

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Intensi perawat dalam melakukan pertolongan henti jantung penting dimiliki guna mempercepat reaksi pertolongan ketika terdapat pasien dengan henti jantung. Menurut *theory planned of behavior*, faktor yang mempengaruhi intensi diperlukan paparan informasi dan pengalaman. Maka dari itu pelatihan pertolongan henti jantung metode bauran dapat dilakukan sebagai upaya untuk meningkatkan intensi perawat.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan pertolongan henti jantung metode bauran terhadap intensi perawat RSA UGM dalam melakukan pertolongan henti jantung.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian quasi eksperimental dengan pendekatan kuantitatif menggunakan rancangan *pretest-posttest one group design*. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah perawat bangsal RSA UGM sebanyak 41 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner intensi bantuan hidup dasar yang diisi oleh responden sebanyak dua kali, yaitu *pre* dan *post*. Analisis penelitian ini menggunakan *paired sample t-test* untuk mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan pertolongan henti jantung metode bauran terhadap intensi pertolongan henti jantung sebelum dan sesudah pelatihan.

Hasil: Rata-rata intensi perawat dalam melakukan pertolongan henti jantung sebelum pelatihan sebesar 110,6 (kategori tinggi) dan setelah pelatihan menjadi 115,34 (kategori tinggi). Hasil uji *paired sample t-test* adalah 0,13 yang mana $p > 0,05$ maka perbedaan nilai *pre-test* dan *post-test* tidak signifikan secara statistik dan hipotesis tidak diterima.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada pengaruh antara pelatihan pertolongan henti jantung metode bauran terhadap intensi perawat dalam melakukan pertolongan henti jantung.

Kata Kunci: Intensi Perawat, Metode bauran, Pelatihan pertolongan henti jantung

ABSTRACT

Background: The intention of nurses to provide assistance during cardiac arrest is crucial for accelerating response time when a patient experiences cardiac arrest. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior, exposure to information and experience are factors influencing intention. Therefore, blended learning-based cardiac arrest assistance training can be implemented to improve nurses' intentions. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine the effect of blended learning-based cardiac arrest assistance training on the intention of RSA UGM nurses to provide cardiac arrest assistance.

Method: This quasi-experimental study employed a quantitative approach with a pretest-posttest one-group design. The respondents in this study were 41 ward nurses from RSA UGM. The study utilized a basic life support intention questionnaire, which was completed by the respondents twice: pre-training and post-training. Data analysis was conducted using a paired sample t-test to examine the effect of blended cardiac arrest assistance training on the intention to provide cardiac arrest assistance before and after the training.

Result: The average intention score of nurses to provide cardiac arrest assistance increased from 110 before the training to 115 after the training. The result of the paired sample t-test is 0.13, where $p > 0.05$, indicating that the difference in pre-test and post-test scores is not statistically significant, and the hypothesis is not accepted.

Conclusion: Blended learning-based cardiac arrest assistance training did not significantly affect nurses' intentions to provide cardiac arrest assistance.

Keywords: Nurse's Intention, Blended Learning, Cardiac Arrest Assistance Training