DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE CONNECTION WITH NURSE CARING BEHAVIOR IN HOSPITAL DR. DJASAMEN SARAGIH SIANTAR 2019

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Abstrak

Caring behavior merupakan sikap moral dalam praktik keperawatan. Sifat perawat yang caring saat berurusan dengan orang sakit dan keluarga pasien setiap hari harus menunjukkan sikap empati, sensitif, dan responsif terhadap kebutuhan pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan variabel demografi dengan caring behavior perawat di RSUD Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematang Siantar Tahun 2019. Desain penelitian menggunakan rancangan deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Teknik pengabilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan quota sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 144 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu lembar kuesioner variabel demografi dengan caring behavior perawat, dimana kuesioner caring behavior perawat terdiri dari 5 tema. Hasil uji One Way Anova didapatkan variabel demografi umur p=3,663, jenis kelamin p=2,859, pada tema 2 didapatkan p=0,036, agama p=1,087, area praktek p=1,43, dan pada tema 3 diketahui p=0,014, pendidikan p=3,003, suku p=3,008, lama kerja p=3,174 (p<0,05). Hasil ini menunjukkan secara umum tidak ada hubungan variabel demografi dengan caring behavior perawat, namun pada tema 2 jenis kelamin dan tema 3 area praktek terdapat hubungan variabel demografi dengan caring behavior perawat di RSUD Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematang Siantar Tahun 2019. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai tambahan ilmu pengetahuan dalam bidang keperawatan.

Kata Kunci : **Variabel Demografi, *Caring Behavior***

Abstract

Caring behaviour is a moral attitude in nursing practice. The caring nature of nurses when dealing with sick people and the patient's family every day must show empathy, sensitivity, and responsiveness to patient needs. This study aims to determine the relationship of demographic variables with the caring behaviour of nurses in Dr Djasamen Saragih Pematang Siantar in 2019. The study design used a descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study used quota sampling with a sample size of 144 respondents. The instrument used was a demographic variable questionnaire sheet with nurses caring behaviour, where nurses caring behaviour questionnaire consisted of 5 themes. One Way Anova test results obtained age demographic variables p = 3.663, sex p = 2.859, on theme 2 obtained p = 0.036, religion p = 1.087, practice area p = 1.43, and on theme 3 known p = 0.014, education p = 3.003, term p = 3.008, length of service p = 3.174 (p <0.05). These results indicate in general there is no relationship between demographic variables with caring behaviour of nurses, but on the theme of 2 sexes and the theme of 3 practice areas, there is a relationship between demographic variables with caring behaviour of nurses in RSUD Dr Djasamen Saragih Pematang Siantar in 2019. This research is expected to be used as additional knowledge in the field of nursing.

Keywords : ***Demographic variables, Caring Behavior***

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Introduction

Caring defined as a way of maintenance influential with respect to the other, accompanied by a feeling of responsibility. Caring is also a dynamic approach, where nurses work to further improve its care to the patient. C*aring* can be seen in the behavior of the nurses, among other things, a sense of comfort, attention, affection, care, maintain health, encouragement, empathy, interest, love, trust, protect, attendance, support, give a touch, indicating ready to help, and visiting clients (Watson, 2008).

Swanson (1991) states that the nursing and caring is very important in creating a positive outcome on health and well-being of the client. Caring as a way of maintenance with respect to the other, accompanied by a feeling of ownership and responsibility. Swanson theory useful how to build a strategy that is useful and effective caring. Griffin (1983), describes the caring in nursing as an essential interpersonal process that requires nurses doing activities specific role in a way to convey expressions of specific emotions to the recipient. Such activity by Griffin includes helping, helping, serving people with special needs (Potter & Perry, 2009).

Caring is a moral attitude in nursing practice. Nurses caring nature when dealing with sick people and families of patients every day must show that nurses really care about the situation. Nurses must show empathy and to be able to put yourself in the shoes of their patients to provide quality care they need. Roger in Perry & Potter (2009) involves caring meaningfulness of relationships, the ability to maintain relationships, and a commitment to respond to others with sensitivity and flexibility. Good teaching can not be separated from the activity that is caring, which must be realized in practice for a caring attitude was not quite spoken words without real action (Karo, 2018).

Victoria Neufeld (1996) demographic variables are graphs, charts, or writingdescribes a condition that refers to the data of someone or something. Wahyudi (2016), the demographic variables is the view of the person. Of the various terms and opinion on demographic variables were expressed by experts understandablethat those opinions are not much different that the demographic variable is a dependent outline the terms of which looked at. Suppose the art in terms of demographic variables can be interpreted as a picture or sketch a person's face or a face seen from the side. In terms of statistical demographic variables are a set of data that describes something in the form of graphs or tables (Anggriawan, 2016).

Research of Chan (2015), obtained the nurse caring behavior before intervention was 22.3% and after the intervention increased to 23.3%. This study investigated the effect of treatment on the ratings workshop caring nurse. The research result Karo (2018) Indonesian nurse caring behaviors of 2.96% (excellent), caring behavior by participants in the study 1ni are nurses who are young, so the ability to give or show concern, empathy and care about the well-being of the patient, in general still were in the moderate stage, so that experience and further guidance is needed.

R. Gurusinga research results (2013) obtained caring behavior of nurses in one hospital in North Sumatra showed that the nurses caring behavior in either category (52.9), caring is central to nursing practice, is also a dynamic approach, where nurses work for further improve caring for patients. Based on the above phenomenon and endorsed the recommendations of the Karo (2018) which states that can motivate nurses to begin research, further validates the nurse caring behavior. Can help improve the ability of Indonesian nurses who should be tested further by respondents of nursing practice in the Government Hospital. The objective of study were to find relationship of demographic variables with behavior caring nurse at Hospital Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematang Siantar Year 2019.

Methods

The study design used a descriptive correlation design using a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study used quota sampling with a total sample of 144 respondents. Data collection techniques using caring behavior questionnaire sheets adapted from Karo (2018). In caring behavior questionnaire did not test the validity and reliability test because it is using the standard questionnaire of previous researchers. The validity test results were obtained from r count> r table with the accuracy of the table = 0.361 and the reliability test with alpha cronbach 0.855.

This study was conducted at Hospital Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar in March 2019. Data collection was started by giving informed consent to respondents, after respondents agreed, respondents filled the nurse demographic variable questionnaire and nurses caring behavior questionnaire, the researcher would assist respondents in filling out the questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using one way anova.

Results

The research showed at Table 1 that the majority of 144 respondents were in the age range 31-40 years as many as 61 people (42.4%) and the minority were in the age range> 50 years as many as 18 people (12.5%). From the data the majority of female respondents as many as 116 people (80.6%) and the male sex as many as 28 people (19.4%). In the research the majority of respondents are Christian Protestants as many as 74 people (51.4%), and minority embraced Islam as many as 34 people (23.6%). The majority of respondents are in intensive indoor practice area in as many as 64 people (44.4%), and the minority in the practice area in the room and the room Poly children were 10 (6.9%). The majority of respondents have an educational background D III Nursing of 77 people (53.5%), and educational background SPK minority of 7 people (4.9%). The majority of respondents are Toba tribe as much as 78 people (54.2%), and Nias ethnic minority in 2 (1.4%). The majority of respondents in the range of ≥ 11 years old working as many as 72 people (50.0%) and the minority in the range of ≤ 5 years old working as many as 19 people (13.2%).

Caring behavior in the research were classified into 5 themes (Table 2). The 5 themes are the 5 themes are theme 1: Caring is an attitude, personal relationship with patients, theme 2: Caring is to make the nature of sensitive and responsive to patient needs, theme 3: caring is caring and always with the patient, theme 4: caring shows attention, compassion and empathy for the patient, theme 5: caring is an action related to the welfare of the patient, showing acceptance and acknowledging the patient.

The first theme majority of respondents The Hospital Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar as many as 78 people (54.2%) had always thought that caring is an attitude, a personal relationship with the patient. *Caring behavior* for second theme the majority of respondents The Hospital Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar as many as 80 people (55.6%) had always thought that caring is making a sensitive nature and responsive to patients' needs *Caring behavior* the third theme, the majority of respondents The Hospital Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar as many as 76 people (52.8%) often do care and are always there with the patient. *Caring behavior* ie on the theme of 4, the majority of respondents The Hospital Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar as many as 78 people (54.2%) always showed concern, compassion and empathy for patients, *Caring behavior* responder that is on the theme 5, the majority of respondents The Hospital Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar as many as 73 people (50.7%) often perform actions relating to the welfare of patients, indicate acceptance and admit the patient. *Caring behavior* nurses in hospitals Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar majority in the excellent category as many as 90 (62.5%).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of The Demographic Variables of Respondents

No	Characteristics	f	%
1	Age		
a.	21-30	38	26.4
b.	31-40	61	42.4
c	41-50	27	18.8
d.	>50	18	12.5
	Total	**144**	**100.0**
2	Gender		
a.	Male	28	19.4
b.	Female	116	80.6
	Total	**144**	**100.0**
3	Religion		
a.	Katolik	36	25.0
b.	Kristen protestan	74	51.4
c.	Islam	34	23.6
	Total	**144**	**100.0**
4	Area of practice		
a.	Internis	40	27.8
b.	*Intensive*	64	44.4
c.	Poli	10	6.9
d.	Bedah	20	13.9
e.	Anak	10	6.9
	Total	**144**	**100.0**
5	Education		
a	SPK	7	4.9
b.	D III	77	53.5
c.	S1 Ners	60	41.7
	Total	**144**	**100.0**
6	Tribe		
a.	Toba	78	54.2
b.	Karo	14	9.7
c.	Simalungun	21	14.6
d.	Jawa	29	20.1
e.	Nias	2	1.4
	Total	**144**	**100.0**
7	**Length of work**		
a.	≤ 5 year	19	13.2
b.	6-10 year	53	36.8
c.	≥11 year	72	50.0
	Total	**144**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Caring Behavior of Nurses at RSUD Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematang Siantar in 2019

No	*Caring Behavior*	f	%
1	Less	0	0
2	Enough	0	0
3	Good	54	37,5
4	Excellent	90	62,5
	Total	**144**	**100**

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Discussion

Based on the results of this research is that the results of the cross-tabulation relationships demographic variables (age) with caring behavior of nurses in hospitals Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar generally or by sub-themes shows that the statistical test by using One Way Anova is obtained value of p = 3.663 (> 0.05), which means that there is no correlation between demographic variables (age) with a nurse caring behaviors. Researchers assume that the nurses were age older less in terms of meeting / perform nursing care, but also has a great sense of responsibility. But younger employees tend to be more frequently together and provide care and accompany the patient during a treatment. So the researchers concluded that the nurses in the age range of 21-30 and nurses.

Above research was supported by Shalaby (2018), which get results in his research that the nurses in the category of senior nurses who have experience and training in caring behavior. Sumarni (2017), regardless of the age of the nurse can show caring behavior towards patients, due to saturation. Perceived saturation due to the age range of nurses is in the range of 25-45 (92.7%). At increasing age will lead to saturation, decreased work productivity, and resistant to new technologies. Yanti (2018) stated though age will affect the maturation of a person, but not always the person will have a high caring.

Relations demographic variables (sex) with caring behavior of nurses in hospitals Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar in general by using One Way Anova statistical test that is obtained by value p = 2.859 (> 0.05), which means that there is no correlation between demographic variables (gender) with caring behavior of nurses in hospitals Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar. But the theme 2 obtained significant value = 0.036 (> 0.05), which means there is a relationship between demographic variables for theme 2 with a nurse caring behavior. Researchers assume that this condition is in accordance with the facts that were found in this study, where the majority of the respondents in this study were women. Researchers found women are more sensitive and rensponsif to the needs of patients.

Above research was supported by Shalaby (2018) revealed that there are differences in ability between men and women in relationships, where women have a higher sensitivity than men. The psychological supposed to make women have a higher caring than men. Relations demographic variables (religion) with caring behavior generally indicates that the test results statistically using ANOVA test obtained by value p = 1.087 (> 0.05), which means that there is no correlation between demographic variables (religion) with caring behavior of nurses in hospitals Dr., Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar. Based on the data obtained that Protestants had higher mean value. Researchers assume that religion and ethics are basically inseparable, are related to one another. Religion sees that how noble medical profession. So that the nurses who are Christians have properties that show affection, compassion and empathy for patients.

The majority of the population profess siantar Christian, BPS data in 2015 census the population who are Christian as much as 51.25% (Christian Protestant 46.54% and Catholic4.71%) of 247 411 inhabitants. Besides religionIslamalso widely embraced, reaching 43.90%. More religionBuddha 4:36%, Confucius A 0.01% and Hindu0:11%. Protestant religion advocated for health care for the moral well.

Results of cross tabulation demographic variables relationship (practice area) with caring behavior generally indicates that the test results statistically using ANOVA test obtained by value p = 1.43 (> 0.05), which means that there is no correlation between demographic variables (area of practice) with caring behavior. But on the theme of 3 is the significant value of 0.014, which means there is a relationship between demographic variables for theme 3 with a nurse caring behavior.

Based on the above data, researchers assume that nurses working room of poly has a higher caring for them more often with the patient while the patient follow the treatment and care

when performing the control room to the poly specialist. Above research was supported by Shalaby (2018) which states that the use of advanced technology also greatly limits the opportunities to increase the caring in communication, involvement of care, and the provision of care in a safe manner. Thus, nurses in high-tech environments may be required more emphasis on the role of advocacy and direct patient care. Critical care nurses must maintain a balance between caring behaviors and their humanistic technology for the provision of individualized holistic patient care.

Results of cross tabulation relationships demographic variables (education) to the nurses in hospitals caring behavior Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar generally indicates that the test results statistically using ANOVA test obtained by value p = 3.003 (> 0.05), which means that there is no correlation between demographic variables (education) to the nurses in hospitals caring behavior Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar. Researchers assume that a nurse with a levelHigher education has a more mature consideration so it is very influential with the nurse caring behaviors due to a wider horizon, but nurses with educational background and SPK, Diploma of Nursing have work efficiency and job performance better than the nurses BSN nurses because it has a longer working experience.

Above research was supported by Anggoro (2018) that show caring behavior categories based on each nurse education. Respondents Diploma and BSN have a very good caring behavior. Sumarni (2017) states diploma Nursing nurse education and nurse education nurses alike can show caring behavior to the patients, they both have the awareness and willingness to do the caring. Supriatin (2015) found that there was no perceptible difference SPK educated nurses with the diploma of Nursing in terms of caring behavior.

Relations demographic variables (tribe) with the behavior of nurses in hospitals caring Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar generally indicates that the test results statistically using ANOVA test obtained by value p = 3.008 (> 0.05), which means that there is no correlation between demographic variables (tribe) with the behavior of nurses in hospitals caring Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar. Based on the data obtained that simalungun people have mean more is simalungun people, Researchers assume that simalungun people identified to have a gentle soul character, speaking polite and gentle andshow affection, compassion and empathy for patients. Malay tribes tend to be impatient when giving nursing care to patients. Residents in the town siantar generally tribe Batak Simalungun System Simelungun livelihoods are farming, which is identical with a helpful nature, nature phlegmatis the personality types of people were quiet and peaceful. Traits of personality, among others; humble personality, sociable and relaxed, and able to be patient (Wikipedia, 2019).

Relations demographic variables (area of practice) with the behavior of nurses in hospitals caring Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar generally indicates that the test results statistically using ANOVA test obtained by value p = 3.174 (> 0.05), which means that there is no correlation between demographic variables (duration of action) with the behavior of nurses in hospitals caring Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar. Researchers assume that the longer a person works more skilled and more experienced will do the job. It can be seen from the senior nurse by long work and be a role model as a reference for young nurses in caring behavior. But the new nurses who work tend to be more enthusiastic in performing nursing care, they are more frequent nursing action against the patient so that younger caregivers also have a good caring behavior. This research was supported by Sunardi (2014), which states because of their rotation during the nurse who was held only for the junior nurses, while senior nurses do not routinely done. Rotation program is routinely done every 6 months. This policy makes junior nurses have the advantage in terms of skills and interact with different types of patients with different cases, so as to have a better experience of caring.

Based on the cross tabulation with Anova ie, p =2.603 (> 0.05) showed that demographic variables are generally not associated with caring behavior nurses in hospitals Dr.

Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar. Researchers had assumed in this study generally demographic variables do not have meaningful relationships with caring behavior of a nurse, but in most of sub-themes have a meaningful relationship. Researchers assume that a nurse should indeed provide nursing care with love from within a nurse who poured in each perform an action to others.

This research was supported by Ilkafah (2017) which states that the ability and skill are the main factors that influence behavior and individuals. Demographic variables have an indirect effect on the behavior and performance of the individual, but the demographic characteristics are important known by the leader or a motivating and improve its performance. Demographic characteristics include age, gender, religion, area of practice, education, ethnicity and length of employment.

Conclusion

Based on the test results one-way anove and T-test results obtained from the researchers concluded that overall there was no association between demographic variables (duration of action) with the behavior of nurses in hospitals caring Dr. Djasamen Saragih Pematangsiantar with a p-value of 0.600 (p> 0.05). This research is expected to be used as an addition to science in the field of nursing.

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