

INTISARI

GAMBARAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KRITIS PERAWAT PRIMER DALAM PELAKSANAAN ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN DI RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM SURAKARTA

Bambang Sudono DS ¹⁾ Dhani Setya A ²⁾ Rif Atiningtyas H ³⁾

Latar Belakang : Kemampuan berpikir kritis sangat diperlukan dalam pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan. Peningkatan kemampuan berpikir kritis akan meningkatkan kualitas asuhan keperawatan.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran kemampuan berpikir kritis perawat primer dalam pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan di Rumah Sakit Islam Surakarta.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh perawat primer di Rumah Sakit Islam Surakarta sejumlah 21 responden. Sampel yang digunakan adalah *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner, analisis bivariat data menggunakan *chi square* dan *spearman's ranks*

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prosentase terbanyak adalah responden berjenis kelamin wanita (76,2%), memasuki usia dewasa awal (71,4%), berpendidikan DIII Keperawatan (71,43%), memiliki masa kerja 5-10 tahun (66,7%), tidak memiliki sertifikat terkait pelatihan perawat intensif (90,5%). Hasil uji *chi square* dan *spearman's ranks* menunjukkan ada hubungan antara kompetensi dengan kemampuan berpikir kritis ($p \text{ value}=0,035$). Tidak ada hubungan jenis kelamin ($p \text{ value}=0,214$), umur ($p \text{ value}=0,716$), tingkat pendidikan ($p \text{ value}=0,786$), lama bekerja ($p \text{ value}=0,135$), kepemilikan sertifikat ($p \text{ value}=0,471$), kecerdasan emosional ($p \text{ value}=0,496$), cemas ($p \text{ value}=0,269$) dan motivasi ($p \text{ value}=0,052$) dengan kemampuan berpikir kritis.

Kesimpulan : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan antara kompetensi dengan kemampuan berpikir kritis sedangkan jenis kelamin, umur, tingkat pendidikan, lama bekerja, kepemilikan sertifikat, kecerdasan emosional, cemas dan motivasi tidak mempunyai hubungan dengan kemampuan berpikir kritis. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut diharapkan upaya meningkatkan kemampuan berpikir kritis mengadopsi pola penggunaan pembelajaran yang lebih menekankan kepada diskusi kasus, ronde bersama, dan pendekatan kasus untuk mengembangkan kemampuan klinis dan kemampuan berpikir kritis

Kata Kunci : Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis, Perawat Primer, Asuhan Keperawatan

-
1. Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta
 2. Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta
 3. Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION ON THE ABILITY TO THINK CRITICALLY OF THE PRIMARY NURSES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NURSING CARE IN THE ISLAMIC HOSPITAL OF SURAKARTA

Bambang Sudono DS ¹⁾ Dhani Setya A ²⁾ Rif Atiningtyas H ³⁾

Background : *The ability to think critically is very necessary in the implementation of nursing care. The increase in the ability to think critically will increase the quality of nursing care.*

Objective : *To know the description on the ability to think critically of the primary nurses in the implementation of nursing care in the Islamic Hospital of Surakarta.*

Method : *Type of this research was descriptive observational using a cross-sectional approach. Population in this research was all primary nurses in the Islamic Hospital of Surakarta as many as 21 respondents. Sampling used was total sampling. The data was collected using a questionnaire, meanwhile, the bivariate analysis of the data used chi square and spearman ranks.*

Results : *The results of the research showed that the biggest percentage was female respondent (76,2%), entering the early adulthood age (71,4%), having educational background of DIII Nursing (Nursing Diploma) (71,43%), having the period of employment of 5-10 years (66,7%), and having no certificate related to any intensive nursing training (90,5%). The Results of the tests of chi square and spearman ranks showed that there was a correlation between the competence and the ability to think critically (p value=0,035). There was no correlation between gender (p value=0,214), age (p value=0,716), educational level (p value=0,786), period of employment (p value=0,135), possession of certificate (p value=0,471), emotional intelligence (p value=0,496), anxiety (p value=0,269), and motivation (p value=0,052) and the ability to think critically.*

Conclusion : *The results of the research showed that there is a correlation between the competence and the ability to think critically, meanwhile, the gender, the age, educational level, period of employment, possession of certificate, emotional intelligence, anxiety and motivation had no correlation to the ability to think critically. Based on the results, it is expected that the efforts of increasing the ability to think critically adopt the pattern of learning use that focuses more on the case discussion, mutual round, and the case approach in order to develop the clinical ability and the ability to think critically.*

Keywords: *The ability to think critically, Primary nurses, Nursing care*

-
1. *Student of the Study Program of Nursing Science, University of Sahid Surakarta*
 2. *Lecturer of the Study Program of Nursing Science, University of Sahid Surakarta*
 3. *Lecturer of the Study Program of Nursing Science, University of Sahid Surakarta*