

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEMAMPUAN
PERAWAT DALAM BERKOLABORASI DENGAN DOKTER DI RUANG IGD
RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kolaborasi antara perawat dan dokter merupakan salah satu faktor penting bagi kualitas proses perawatan pasien yang memberikan dampak positif terhadap kondisi pasien. Studi pendahuluan menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi di IGD lebih baik daripada di ruang rawat inap. Kolaborasi akan efektif ketika perawat dan dokter dapat bekerja sama untuk menerapkan proses kolaborasi, namun banyak faktor yang berhubungan dengan proses kolaborasi tersebut.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan kolaborasi perawat serta faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kemampuan perawat berkolaborasi dengan dokter di IGD RSMS.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain studi *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 36 perawat IGD RSMS yang dipilih secara *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner yang telah valid dan reliabel. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson dan Spearman.

Hasil: Kemampuan kolaborasi perawat memiliki skor rata-rata yang tinggi. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan positif yang bermakna secara statistik antara kemampuan kolaborasi perawat dengan hasil akhir ($r=0,651$, $p=0,000$), kepentingan bersama ($r=0,0524$, $p=0,001$), lingkup praktik ($r=0,416$, $p=0,011$), struktur interaksi ($r=0,377$, $p=0,023$), dan proses ($r=0,368$, $p=0,027$); hubungan positif tidak bermakna secara statistik antara kemampuan kolaborasi perawat di IGD dengan tujuan bersama ($r=0,264$, $p=0,119$) dan kontrol kekuasaan ($r=0,258$, $p=0,129$).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan bermakna antara hasil akhir, kepentingan bersama, lingkup praktik, struktur interaksi, dan proses dengan kemampuan perawat berkolaborasi dengan dokter di IGD RSMS.

Kata kunci: Kolaborasi, perawat, dokter, IGD

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FACTORS RELATED TO NURSE ABILITY COLLABORATE WITH PHYSICIAN IN EMERGENCY ROOM OF PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO HOSPITAL PURWOKERTO

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ABSTRACT

Background: The collaboration between nurse and physician is one of important factor for the quality of patient's treatment that giving positive impact on patient's condition. Initial study shows that collaboration in Emergency Room (ER) is better than inpatient room. Collaboration is effective if nurse and phsyician can cooperate in collaborating process, but there are some factors that influence with this process of collaboration.

Purpose: This research aims to know the ability of nurse collaboration and the factors related to the ability of nurse in collaborating with physician in ER of Margono Soekarjo Hospital.

Method: This is a quantitative study by using cross sectional study design. The samples are 36 nurses with total sampling method. This research used valid and reliable questionnaire as the instrument. Pearson correlation test and Spearman correlation test are the data analysis technique.

Result: Nurse collaboration ability has high average score. The bivariate analysis result shows a positive and a statistically significant relationship between nurse collaboration ability and final result ($r=0.651$, $p=0.000$), collective interest ($r=0.524$, $p=0.001$), practical scope ($r=0.416$, $p=0.011$), interaction structure ($r=0.377$, $p=0.023$), and process ($r=0.368$, $p=0.027$); no positive significant relations statistically between nurse collaboration ability in ER by collective purpose ($r=0.264$, $p=0.119$) and authority control ($r=0.258$, $p=0.129$). There is a significant relation between final result, collective interest, practical scope, interaction structure, and process on nurse collaboration ability with physician in ER of Margono Soekarjo Hospital.

Conclusion: There is significant relation between final result, collective interest, practical scope, interaction structure, and process on nurse collaboration ability with physician in ER of Margono Soekarjo Hospital.

Keywords: Collaboration, Nurse, Physician, Emergency Room

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