

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Metode pembelajaran yang digunakan untuk meningkatkan kualitas Resusitasi Jantung Paru (RJP) masih beragam baik metode, teknik pemberian maupun jenis manikin yang digunakan. Sejauh ini, tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap kualitas yang dihasilkan sehingga perlu diketahui pengaruh metode demonstrasi RJP dengan kombinasi *direct instruction* dan *feedback device* terhadap kualitas RJP.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan metode demonstrasi RJP dengan kombinasi *direct instruction* dan *feedback device* terhadap peningkatan kualitas RJP pada mahasiswa S1 keperawatan tahap profesi di Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pre eksperimental dengan desain *one group pretest-post-test*. Penelitian ini menggunakan total *sampling* yang dilakukan pada peserta pelatihan RJP mahasiswa S1 keperawatan tahap profesi di Yogyakarta (n=13). Seluruh responden mendapatkan perlakuan yang sama berupa pemberian metode demonstrasi dengan kombinasi *direct instruction* dan *feedback device*. Keterampilan RJP diamati menggunakan hasil *pretest* dan *post-test* dari *skillreporter* Laerdal ResusciAnne®.

Hasil: Rerata kedalaman kompresi dada $41,54 \pm 6,86$ vs. $49,17 \pm 3,63$ ($0,007$), rerata kecepatan kompresi dada $144,54 \pm 9,81$ vs. $132,92 \pm 12,33$ ($0,01$), rerata volume ventilasi $745,00 \pm 214,59$ vs. $648,33 \pm 151,52$ ($0,099$) dan rerata durasi RJP $138,67 \pm 16,91$ vs $150,17 \pm 17,83$ ($0,157$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap metode demonstrasi RJP dengan kombinasi *direct instruction* dan *feedback device* terhadap peningkatan kualitas RJP pada peserta pelatihan RJP mahasiswa S1 keperawatan tahap profesi di Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: *Direct instruction*, *Feedback device*, Resusitasi Jantung Paru.

ABSTRACT

Background: The learning methods used to improve the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) quality were varied. However, there was no significant difference from those various methods to the output quality. Therefore, there was a need to find out the effect of CPR demonstration with direct instruction and feedback combination methods towards CPR quality.

Objective: The goal of this research was to find out the effect of CPR demonstration with direct instruction and feedback combination methods to CPR quality of CPR profession grade of nursing student trainees in Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research used pre experimental with one group pretest and post-test design. This study used total sampling for CPR profession grade of nursing student trainees in Yogyakarta. All of the respondents received the same treatment. They were given the CPR demonstration combined with direct instruction and feedback device methods. The CPR skill was observed with the result of the pretest and post-test from the skill reporter Laerdal ResusciAnne®.

Result: The average of chest compression depth was $41,54 \pm 6,86$ vs. $49,17 \pm 3,63$ ($p = 0,007$), the average of chest compression rate was $144,54 \pm 9,81$ vs. $132,92 \pm 12,33$ ($p = 0,01$), the average of volume ventilation was $745,00 \pm 214,59$ vs. $648,33 \pm 151,52$ ($p = 0,099$) and the average of CPR duration was $138,67 \pm 16,91$ vs. $150,17 \pm 17,83$ ($p = 0,157$).

Conclusion: There was no significant effect of the CPR demonstration combined with direct instruction and feedback device methods to improve the CPR quality of the CPR profession grade of nursing student trainees in Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Direct Instruction, Feedback device, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.