

INTISARI

PENGEMBANGAN INSTRUMEN PENGETAHUAN KOMPREHENSIF KEPERAWATAN KRITIS : ICU, ICCU, DAN HCU

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Abstrak

Latar belakang : Berpikir kritis merupakan proses kognitif yang aktif dan terarah dalam pengambilan keputusan klinis yang kompleks meliputi identifikasi adanya masalah, analisis informasi yang berkaitan dengan masalah tersebut, evaluasi informasi, dan membuat kesimpulan. Keterampilan ini adalah kunci yang harus dimiliki perawat dalam pemberian perawatan kesehatan di berbagai area perawatan, termasuk di ruang *critical care*. Dengan berpikir kritis, perawat akan membangun pengetahuan komprehensif dari praktik keperawatan. Pengetahuan komprehensif yang didasarkan pada keterampilan berpikir kritis perawat ini perlu dilakukan penilaian dengan menggunakan instrumen yang valid dan reliabel. Pengembangan instrumen yang sudah ada tidak dapat digunakan untuk menilai secara spesifik pengetahuan komprehensif keperawatan kritis : ICU, ICCU, dan HCU. Oleh karena itu diperlukan pengembangan Instrumen Pengetahuan Komprehensif Keperawatan Kritis : ICU, ICCU, dan HCU. Pengembangan instrumen dilakukan berdasarkan aspek berpikir kritis yakni analisa, interpretasi, kesimpulan, penjelasan, kontrol diri, dan evaluasi. Instrumen berupa skenario klinis sebagai strategi khusus yang berfokus pada proses berpikir yang digunakan untuk membuat keputusan atau penilaian klinis.

Tujuan : Menghasilkan instrumen yang valid dan reliabel untuk menilai pengetahuan komprehensif keperawatan kritis : ICU, ICCU, dan HCU.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pengembangan instrumen dengan jenis penelitian kuantitatif, menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Uji validitas isi dilakukan oleh 3 pakar, uji validitas konstruk dan reliabilitas instrumen dilakukan oleh 79 perawat yang bekerja di ruang ICU, ICCU, dan HCU Rumah Sakit Akademik UGM dan RSUD Panembahan Senopati. Analisis hasil uji validitas isi dilakukan dengan menghitung nilai CVI, analisis hasil uji validitas konstruk dan reliabilitas dilakukan dengan menghitung nilai validitas dan reliabilitas dengan *soft ware* pengolah data.

Hasil : Instrumen akhir terdiri dari 23 item pertanyaan yang mencakup dimensi pengetahuan pada pengkajian, diagnosis, perencanaan, implementasi, dan evaluasi keperawatan. Hasil uji validitas isi dengan nilai I-CVI setiap item yakni 1, nilai S-CVI/Ave 1, nilai S-CVI/UA 1. Hasil uji validitas konstruk dengan nilai korelasi *Pearson's product moment* yakni 0,289-0,551 (r hitung > r tabel) dan hasil uji reliabilitas dengan nilai *Cronbach's alpha* yakni 0,716.

Kesimpulan : Instrumen dinyatakan valid dan reliabel, dapat digunakan untuk menilai pengetahuan komprehensif keperawatan kritis : ICU, ICCU, dan HCU.

KATA KUNCI:

Pengembangan instrumen, Pengetahuan komprehensif, Perawat *critical care*

ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE TOOLS FOR CRITICAL NURSING IN THE ICU, ICCU, AND HCU

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Background: Critical thinking in nursing is an active and directed cognitive process in complex clinical decision-making, including identification of problems, analysis of information related to the problem, evaluation of information, and making evidence-based conclusions. These are key skills that nurses must possess in providing health care in various areas of care, including in critical care rooms. With critical thinking, nurses will build a comprehensive knowledge of nursing practice. Comprehensive knowledge based on the nurse's critical thinking skills needs to be assessed using valid and reliable instruments. The existing instruments cannot be used to specifically assess the comprehensive knowledge of critical nursing in the ICU, ICCU, and HCU. Therefore, it is necessary to develop Comprehensive Nursing Knowledge Instruments for the ICU, ICCU, and HCU. Instrument development was based on critical thinking aspects, namely analysis, interpretation, conclusions, explanations, self-control, and evaluation. Instrument development used clinical scenarios as a specific strategy that focuses on the thought processes used to make clinical decisions or judgments.

Objective: To produce valid and reliable instruments for assessing comprehensive knowledge of critical nursing in the ICU, ICCU, and HCU.

Methods: This study was an instrument development research with quantitative methods using a cross sectional design. Content validity testing involved three experts. Construct and reliability tests were done by 79 respondents who worked in the ICU, ICCU, and HCU, UGM Academic Hospital and Panembahan Senopati Hospital. Analysis of the results of the content validity test was done by calculating the CVI values, while the results of the construct validity and reliability tests were done using data processing software.

Results: The final instrument consisted of 23 question items covering the dimensions of knowledge in nursing assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Results of the content validity test showed the I-CVI value of each item was 1, the value of the S-CVI/Ave was 1, and the value of the S-CVI/UA was 1. Results of the construct validity test showed the correlation value with Pearson's product moment was 0.289- 0.551 ($r_{count} > r_{table}$) and the reliability test results had Cronbach's alpha value of 0.716.

Conclusion: This instrument was declared valid and reliable so that it could be used to assess comprehensive knowledge of critical nursing in the ICU, ICCU, and HCU. **WC:370**

Keywords: Instrument development, Comprehensive knowledge, Nurses' critical care, ICU, ICCU, HCU