

ABSTRACT

Ivan Chance Waruwu (01501220070),
Matthew Ady Caesar Kuserianto (01501220094),
Thessalonica Emily Sumono (01501220299).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN END-OF-LIFE CARE COMPETENCY AND COMPASSION FATIGUE AMONG NURSES IN INDONESIA

(xiii + 67 Pages; 1 Chart; 4 Tables; 11 Attachments)

Nurses who provide care for end-of-life patients are vulnerable to compassion fatigue (CF), which can diminish their ability to deliver empathetic and high-quality care. This study aimed to determine the relationship between end-of-life care (EOLC) competency and CF among nurses in Indonesia. A quantitative, descriptive-correlational design with a cross-sectional approach was employed. The population of this study is all nurses in Indonesia, totalling 550.716. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling with a total of 310 nurses as respondents, representing a response rate of 89%. Data were collected using the Nurse's Self-Perceived EOLC Competency Scale and the Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL) via electronic surveys. Data were analysed using univariate and bivariate analysis. The results of univariate analysis showed that the mean score of EOLC competency was 3.08 (SD = 1.02), while the mean score of CF was 3.23 (SD = 0.91), mean score for the burnout was 3.25 (SD= 0.86), and the mean score of STS was 3.22 (SD = 1.04). Furthermore, bivariate analysis using Spearman rank correlation showed a significant negative correlation between EOLC competency and CF ($r = -0.183$, $p = 0.001$), a moderate negative correlation between EOLC Competency and BO ($r = -0.291$, $p = < 0.001$), and a weak negative correlation between EOLC Competency and STS ($r = -0.120$, $p = 0.035$). Enhancing EOLC competency is essential to reduce CF among nurses and improve the quality of EOLC in Indonesia through better education, training, and institutional support.

Keywords: Compassion fatigue, End-of-life care, End-of-life care competency.

References: 46 (2000-2024)

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN ANTARA END-OF-LIFE CARE COMPETENCY DENGAN COMPASSION FATIGUE PADA PERAWAT DI INDONESIA

(xiii + 67 Halaman; 1 Bagan; 4 Tabel; 11 Lampiran)

Perawat yang memberikan perawatan kepada pasien pada tahap end-of-life rentan mengalami CF, yang dapat menurunkan kemampuan mereka dalam memberikan perawatan yang empatik dan berkualitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kompetensi end-of-life care (EOLC) dan CF pada perawat di Indonesia. Penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh perawat di Indonesia dengan jumlah 550.716. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah teknik sampling purposif dengan total sebanyak 310 perawat yang menjadi responden, merepresentasikan response rate 89%. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner Nurse's Self-Perceived EOLC Competency dan Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL) melalui survei elektronik. Analisis data dilakukan dengan statistik deskriptif univariat dan bivariat, hasil penelitian univariate menunjukkan bahwa skor rata-rata kompetensi perawatan akhir hayat (EOLC) adalah 3,08 (SD = 1,02), CF adalah 3,23 (SD = 0,91). Selanjutnya, skor rata-rata burnout (BO) adalah 3.25 (SD= 0.86), dan skor rata-rata secondary traumatic stress (STS) adalah 3.22 (SD = 1.04). Hasil analisa bivariate dengan uji korelasi Spearman, terdapat korelasi negatif yang signifikan antara kompetensi EOLC dan CF ($r = -0,183$, $p = 0,001$), korelasi negatif sedang antara kompetensi EOLC dan BO ($r = -0,291$, $p < 0,001$), dan korelasi negative yang lemah antara Kompetensi EOLC dan STS ($r = -0,120$, $p = 0,035$). Meningkatkan kompetensi EOLC merupakan pendekatan penting untuk mengurangi CF pada perawat dan meningkatkan kualitas EOLC di Indonesia melalui peningkatan pendidikan, pelatihan, dan dukungan institusional.

Kata Kunci: Compassion fatigue, End-of-life care, End-of-life care competency.

Referensi: 46 (2000-2024)