

Abstrak

GAMBARAN KUALITAS HIDUP PERAWAT DI RUANG ISOLASI COVID-19 RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH BANYUMAS

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Latar Belakang: Merawat pasien Covid-19 dalam rentang waktu yang lama dapat menimbulkan kelelahan. Kondisi ini dapat berdampak pada kualitas hidup perawat. Kualitas hidup tersebut meliputi beberapa aspek yaitu aspek kesehatan fisik, psikologis, hubungan sosial dan hubungan dengan lingkungan.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif non-analitik dengan pendekatan observasional. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah 60 perawat di ruang isolasi Covid-19 RSUD Banyumas. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Pengukuran kualitas hidup perawat menggunakan instrumen WHOQOL-BREF.

Hasil penelitian: Hasil penelitian berdasarkan masing-masing domain menyebutkan bahwa 60% responden berada pada kategori kesehatan fisik yang baik, 55% responden berada pada kategori kesehatan psikologis yang baik, 48,3% responden berada pada kategori hubungan sosial yang sangat baik, dan 46,7% responden berada pada kategori hubungan lingkungan yang baik.

Kesimpulan: Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kualitas hidup perawat di ruang isolasi Covid-19 di RSUD Banyumas yang meliputi aspek kesehatan fisik, kesehatan psikologis, hubungan sosial dan hubungan dengan lingkungan mayoritas baik.

Kata Kunci: Covid-19, Kualitas hidup, Perawat.

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Abstract

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF NURSES IN THE COVID-19 ISOLATION ROOM, BANYUMAS REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Background: Caring for Covid-19 patients for long periods of time can lead to fatigue. This condition can have an impact on the quality of life of nurses. The quality of life includes several aspects, namely aspects of physical health, psychological, social relations and relationships with the environment.

Methodology: This study uses a non-analytic descriptive research method with an observational approach. The sample used in the study was 60 nurses in the Covid-19 isolation room at the Banyumas Hospital. The sampling technique in this study used a total sampling technique. Measurement of the quality of life of nurses using the WHOQOL-BREF instrument.

Results: The results of the study based on each domain stated that 60% of respondents were in the category of good physical health, 55% of respondents were in the category of good psychological health, 48.3% of respondents were in the category of very good social relations, and 46.7% respondents are in the category of good environmental relations.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the quality of life of nurses in the Covid-19 isolation room at the Banyumas Hospital which includes aspects of physical health, psychological health, social relations and relationships with the environment is mostly good.

Keywords: Covid-19, Nurse, Quality of life.

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