi maupun kelompok kontrol sehingga pengaruh intervensi termasuk dalam kriteria sangat kecil.

Kesimpulan: Pada penelitian ini pemberian pelatihan paliatif *homecare* berpengaruh sangat kecil terhadap *self-efficacy* dan kesiapan kader kesehatan dalam penerapan paliatif *homecare* yang berfokus pada pemenuhan kebutuhan sehari-hari pasien paliatif.

Kata kunci: pelatihan paliatif *homecare*, *self-efficacy*, kesiapan, kader kesehatan

**EFFECT OF HOMECARE PALLIATIVE TRAINING
ON SELF-EFFICACY AND READINESS OF HEALTH CADRES
FOCUSING IN FULFILLMENT OF DAILY NEEDS
PALLIATIVE PATIENTS IN SLEMAN DIY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The involvement of health cadres is needed to help prepare families in caring for palliative patients. Self-efficacy and cadre readiness are needed in helping palliative patient families. Self-efficacy and cadre readiness in implementing homecare palliative can increase one of them by providing a training.

Objectives: Measuring the influence of homecare palliative training on self-efficacy and the readiness of health cadres focuses on meeting the daily needs of palliative patients

Method: This study is a Quasi Experimental study with a nonquivalent pretest-repeated posttest with control group design. In this study, the subjects were divided into two groups. The subject of this study was a health cadre in Banyuraden Village and Nogotirto Village. Sample selection using purposive sampling amounted to 72 cadres. The research instruments used a general self-efficacy scale (GSES) questionnaire and a cadre readiness questionnaire. Hypothesis test using Unpaired t-test, Mann-whitney test, Friedman test and Cohen's d effect size test.

Results: The results showed that there was no difference in the average self-efficacy and readiness of cadres between the intervention group and the control group with $p > 0.05$. The results of the test of differences in the average self-efficacy of cadres in the palliative application of homecare in the intervention group obtained a value of $p = 0.022$ ($p < 0.05$) while in the control group a value of $p = 0.26$ ($p < 0.05$) was obtained. The results of the test of differences in the average readiness of cadres in the application of homecare palliatives in the intervention group obtained a value of $p = 0.009$ ($p < 0.05$) while in the control group a value of $p = 0.012$ ($p < 0.05$) was obtained. The results of the intervention effect test obtained a value of $d < 0.2$ in both the intervention group and the control group so that the influence of the intervention was included in the criteria very small.

Conclusion: In this study, the provision of homecare palliative training had a very small effect on the self-efficacy and readiness of health cadres in the application of palliative homecare which focused on meeting the daily needs of palliative patients.

Keywords: homecare palliative training, self-efficacy, readiness, health cadres