

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN KOMUNIKASI TERAPEUTIK PERAWAT DENGAN *SELF EFFICACY* PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS DENGAN LUKA GANGREN DI RUANG AROFAH RSI GARAM KALIANGET

Oleh : Ghina Kamila

**Introduksi :** Masalah *self efficacy* pada pasien diabetes melitus (DM) yang mengalami luka gangren menjadi perhatian utama. Pasien dengan gangren sering mengalami penurunan keyakinan diri dalam mengelola penyakit mereka karena kondisi ini dapat mengakibatkan komplikasi yang serius, seperti amputasi. Rasa takut, kecemasan, dan ketidakpastian mengenai kemampuan mereka untuk merawat luka dan mengontrol gula darah dapat menghambat kemajuan perawatan.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua pasien DM dengan luka gangren. Sampel sebanyak 48 responden dan diambil dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner dengan skala likert. Data yang diperoleh diolah dan di uji menggunakan uji *spearman rank*, hasilnya disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan deskripsi.

**Hasil:** Terdapat 36 responden menyatakan bahwa komunikasi terapeutik perawat baik dengan *self efficacy* tinggi sebanyak 30 (83.3%) dan dengan *self efficacy* sedang sebanyak 6 (16.7%). 12 responden yang menyatakan bahwa perawat memiliki komunikasi terapeutik yang cukup dengan memiliki *self efficacy* yang sedang sebanyak 7 (58.3%), dengan *self efficacy* rendah sebanyak 4 (33.3%) dan dengan *self efficacy* tinggi sebanyak 1 responden. Berdasarkan hasil uji *Rank Spearman* didapatkan hasil p-value sebesar  $0,000 < 0,05$  , sehingga  $H_0$  diterima yang artinya ada hubungan komunikasi terapeutik perawat dengan *self efficacy* pasien diabetes melitus dengan luka gangrene.

**Kesimpulan :** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara komunikasi terapeutik perawat dengan *self efficacy* pasien diabetes melitus dengan luka gangren di Ruang Arofah RSI Garam Kalianget.

**Kata Kunci :** *Self Efficacy, Komunikasi Terapeutik, Diabetes Mellitus*

## ABSTRACT

### **THE RELATIONSHIP OF NURSES THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION AND SELF EFFICACY IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH GANGRENE WOUNDS IN THE AROFAH ROOM RSI GARAM KALIANGET**

**By: Ghina Kamila**

**Introduction:** The problem of self-efficacy in diabetes mellitus (DM) patients who experience gangrenous wounds is a major concern. Patients with gangrene often experience decreased confidence in managing their disease because this condition can result in serious complications, such as amputation. Fear, anxiety, and uncertainty regarding their ability to care for wounds and control blood sugar can hinder treatment progress. **Method:** This research uses a correlational analytical research design with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were all DM patients with gangrenous wounds. The sample consisted of 48 respondents and was taken using simple random sampling technique. Data collection in this research used a questionnaire with a Likert scale. The data obtained was processed and tested using the Spearman rank test, the results were presented in the form of tables and descriptions. **Results:** There were 36 respondents who stated that nurses' therapeutic communication was good with 30 (83.3%) high self-efficacy and 6 (16.7%) with moderate self-efficacy. The 12 respondents who stated that nurses had sufficient therapeutic communication had moderate self-efficacy as many as 7 (58.3%), with low self-efficacy as many as 4 (33.3%) and with high self-efficacy as many as 1 respondent. Based on the Spearman Rank test results, the  $p$ -value was  $0.000 < 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  was accepted, which means there is a relationship between nurses' therapeutic communication and the self-efficacy of diabetes mellitus patients with gangrene wounds. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between nurses' therapeutic communication and the self-efficacy of diabetes mellitus patients with gangrene wounds in the Arofah Room at RSI Garam Kalianget.

**Keywords:** Self Efficacy, Therapeutic Communication, Diabetes Mellitus