

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Dokumentasi keperawatan merupakan seluruh informasi pasien selama proses keperawatan. Dokumentasi tersebut perlu disajikan secara akurat guna memberikan asuhan keperawatan yang berkualitas. Dokumentasi keperawatan yang akurat tersebut dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, salah satunya adalah faktor motivasi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara motivasi perawat dengan keakuratan dokumentasi keperawatan.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelatif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* selama kurun waktu Mei hingga Juli 2018. Responden penelitian ini berjumlah 30 perawat dengan 60 dokumentasi keperawatan di Ruang Kartika 1A, Kartika 1B, Kartika 2 RSUP Dr Sardjito yang diseleksi secara *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan instrumen *D-Catch* dan kuesioner motivasi perawat. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat (*Somers-d*).

Hasil Penelitian: Sebesar 18 (60%) dokumentasi dinilai akurat dan 12 (40%) lainnya kurang akurat. Sebanyak 13 (43,33%) perawat dengan motivasi baik dan 17 (56,67%) perawat dengan motivasi kurang baik. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa nilai $p = 0,168$, dengan hasil terbanyak terdapat pada perawat dengan motivasi kurang baik akan tetapi mendokumentasikan dengan akurat, yaitu sebesar 12 (40%) responden.

Kesimpulan: Lebih dari separuh dokumentasi perawat dinilai akurat. Lebih dari separuh perawat memiliki motivasi yang kurang baik. Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara motivasi perawat dengan dokumentasi keperawatan.

Kata Kunci: dokumentasi keperawatan, keakuratan, motivasi perawat.

ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing documentation is all of a patient's information during the nursing process. The documentation needs to be presented accurately to provide high quality nursing care. Accurate nursing documentation can be influenced by some factors, one of them is motivation.

Objectives: This research was aimed to know the correlation between nurses' motivation and the accuracy of the nursing documentation.

Methods: The type of the research was descriptive correlational study with cross-sectional study design conducted on May to July 2018. The respondents of the research were 30 nurses with 60 nursing documentation at Kartika Room 1A, 1B, and 2 RSUP Dr. Sardjito that were selected by consecutive sampling. The instruments of the research were D-Catch and nurses' motivation questionnaire. The data was analyzed by using univariate and bivariate analysis (somers-d).

Findings: There were 18 (60%) documentation considered accurate and 12 (40%) were less accurate. Meanwhile, there were 13 (43.33%) nurses with good motivation and 17 (56.67%) nurses with poor motivation. The results of bivariate analysts showed that the value of $p = 0.264$, with the most results found in nurses with poor motivation but accurately documented, which was 12 (40%) respondents.

Conclusion: More than half of nursing documentation was considered accurate. However, more than half of the nurses had poor motivation. There was no significant correlation between nurses' motivation and nursing documentation.

Keywords: nursing documentation, accuracy, nurses' motivation