

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Dalam penerapan *patient- and family- centered care*, pasien dan keluarga hendaknya diberdayakan aktif dan memiliki peranan yang setara dalam perawatan kesehatan. Keterlibatan keluarga memiliki dampak langsung dan positif terhadap hasil perawatan pasien. Sikap perawat terhadap keluarga memegang peranan penting, karena sikap dapat mempengaruhi bagaimana perawat dan anggota keluarga berperan dalam perawatan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sikap perawat terhadap keterlibatan keluarga pasien dalam pelaksanaan PFCC di RSA UGM.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada rentang bulan Oktober – November 2022. Sebanyak 88 perawat yang bekerja di ruang rawat inap RSA UGM mengisi kuesioner demografi dan 26 item kuesioner *Families Importance to Nursing Care - Nurses' Attitudes* (FINC-NA) versi Bahasa Indonesia.

Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas perawat memiliki sikap yang mendukung; 86,4% pada subskala Fam-RNC, 85,2% pada subskala Fam-CP, 87,5% pada subskala Fam-B, dan 83% pada subskala Fam-OR. Karakteristik demografi meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, agama, status pernikahan, pendidikan terakhir, jenis/kelas ruangan, pengalaman bekerja di luar RSA, dan pengalaman mengikuti pelatihan PFCC tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik dengan sikap perawat terhadap keterlibatan keluarga.

Kesimpulan: Sikap perawat di ruang rawat inap RSA UGM mendukung terhadap keterlibatan keluarga. Tidak ditemukan variabel yang memiliki hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik pada penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: keterlibatan keluarga, perawat, rawat inap, sikap

ABSTRACT

Background: In implementing patient- and family-centered care, patients and families should be actively empowered and have an equal role in health care. Family involvement has a direct and positive impact on patient care outcomes. The nurse's attitude towards the family plays an important role, because attitudes can influence how nurses and family members play a role in care.

Objective: This study aims to determine the attitude of nurses towards the involvement of the patient's family in the implementation of PFCC at RSA UGM.

Method: This research is a descriptive quantitative study with a cross sectional design. The research was carried out in the period from October to November 2022. A total of 88 nurses working in inpatient rooms at RSA UGM filled out the demographic questionnaire and 26 items of the Indonesian version of the Families Importance to Nursing Care - Nurses' Attitudes (FINC-NA) questionnaire.

Result: The results show that the majority of nurses have a supportive attitude; 86.4% on the Fam-RNC subscale, 85.2% on the Fam-CP subscale, 87.5% on the Fam-B subscale, and 83% on the Fam-OR subscale. Demographic characteristics including age, gender, religion, marital status, last education, type/class of room, experience of working outside RSA, and experience of attending PFCC training did not have a statistically significant relationship with nurses' attitudes towards family involvement.

Conclusion: Nurses in RSA UGM have supportive attitudes towards family involvement. No variables were found that had a statistically significant relation in this study.

Keywords: attitude, family involvement, inpatient, nurses