

HUBUNGAN FREKUENSI DAN INTENSITAS KEJADIAN MORAL DISTRESS YANG DIALAMI OLEH MAHASISWA PROFESI DOKTER DI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN

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ABSTRAK

Mahasiswa kedokteran tingkat profesi berisiko mengalami *moral distress* akibat situasi di tempat pembelajaran pendidikan profesi yang mereka hadapi bertentangan dengan nilai moral pribadi, tetapi para mahasiswa tidak dapat menindaklanjuti dikarenakan keterbatasan peran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara frekuensi dan intensitas kejadian *moral distress* pada mahasiswa profesi dokter di Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan potong lintang dan pengambilan data dilakukan secara daring melalui kuesioner *Moral Distress Scale*. Teknik total sampling digunakan dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 50 mahasiswa. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji normalitas, uji linearitas, dan korelasi Pearson. Hasil menunjukkan adanya hubungan linier positif rendah antara frekuensi dan intensitas *moral distress* ($r = 0.362$; $p = 0.002$). Kejadian *moral distress* yang paling sering dialami ialah kurangnya rasa hormat akibat budaya hierarki dan pasien datang dengan kondisi lanjut akibat terbatasnya akses. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa frekuensi kejadian *moral distress* berkontribusi terhadap intensitas *moral distress* yang dirasakan oleh mahasiswa kedokteran tingkat profesi. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa pihak institusi harus memberikan perhatian pada permasalahan etik yang dialami mahasiswa profesi dokter selama pendidikan klinik.

Kata kunci: frekuensi, intensitas, mahasiswa profesi, *moral distress*, pendidikan klinik

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY
OF MORAL DISTRESS AMONG CLINICAL MEDICAL STUDENTS AT
THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL
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ABSTRACT

Medical students who are in their clinical years (clerkship) are experiencing moral distress due to their involvement in situations that conflict with their personal moral values but cannot be acted upon because of limited roles they carry. This study is aimed to determine the relationship between the frequency and intensity of moral distress among medical students during their clerkship at the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design, in which data were collected online using the Moral Distress Scale questionnaire. A total sampling technique was applied, involving 50 students. Data were analyzed using normality test, linearity test, and Pearson correlation. The results show a low positive linear relationship between frequency and intensity of moral distress ($r = 0.362$; $p = 0.002$). The most commonly reported sources of distress included a lack of respect due to hierarchical culture and patients arriving in advanced conditions due to limited access to care. The study concludes that the frequency of distressing events has a major contribution to the intensity of moral distress experienced by medical students, highlighting the importance of institutional support for the various ethical problems students encounter during clinical training.

Keywords: clinical training, frequency, intensity, medical student, moral distress