

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pelayanan *patient and family centered care* melibatkan banyak pihak seperti tenaga kesehatan, pasien, serta keluarga. Pandemi COVID-19 yang terjadi menjadi salah satu ancaman peran keluarga tidak optimal terhadap pelayanan PFCC. Penting untuk secara tepat mengukur peran keluarga dalam pelaksanaan PFCC selama pandemi COVID-19 agar keluarga dapat berperan secara optimal meskipun dalam situasi pandemi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur peran keluarga dalam pelaksanaan PFCC pada masa pandemi COVID-19 di ruang rawat inap RSA UGM

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* yang dilaksanakan pada rentang Januari - Februari 2023. Sebanyak 73 anggota keluarga yang menunggu pasien di ruang rawat inap mengisi 24 item kuesioner *Family Centered Care Assessment for Families* (FCCA-F) yang dibuat oleh Family Voices dan telah ditranslasi versi Bahasa Indonesia.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa keluarga berperan dalam pelaksanaan PFCC dengan rata-rata skor 75,62 yang menunjukkan kategori tinggi; 27,93 pada domain peran sebagai tim pembuat keputusan; 28,52 pada domain peran sebagai pemberi dukungan; dan 19,16 pada domain peran sebagai *family-to-family and peer support*. karakteristik demografi meliputi hubungan keluarga dan pasien BPJS/non BPJS memiliki hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik dengan peran keluarga terhadap pelaksanaan PFCC.

Kesimpulan: Keluarga berperan baik sebagai tim pemberi keputusan dan pemberi dukungan, namun masih kurang berperan sebagai *family-to-family and peer support*. Ditemukan dua variabel yang memiliki hubungan bermakna secara statistik pada penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: *patient-family centered care*, peran, keluarga

ABSTRACT

Background: Patient and family centered care services involve many parties such as health workers, patients, and families. The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred has become one of the threats that the role of the family is not optimal for PFCC services. It is important to accurately measure the role of the family in implementing the PFCC during the COVID-19 pandemic so that the family can play an optimal role even in a pandemic situation.

Objective: This study aims to measure the role of the family in implementing PFCC during the COVID-19 pandemic in the UGM RSA inpatient ward

Method: This study used a descriptive quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach which was carried out in the range January - February 2023. A total of 73 family members waiting for patients in the inpatient room filled out 24 items of the Family Centered Care Assessment for Families (FCCA-F) questionnaire made by Family Voices and the Indonesian version has been translated.

Result: The results of this study indicate that the family plays a role in implementing the PFCC with an average score of 75.62 which indicates a high category; 27.93 in the role domain as a decision-making team; 28.52 in the role domain as a support provider; and 19.16 in the role domain as family-to-family and peer support. Demographic characteristics including family relationships and BPJS/non BPJS patients have a statistically significant relationship with the role of the family in the implementation of PFCC.

Conclusion: The family has a good role as a decision-making team and a support provider, but it still lacks a role as family-to-family and peer support. Two variables were found that had a statistically significant relationship in this study.

Keywords: patient-family centered care, role, family