

INTISARI PENELITIAN

Latar Belakang: Hospitalisasi pada anak memiliki dampak psikologis. *Atraumatic care* merupakan tindakan terapeutik untuk mencegah trauma hospitalisasi. Perawat dengan tingkat *self-compassion* dan motivasi kerja yang tidak adekuat dapat memengaruhi kinerja dalam pelayanan *atraumatic care*.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara *self-compassion* dan motivasi kerja perawat dengan penerapan *atraumatic care* pada anak selama hospitalisasi

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Partisipan pada penelitian ini adalah 53 perawat dan 53 pengasuh utama anak di ruang rawat inap anak RSUP Dr. Sardjito (jumlah sampel 106). Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner *self-compassion scale* versi Bahasa Indonesia (SCS), *the multidimensional work motivation* versi Bahasa Indonesia (MWMS), dan kuesioner penerapan *atraumatic care*. Analisis penelitian menggunakan uji korelasi *Gamma* dan uji korelasi *Somers' d*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 73.6% perawat memiliki tingkat *self-compassion* tinggi, 77.4% perawat memiliki motivasi kerja sedang, dan 96.2% perawat telah menerapkan perawatan *atraumatic care* dengan baik. Nilai korelasi antara *self-compassion* dan penerapan *atraumatic care* -0.086 dan tingkat signifikan (p) = 0.156. Nilai korelasi antara motivasi kerja dan penerapan *atraumatic care* 0.167 dan tingkat signifikan (p) = 0.589.

Kesimpulan: *Self-compassion* dan motivasi kerja perawat tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan penerapan *atraumatic care* pada anak selama hospitalisasi

Kata kunci: *self-compassion*, motivasi kerja, perawat, *atraumatic care*

ABSTRACT

Background: Hospitalization in children has a psychological impact. Atraumatic care is a therapeutic action to prevent hospitalization trauma. Nurses with inadequate levels of self-compassion and work motivation can affect performance in atraumatic care services.

Objective: To determine the relationship between self-compassion and nurses' work motivation and the application of atraumatic care in children during hospitalization

Method: This is a cross-sectional designed quantitative analytical research. The participants were nurses and primary caregivers of children in the pediatric inpatient room of Dr. Sardjito Hospital, each of which amounted to 53 people. Data collection was conducted using the Indonesian version of the self-compassion scale questionnaire (SCS), the Indonesian version of the multidimensional work motivation (MWMS), and the questionnaire on the application of atraumatic care. The research analysis used the Gamma correlation and the Somers'd correlation test.

Result: 73.6% of nurses had a high level of self-compassion, 77.4% of nurses had moderate work motivation, and 96.2% of nurses had implemented atraumatic care well. The correlation value between self-compassion and the application of atraumatic care was -0.086 and the significant level (p) = 0.156. The correlation value between work motivation and the application of atraumatic care was 0.167 and the significant level (p) = 0.589.

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between self-compassion and nurses' work motivation with the application of atraumatic care in children during hospitalization.

Keywords: self-compassion, work motivation, nurse, atraumatic care