

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) merupakan lingkungan yang berpotensi menimbulkan trauma fisik dan psikologis bagi pasien anak akibat prosedur darurat dan tindakan medis invasif. Penerapan *atraumatic care* menjadi penting untuk mengurangi kecemasan, nyeri, serta meningkatkan kenyamanan anak. Di sisi lain, keselamatan pemberian obat merupakan aspek penting yang harus diperhatikan karena kesalahan obat (*medication error*) masih ditemukan dalam pelayanan anak. Pengetahuan perawat tentang *atraumatic care* diduga berkontribusi terhadap kualitas pelaksanaan keselamatan pemberian obat pada anak.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan perawat tentang *atraumatic care* dengan pelaksanaan keselamatan pemberian obat pada anak di IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional* dilakukan pada 48 perawat IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito dari 7 Agustus hingga 17 September 2025. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner pengetahuan *atraumatic care* dan lembar observasi *checklist* pelaksanaan pemberian obat menggunakan prinsip "7 Benar" pemberian obat. Analisis data menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar perawat memiliki tingkat pengetahuan tentang *atraumatic care* dalam kategori cukup (47,9%). Sementara itu, pelaksanaan keselamatan pemberian obat pada anak sebagian besar berada dalam kategori baik (52,1%). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan perawat tentang *atraumatic care* dengan pelaksanaan keselamatan pemberian obat pada anak di IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, dengan nilai *p-value* = 0,037 ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan perawat tentang *atraumatic care* dengan pelaksanaan keselamatan pemberian obat pada anak di IGD RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Semakin baik pengetahuan perawat tentang *atraumatic care*, maka semakin optimal pelaksanaan keselamatan pemberian obat pada anak di IGD RSUP Dr Sardjito.

Kata Kunci : *atraumatic care*, pengetahuan perawat, keselamatan pemberian obat, pasien anak, instalasi gawat darurat

ABSTRACT

Background: The Emergency Department (ED) is an environment that may potentially cause physical and psychological trauma in pediatric patients due to emergency procedures and invasive medical interventions. The application of atraumatic care is essential to reduce anxiety, pain, and enhance children's comfort. Meanwhile, medication safety is a critical aspect of pediatric care, as medication errors are still found in clinical practice. Nurses' knowledge of atraumatic care is assumed to contribute to the quality of medication safety practices in children.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between nurses' knowledge of atraumatic care and the implementation of medication safety for children in the Emergency Department of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research is a quantitative research with a cross-sectional design was conducted among 48 ED nurses at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital from August 7 to September 17, 2025. Data were collected using an atraumatic care knowledge questionnaire and an observational checklist assessing adherence to the "7 Rights" of medication administration. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Result: The results showed that most nurses had a moderate level of knowledge regarding atraumatic care (47.9%). Meanwhile, the implementation of medication administration safety in pediatric patients was predominantly categorized as good (52.1%). Bivariate analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship between nurses' knowledge of atraumatic care and the implementation of medication administration safety in children in the Emergency Department of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta, with $p\text{-value} = 0,037$ ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between nurses' knowledge of atraumatic care and the implementation of medication administration safety in children in the Emergency Department of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta. Higher levels of nurses' knowledge regarding atraumatic care are associated with more optimal medication administration safety practices in pediatric patients.

Keywords: *atraumatic care, nurse knowledge, medication administration safety, pediatric patients, emergency room*