

ABSTRAK

Dewi Arista Banamtuan (01501220286),
Manase Handry Langmau (01501220421),
Sela Novantri Sae (01501220240)

HUBUNGAN *SELF EFFICACY* DAN *CLINICAL ENVIRONMENT* TERHADAP PENCAPAIAN TARGET PEMASANGAN *IV CATHETER* SAAT PRAKTIK KLINIK PADA MAHASISWA KEPERAWATAN

(xiii – 77 Halaman; 1 Bagan, 6 Tabel; 13 Lampiran)

Mahasiswa keperawatan memiliki peran penting dalam mengintegrasikan teori ke dalam praktik klinis, yang menjadi inti dari pendidikan keperawatan. Praktek klinis memungkinkan mahasiswa menerapkan keterampilan teknis seperti pemasangan *intravenous (IV) catheter* yang merupakan prosedur invasif yang sering dilakukan di rumah sakit. Efektivitas pelaksanaan prosedur ini dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal seperti *self efficacy*, serta faktor eksternal, termasuk dukungan lingkungan belajar klinis dan supervisi yang terbukti menjadi indikator penting dalam kesiapan mahasiswa keperawatan untuk menangani pasien dan dapat memengaruhi pencapaian kompetensi klinis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara *self efficacy*, *clinical environment* terhadap pencapaian target pemasangan *IV catheter* pada mahasiswa keperawatan tingkat ketiga disalah satu Universitas Swasta di Tangerang. Penelitian ini menggunakan model penelitian kuantitatif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Studi ini melibatkan 203 responden dan menunjukkan bahwa 78,3% mencapai target pemasangan *IV catheter*, namun mayoritas responden hanya observasi. Analisis korelasi menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara *self efficacy* maupun *clinical environment* dengan pencapaian target pemasangan *IV catheter*. Namun, ditemukan adanya hubungan kuat dan positif yang signifikan antara *self efficacy* dan *clinical environment* ($\rho = 0,514$; $p < 0,001$). Disarankan agar instruktur klinis melakukan pemantauan berkala terhadap mahasiswa selama praktik klinis sehingga mahasiswa dapat melakukan tindakan pemasangan *IV catheter* secara mandiri.

Kata Kunci: *Clinical Environment*, Mahasiswa Keperawatan, *Self Efficacy*, target pemasangan *IV catheter*
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ABSTRACT

Dewi Arista Banamtuan (01501220286),
Manase Handry Langmau
(01501220421), Sela Novantri Sae
(015012202

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND CLINICAL ENVIRONMENT ON ACHIEVING IV CATHETER INSERTION TARGETS DURING CLINICAL PRACTICE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

(xiii – 77 Pages; 1 Charts, 6 Table; 13 Appendices)

Nursing students play a crucial role in integrating theoretical knowledge into clinical practice, which is the core of nursing education. Clinical practice enables students to apply technical skills such as intravenous (IV) catheter insertion, a commonly performed invasive procedure in hospitals. The effectiveness of this procedure is influenced by internal factors such as self-efficacy, as well as external factors, including support from the clinical learning environment and supervision, which are proven to be important indicators of nursing students' readiness to manage patients and influence the achievement of clinical competence. This study aims to identify the relationship between self-efficacy, the clinical environment, and the achievement of IV catheter insertion targets among third-year nursing students at a private university in Tangerang. A quantitative correlational research model with a cross-sectional approach was used. The study involved 203 respondents and found that 78.3% successfully met the IV catheter insertion target; however, the majority of the respondents only performed observation. Correlation analysis showed no significant relationship between self-efficacy or the clinical environment and the achievement of IV catheter insertion targets. However, a strong and significant positive relationship was found between self-efficacy and the clinical environment ($\rho = 0.514$; $p < 0.001$). It is recommended that clinical instructors conduct regular monitoring of students during clinical practice to ensure that students can perform IV catheter insertion independently.

Keywords: Clinical Environment, IV Catheter Insertion Targets, Nursing Students Self- Efficacy
References: 51 (2015-2024)