

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Dalam perawatan paliatif, klien perawat tidak hanya pasien namun juga keluarganya. Perawat banyak berinteraksi dengan keluarga, sehingga memungkinkan perawat untuk mengobservasi kebutuhan keluarga yang mungkin belum terpenuhi. Salah satu aktivitas yang dapat dilakukan untuk meningkatkan perawatan yaitu aktivitas yang berkaitan dengan komunikasi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran aktivitas komunikasi perawat dengan keluarga dari pasien yang membutuhkan perawatan paliatif selama hospitalisasi dan perbedaan tiap kelompok usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, masa bekerja perawat, dan pengalaman dalam perawatan paliatif pada setiap aktivitas komunikasi.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif non-eksperimental dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Sampel penelitian ini yaitu perawat yang pernah melakukan perawatan paliatif di IRNA 1 RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Besar sampel sebanyak 113 perawat. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner NACF (*Nurse Activities for Communicating with Families*) dan analisis menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil: Aktivitas komunikasi dan dukungan umum dilakukan oleh 82 – 100 (72,6% – 97,3%) perawat, sedangkan aktivitas komunikasi dan dukungan kebutuhan budaya serta aktivitas dukungan tambahan dilakukan oleh 52 – 66 (46% – 58,4%) perawat. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada kelompok usia, pendidikan, masa bekerja, dan pengalaman perawatan paliatif, namun tidak ada perbedaan pada kelompok jenis kelamin, pada aktivitas komunikasi yang berkaitan dengan harapan keluarga saat pertemuan dengan dokter, kebutuhan spiritual, kebersamaan keluarga, dan kenyamanan pasien.

Kesimpulan: Aktivitas komunikasi dan dukungan umum merupakan aktivitas yang paling banyak dilakukan perawat, sedangkan aktivitas komunikasi dan dukungan kebutuhan budaya, serta aktivitas dukungan tambahan belum banyak dilakukan dan perlu ditingkatkan.

Kata Kunci: Aktivitas Komunikasi, Perawat, Keluarga Pasien, Perawatan Paliatif

ABSTRACT

Background: *In palliative care, nursing clients are not only patients but also their families. Nurses interact a lot with families, allowing nurses to observe family needs that may not be met. One of the activities that can be done to improve care is activity related to communication.*

Objective: *To find out the description of the communication activities of nurses with the families of patients who need palliative care during hospitalization and the differences in each age group, gender, education level, nurse's tenure, and experience in palliative care in each communication activity.*

Methods: *Quantitative research with a non-experimental descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. Samples were taken by consecutive sampling technique. The sample of this study were nurses who had performed palliative care at IRNA 1 RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The sample size is 113 nurses. Data collection used the NACF (Nurse Activities for Communicating with Families) questionnaire and analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis.*

Results: *General communication and support activities were carried out by 82 – 100 (72.6% – 97.3%) nurses, while communication and cultural needs support activities and additional support activities were carried out by 52 – 66 (46% – 58.4%) nurse. There were significant differences in the age group, education, years of service, and experience of palliative care, but there were no differences in the sex group, in communication activities related to family expectations when meeting with the doctor, spiritual needs, family togetherness, and patient comfort.*

Conclusion: *Communication and general support activities are activities that are mostly carried out by nurses, while communication activities and support for cultural needs, as well as additional support activities have not been carried out much and need to be improved.*

Keywords: *Communication Activity, Nurse, Patient's Family, Palliative Care*