

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Perawat memegang peran penting dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan dengan aman tanpa ada yang terlewat ataupun tertunda (*missed nursing care*). Pada kenyataannya, *missed nursing care* cenderung terjadi mulai dari aktivitas keperawatan yang sederhana seperti dokumentasi, hingga yang lebih kompleks seperti pemberian obat. Aktivitas keperawatan yang dilakukan kepada pasien dapat dipengaruhi salah satunya oleh beban kerja perawat.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengidentifikasi adanya keterkaitan antara beban kerja perawat dengan kejadian *missed nursing care* di unit intensif Rumah Sakit Akademik Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif *cross-sectional* dengan partisipan perawat ICU RSA UGM yang berjumlah 58 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner NASA Task Load Index (NASA-TLX) dan MISSCARE Survey. Analisis data penelitian menggunakan Pearson Product Moment untuk mengidentifikasi keterkaitan antara beban kerja perawat dengan kejadian *missed nursing care*.

**Hasil:** Hasil rata-rata beban kerja sebesar  $63,80 \pm SD=13,761$  dan *missed nursing care* sebesar  $1,692 \pm SD=0,373$ . Uji korelasi kedua variabel memperoleh hasil  $p\text{ value}=0,144$ .

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara beban kerja perawat dan *missed nursing care*. Penelitian lanjutan diperlukan untuk mengkaji variabel moderator munculnya *missed nursing care*.

**Kata kunci:** perawat, beban kerja, missed nursing care, unit intensif

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nurses play a crucial role in delivering safe nursing care without omissions or delays (missed nursing care). Nevertheless, in clinical practice, missed nursing care continues to occur, ranging from basic nursing activities such as documentation to more complex interventions, including medication administration. Nursing activities provided to patients may be influenced by several factors, one of which is nurses' workload.

**Objective:** To examine the relationship between nurses' workload and the occurrence of missed nursing care in the Intensive Care Unit of Universitas Gadjah Mada Academic Hospital, Yogyakarta.

**Method:** This study employed a quantitative cross-sectional design involving 58 ICU nurses at Universitas Gadjah Mada Academic Hospital. Data were collected using the NASA Task Load Index (NASA-TLX) and the MISSCARE Survey. Data analysis was conducted using the Pearson Product–Moment correlation to identify the relationship between nurses' workload and the occurrence of missed nursing care.

**Result:** The mean nurses' workload score was  $63,80 \pm SD = 13,761$ , while missed nursing care score was  $1,692 \pm SD=0,373$ . The correlation analysis between the two variables yielded a p-value of 0,144.

**Conclusion:** The findings indicated that there was no statistically significant association between nurses' workload and missed nursing care. Further studies are warranted to investigate potential moderating variables influencing the occurrence of missed nursing care.

**Keywords:** nurses, workload, missed nursing care, intensive care unit