

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Hospitalisasi dapat mempengaruhi kondisi fisik dan psikologis anak. *Atraumatic care* menjadi salah satu pendekatan untuk mencegah dampak hospitalisasi pada anak. Perilaku perawat dalam *atraumatic care* penting untuk diterapkan. Namun, berdasarkan penelitian sebelumnya, penerapan *atraumatic care* oleh perawat masih kurang baik. Dengan demikian, perlu penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berkontribusi dalam penerapan *atraumatic care*. Penerapan *atraumatic care* dapat dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan, lama kerja perawat, dan pengalaman pelatihan perawat.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan *atraumatic care* perawat, lama kerja dan pelatihan perawat dengan penerapan *atraumatic care* pada anak selama hospitalisasi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif analitik korelasi dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 53 perawat dan 53 pengasuh utama pasien anak ruang INSKA RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan instrumen berupa kuesioner pengetahuan dari penelitian Nurcahyani (2013) dan instrumen penerapan *atraumatic care* dari penelitian Utami (2012). Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji korelasi *Pearson* dan uji *Independent t test*.

Hasil: Hasil uji korelasi *Pearson* menunjukkan koefisien (p) sebesar 0,139 untuk hubungan antara pengetahuan perawat dengan penerapan *atraumatic care* dan koefisien (p) sebesar 0,933 untuk hubungan antara lama kerja perawat dengan penerapan *atraumatic care*. Serta hasil uji *Independent t test* menunjukkan koefisien (p) sebesar 0,157 untuk hubungan antara pengalaman pelatihan dengan penerapan *atraumatic care*.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan, lama kerja, dan pelatihan perawat dengan penerapan *atraumatic care*.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan, lama kerja, pelatihan, *atraumatic care*, hospitalisasi

ABSTRACT

Background: Hospitalization can affect the physical and psychological condition of children. Atraumatic care is one approach to prevent the impact of hospitalization on children. Nurses' behavior in atraumatic care is important to implement. However, based on previous studies, the implementation of atraumatic care by nurses is still lacking. Thus, research is needed to determine the factors that contribute to the implementation of atraumatic care. The implementation of atraumatic care can be influenced by knowledge, length of service of nurses, and training experience of nurses.

Objective: To determine the relationship between knowledge, length of work, and training of nurses with the implementation of atraumatic care in children during hospitalization.

Method: This study is a quantitative analytical correlation study with a cross-sectional study design. The sample in this study were 53 nurses and 53 primary caregivers of pediatric patients in the INSKA room of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. This study used an instrument in the form of a knowledge questionnaire from Nurcahyani's research (2013) and an instrument for the implementation of atraumatic care from Utami's research (2012). Bivariate analysis used the Pearson correlation test and the Independent *t* test.

Result: The results of the Pearson correlation test showed a coefficient (*p*) of 0.139 for the relationship between nurses' knowledge and the application of atraumatic care and a coefficient (*p*) of 0.933 for the relationship between the length of work of nurses and the application of atraumatic care. And the results of the Independent *t* test showed a coefficient (*p*) of 0.157 for the relationship between training experience and the application of atraumatic care.

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between knowledge, length of work, and training of nurses with the implementation of atraumatic care in children during hospitalization.

Keywords: knowledge, length of work, training, atraumatic care, hospitalization