

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Perawatan paliatif merupakan perawatan untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien dengan masalah penyakit terminal. Salah satu kompetensi yang harus dimiliki mahasiswa profesi keperawatan adalah merawat berbagai macam pasien, salah satunya adalah pasien paliatif. *Self-efficacy* diperlukan untuk menunjukkan keyakinan individu dalam memberikan perawatan paliatif. Tinggi dan rendahnya efikasi diri yang dimiliki sangatlah berpengaruh terhadap pemberian perawatan kepada pasien.

Tujuan penelitian: Untuk mengetahui *self-efficacy* mahasiswa profesi keperawatan dalam menghadapi pasien paliatif dan mengetahui seberapa banyak mahasiswa profesi yang pernah menghadapi pasien paliatif.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan rancangan survey. Teknik pengumpulan sampel menggunakan metode *non-probability* dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sebanyak 162 responden diundang untuk terlibat dalam penelitian ini. Instrumen yang digunakan *Palliative Care Self-efficacy Scale* (PCSES). Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil: Penelitian ini melibatkan 160 mahasiswa yang memenuhi kriteria untuk merawat pasien paliatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata *self-efficacy* mahasiswa profesi relatif mendekati nilai maksimum, yaitu 32,57. Dua subskala *self-efficacy* mahasiswa profesi menunjukkan bahwa subskala manajemen gejala lebih tinggi ($16,61 \pm 3,32$) dibandingkan subskala dukungan sosial dengan nilai *mean* \pm SD ($15,96 \pm 3,38$).

Kesimpulan: *Self-efficacy* mahasiswa profesi keperawatan pada penelitian ini hampir mendekati nilai maksimum sehingga masih cenderung memerlukan konsultasi dalam melakukan perawatan paliatif. Sebanyak 160 mahasiswa (98,7%) pernah merawat dan menghadapi pasien paliatif di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi, Mahasiswa Profesi, Paliatif, *Self-efficacy*.

ABSTRACT

Background: Palliative care is a treatment that aims to improve quality of life patients with problems related to terminal illness. One of the competencies that must be mastered by the nursing students is taking care of a variety of patients, one of which is palliative patients. Self-efficacy is needed to show individual confidence in caring palliative care. High and low self-efficacy that is very influential on the provision of care to patients.

Objective: To evaluate the self-efficacy of nursing internship students in dealing with palliative patients and determine how many internship students have faced palliative patients.

Method: This research used a quantitative research with a survey design type. The sampling technique was the non-probability method with a purposive sampling technique. A total 162 respondents were invited to be involved in this research. The instrument used Palliative Care Self-efficacy Scale (PCSES) and the data analysis used univariate analysis.

Result: This study involved 160 students who met the criteria for treating palliative patients. The results showed the self-efficacy of internship nursing students is close to the maximum value of 48, which is 32,57. Two subscales of professional students' self-efficacy produced higher symptom management subscales (16.61 ± 3.32) compared to social support subscale with mean \pm SD (15.96 ± 3.38).

Conclusion: The self-efficacy of internship nursing students in this study is almost reaching the maximum value so it still requires consultation in palliative care. A total of 160 students (98.7%) have been treated and dealt with palliative patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito. The majority of students have been treated and dealt with palliative patients in RSUD Dr. Sardjito.

Keyword : Implementation, Intrenship Nursing Student, Palliatif Care, Self-efficacy.