

## INTISARI

**Latar belakang:** Gagal ginjal kronis (GGK) merupakan penyakit progresif yang menyebabkan penurunan fungsi ginjal dan berdampak pada kualitas hidup pasien. Pasien GGK yang menjalani hemodialisa sering mengalami tekanan psikologis dan spiritual yang tinggi, namun pelayanan keperawatan masih cenderung berfokus pada aspek fisiologis. Perawatan spiritual terbukti dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan holistik pasien. Perawat diharapkan mampu memberikan perawatan spiritual untuk mencapai perawatan yang optimal.

**Tujuan penelitian:** Mengetahui gambaran pelaksanaan perawatan spiritual pada pasien gagal ginjal kronis yang menjalani hemodialisa.

**Metode:** Penelitian dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dan observasional. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada 7 Maret - 20 April 2025 kepada 21 perawat di ruang hemodialisa di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta yang diambil dengan teknik total *sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan menggunakan lembar observasi perawatan spiritual dan kuesioner NSCTS. Analisa univariat digunakan untuk menganalisa karakteristik responden dan variabel pelaksanaan perawatan spiritual.

**Hasil:** Hasil observasi terhadap 21 perawat menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan perawatan spiritual di ruang hemodialisa masih belum optimal dengan rata-rata skor observasi hanya 5,79 dari skor maksimal 21. Hasil pengisian kuesioner NSCTS juga menunjukkan hal serupa dengan rata-rata total skor 49,24 dari total skor maksimal 84 dimana sebagian besar item hanya dinilai sebagai "*kadang-kadang dilakukan*" oleh perawat.

**Kesimpulan:** Pelaksanaan perawatan spiritual oleh perawat di ruang hemodialisa dalam penelitian ini masih belum optimal. Hal ini terlihat dari adanya kesenjangan yang nyata antara hasil observasi langsung dan hasil pengisian instrumen NSCTS.

**Kata kunci:** Gagal Ginjal Kronis (GGK), Hemodialisa, Perawatan spiritual

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Chronic Kidney Failure (CKD) is a progressive disease that causes decreased kidney function and affects the patient's quality of life. CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis often experience high psychological and spiritual stress, but nursing services still tend to focus on physiological aspects. Spiritual care has been shown to improve the holistic well-being of patients. Nurses are expected to be able to provide spiritual care to achieve optimal care.

**Objective:** This study aimed to described implementation of spiritual care in chronis kidney disease patientsundergoinghemodialysis.

**Method:** Research with a quantitative descriptive and observational approach. This study was conducted on March 7 - April 20, 2025 to 21 nurses in the hemodialysis room at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta who were taken using the total sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using spiritual care observation sheets and NSCTS questionnaires. Univariate analysis was used to analyze the characteristics of respondents and the variables of the implementation of spiritual care.

**Results:** The results of observations of 21 nurses showed that the implementation of spiritual care in the hemodialysis room was still not optimal with an average observation score of only 5.79 out of a maximum score of 21. The results of filling out the NSCTS questionnaire also showed something similar, with an average total score of 49.24 out of a maximum total score of 84, where most of the items were only rated as "sometimes done" by nurse

**Conclusion:** The implementation of spiritual care by nurses in the hemodialysis room in this study is still not optimal. This can be seen from the real gap between the results of direct observation and nurses' perceptions through filling out the NSCTS instrument.

**Keywords:** CKD, Hemodialysis, spiritual care