

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Tingginya angka kematian di area kritis, diperlukan perawatan pasien dengan kondisi kritis dan sudah mendekati ajal dengan perawatan menjelang ajal. Perawat harus memiliki ilmu pengetahuan dan sikap *caring* dalam perawatan menjelang ajal dalam upaya peningkatan status derajat kesehatan dan kualitas perawatan pasien menjelang ajal

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan dan sikap perawat terhadap perawatan menjelang ajal di ICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: merupakan penelitian deskriptif survei dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perawat di ruang ICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, dengan jumlah sampel 90 perawat. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah formulir sosiodemografi, kuesioner *RN End of Life Survey* untuk mengukur tingkat pengetahuan, dan kuesioner *Frommelt's Attitude Toward Care of the Dying* (FATCOD) versi Bahasa Indonesia untuk mengukur sikap. Analisis data menggunakan uji univariat.

Hasil: tingkat pengetahuan perawat terhadap perawatan menjelang ajal menunjukkan 64,4 % dalam kategori baik, 54,4 % perawat memiliki sikap negatif terhadap perawatan menjelang ajal

Kesimpulan: Lebih dari separuh perawat memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, tetapi lebih dari separuh responden memiliki sikap negatif terhadap perawatan menjelang ajal.

Kata Kunci: ICU, pengetahuan, sikap, perawat, perawatan menjelang ajal

ABSTRACT

Background The high mortality rate in critical areas requires the care of patients with critical ill and end of life. ICU nurses have an important role in providing end of life care. Nurses must have knowledge and a caring attitude in end-of-life care to improve the health status and quality of care for end of life.

Objectives: aim of this study was to describe nurses' knowledge and attitudes towards end-of-life care in the ICU Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta

Methods: is a descriptive survey research using total sampling technique. The population in this study were nurses in the ICU Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta, with a total sample of 90 nurses. The research instruments used were a sociodemographic form, the RN End of Life Survey questionnaire to measure the level of knowledge, and the Indonesian version of Frommelt's Attitude Toward Care of the Dying (FATCOD) questionnaire to measure attitudes. Data analysis used univariate tests.

Results: the level of knowledge of nurses towards end-of-life care showed 64.4 % in the good category, 54.4% of nurses have a negative attitude towards end-of-life care

Conclusion: more than half of the nurses have good knowledge, but more than half of the respondents have a negative attitude toward end-of-life care

Keywords: attitude, end-of-life care, ICU, knowledge, nurses