

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, EFIKASI DIRI DENGAN PERILAKU
PERAWAT DALAM PEMENUHAN *SPIRITUAL CARE* PADA ANAK USIA
SEKOLAH DI RSUP Dr. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Perawatan *spiritual care* pada anak adalah perawatan yang diberikan perawat agar anak tidak merasa bersalah pada saat dirawat dirumah sakit. Perawatan ini penting untuk dipahami perawat karena proses pemberian asuhan keperawatan berlandaskan biopsikososial dan spiritual . Pengetahuan dan efikasi diri menjadi hal dasar bagi perawat untuk menentukan perilaku yang baik dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan pada anak.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan, efikasi diri, dan perilaku perawat dalam pemenuhan perawatan *spiritual care* pada anak.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dengan metode analisis korelasi . Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei – Juni 2020 dengan 102 perawat di ruang perawatan anak RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner demografi , Kuesioner pengetahuan *Spiritual Care Giving Scale* versi bahasa Indonesia, efikasi diri diukur dengan domain efikasi diri Albert Bandura , *Nurse Spiritual Care Therapeutic Scale* versi bahasa Indonesia mengukur perilaku perawat. Data dianalisis uji normalitas, uji korelasi *spearman* , dan uji regresi linear berganda metode *backward* .

Hasil Penelitian : Hubungan tidak bermakna antara skor pengetahuan dengan perilaku ($\text{sig} = > 0,05$, $r = 0,133$) , ada hubungan bermakna efikasi diri dengan perilaku ($\text{sig} = < 0,05$, $r = 0,219$) , usia perawat dengan perilaku perawat ($\text{sig} = < 0,015$, $r = 0,240$) , lama bekerja dengan perilaku perawat ($\text{sig} = < 0,05$, $r = 0,228$) , pelatihan *spiritual care* dengan perilaku perawat ($\text{sig} = < 0,005$) . Pelatihan nilai $\beta = -0,238$ efikasi diri dengan nilai $\beta = 0,235$ dengan nilai $R^2 = 0,377$ menjadi faktor yang paling dominan sebesar 37 % mempengaruhi perilaku perawat.

Kesimpulan : Pengetahuan perawat tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna sedangkan efikasi diri, usia, lama bekerja, pelatihan yang diikuti perawat berhubungan dengan perilaku perawat. Pelatihan menjadi variabel paling mempengaruhi perilaku perawat dalam pemenuhan perawatan *spiritual care* pada anak usia sekolah

Kata Kunci : Perawat Anak, Perawatan Spiritual, Pengetahuan, Efikasi Diri, Perilaku

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KNOWLEDGE, SELF EFFICATION, AND NURSER BEHAVIORS PROVIDING SPIRITUAL CARE AT SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN DR SARDJITO CENTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, YOGYAKARTA 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background : Spiritual care for children is provided care by pediatric nurse , so that children do not feel guilty when being treated in the hospital. This care is important for nurses to understand because the process of providing nursing care is biopsychosocial and spiritual based. Knowledge and self-efficacy are the basic things for nurses to determine good behavior in providing nursing care to children.

Aim : This is to determine the relationship between knowledge, self-efficacy, and nurse behavior in fulfilling children's spiritual care.

Method : This study used a cross-sectional approach with correlation analysis method. This research was conducted in May - June 2020 with 102 nurses in the pediatric ward Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Data were collected using a demographic questionnaire, the Indonesian version of the Spiritual Care Giving Scale knowledge questionnaire, self-efficacy was measured by Albert Bandura's self-efficacy domain, the Indonesian version of the Nurse Spiritual Care Therapeutic Scale measured nurses' behavior. Data Analyzed for normality test, spearman correlation test, and multiple linear regression test with backward method.

Research result : There is no significant correlation between the knowledge score and behavior (sig => 0.05, r = 0.133), there is a significant correlation between self-efficacy and behavior (sig = <0.05, r = 0.219), the age of the nurse and the behavior of the nurse (sig = < 0.015, r = 0.240), length of work with nurse behavior (sig = <0.05, r = 0.228), spiritual care training with nurse behavior (sig = <0.005). The training value β = -0.238 self-efficacy with a value of β = 0.235 with a R^2 value of 0.377 being the most dominant factor at 37% affecting nurse behavior.

Conclusion: Nurses' knowledge did not have a significant relationship while self-efficacy, age, length of work, and training attended by nurses were related to nurse behavior training are the variables that most influence nurse behavior in fulfilling spiritual care for school age children

Keywords : Pediatric Nurse, Spiritual Care, Knowledge, Self Efficacy, Behavior

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