

ABSTRAK

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Hubungan Pengetahuan Perawat dengan Penerapan *Family Centered Care* (FCC)
di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo

Xvi + 64 Halaman + 6 Tabel + 1 Bagan + 18 Lampiran

Abstrak

Praktik *Family Centered Care* (FCC) ditetapkan sebagai model standar praktik profesional perawatan anak di Rumah Sakit. Hambatan dan tantangan tersebut di antaranya perubahan atau hilangnya peran orang tua, termasuk perpisahan fisik, terbatasnya kesempatan untuk merawat anak, tidak lagi menjadi pengambil keputusan utama yang mandiri dan bertanggung jawab atas perawatan anak, pengaturan jam besuk, menambah kecemasan dan kebingungan orang tua dalam pengasuhan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengetahuan perawat dengan penerapan *Family Centered Care* (FCC) di RSUD dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo. Penelitian menggunakan desain korelasi dengan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional* dengan sampel sejumlah 100 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Hasil penelitian ini berdasarkan uji statistik Spearman Rho didapatkan hasil sebesar $p\text{ value} = 0,000$ dimana $< \alpha = 0,05$ yang artinya ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan perawat dengan penerapan *Family Centered Care* (FCC). Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan perawat tentang FCC dan penerapannya di rumah sakit. Perawat yang memiliki pengetahuan yang baik tentang FCC cenderung lebih efektif dalam menerapkannya. Hal ini berarti kedua variabel antara independen dan dependen berjalan searah sehingga semakin meningkat Pengetahuan Perawat maka akan disertai tingginya *Family Centered Care* (FCC), dan sebaliknya apabila Pengetahuan Perawat semakin rendah maka akan disertai dengan menurunnya *Family Centered Care* (FCC).

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan Perawat, *Family Centered Care*, Hospitalisasi

ABSTRACT

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The Relationship between Nurses' Knowledge and the Implementation of Family Centered Care (FCC) at dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo Regional General Hospital

Xvi + 64 pages + 6 Table + 1 chart + 18 appendices

Abstract

Family Centered Care (FCC) practices are established as the standard model of professional practice for child care in hospitals. These obstacles and challenges include changes or loss of parental roles, including physical separation, limited opportunities to care for children, no longer being the main independent and responsible decision-makers for child care, setting tomorrow's hours, adding to parents' anxiety and confusion in parenting. The purpose of this study is to analyze nurses' knowledge with the implementation of Family Centered Care (FCC) at dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo Hospital. The study used a correlation design with a Cross-Sectional approach with a sample of 100 respondents who were sorted using the total sampling technique. The results of this study was based on the Spearman Rho statistical test, a result of $p \text{ value} = 0.000$ where $\alpha = 0.05$ which means that there was a significant relationship between nurses' knowledge and the implementation of Family Centered Care (FCC). Research shows that there was a significant relationship between nurses' knowledge of the FCC and its application in hospitals. Nurses who have a good knowledge of the FCC tend to be more effective in implementing it. This means that the two variables between independent and dependent go in the same direction so that the increasing Nurse Knowledge will be accompanied by a high Family Centered Care (FCC), and vice versa if the Nurse Knowledge is getting lower, it will be accompanied by a decrease in Family Centered Care (FCC).

Keywords: Nurses's Knowledge , Family Centered Care, Hospitalization