



# The Difference of Students Attitudes Who Have and Who Have Not Yet Received Palliative Classes on Palliative Nursing Action in Universitas Advent Indonesia of West Bandung District

Nurhayati Siagian,  
Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Advent Indonesia  
*siagian-nurhayati@yahoo.co.id*

## ABSTRACT

This research is motivated because there are still many students who do not know the real palliative care. The reason is because they have not yet received Palliative theory in class. This is important because they will be dealing directly with palliative patients when practicing in the hospital so that they know that they are doing the right thing in caring for palliative patients while the palliative nursing course is still only applied in the learning curriculum. The main purpos of the study is to analyze whether there is a significant difference between the attitudes of students who have and who have not received a palliative nursing class toward palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia, Bandung Barat Regency. The research method used is descriptive quantitative. The population in this study were Level III and Level IV S1 Study Program students in Universitas Advent Indonesia. A sample of 84 students (42 students who have received a Palliative Nursing class and 42 students who have not yet received a palliative nursing class) were determined by purposive sampling. The instrument and material used were Frommelt's Attitude Toward Care of the Dying (FATCOD) attitude questionnaire score consisting of 24 questions using a Likert scale. Results: there were significant differences between the attitudes of students who have not and those who have received a Palliative class toward Nursing actions Palliative significance (2 tailed)  $0.019 < 0.005$  means that there are significant differences. Conclusion: After conducting research, it is known that there is a significant difference between the attitudes of students who have not and those who have already received palliative nursing classes in treating palliative patients. The results of this study are expected to be beneficial for students, lecturers, and researchers in order to improve the quality of palliative nursing in Indonesia..

**Keywords:** Student Attitude, Palliative Nursing.

## INTRODUCTION

The definition of palliative care has undergone some evolution. According to World Health Organization (WHO) in 1990 palliative care is the total and active treatment of the sufferers whose disease is no longer responsive to curative medicine. Based on this definition, it is

obvious that palliative care is only given to the sufferer who has been not response against the curative. This means that it cannot be healed by any curative effort. The definition of palliative care according to WHO 15 years later has been very different. Here it is clearly said that palliative care was given since the diagnosis was established until the end of life. It means not to be concerned in the early or advanced stage, still curable or not, absolute palliative care should be given to the sufferer. Palliative care does not stop after the sufferer dies but still continues by providing support to the grieving family members.

The palliative care itself is still rarely heard in the community, not a few people who do not know the type of treatment. In fact, this type of palliative care can reduce the perceived psychological burden of diseases such as cancer or HIV AIDS. Palliative care is a type of treatment that not only emphasizes physical symptoms but this treatment also focuses on emotional, psychosocial and economical, and spiritual aspects to meet the needs of a patient's quality of life improvement.

According to WHO there are more than 40 million people in the world who need palliative care but only 14 percent are new to the treatment. Similarly in Indonesia, there are still many people who do not know that the palliative care is very important in the effort to improve the quality of life of the patient, even WHO itself acknowledges it (Fadli Adzani, 2015).

Palliative care in Indonesia has already begun since the opening of the Polyclinic Palliative Care & Pain-free HOSPITAL Dr. Soetomo on February 19, 1992. Prof. Sunaryadi, head of Center for & Palliative Development Pain-Free Dr. Soetomo said from the year 1992-2010 new palliative care services exist in 6 major capitals, namely Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta, West Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali and South Sulawesi ( Aselmahumka, 2008).

Nowadays, the implementation of palliative care concepts (palliative care) is not much in Indonesia. One of the challenges is how health care professionals see the problem of patient mortality. There are still many hospitals that have not understood that patient should be given palliative care, especially for patients with terminal stage.

Based on data of Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) 2013, there are about 12 million diabetics in Indonesia and more than 330 thousand people with cancer. Data from the Ministry of Health also mentions, until September 2014, there are 22,869 people with HIV in Indonesia. These chronic and life-threatening diseases in addition to carrying the risk of death, also affect the quality of life of sufferers and their families. Palliative care can meet the needs of improving the quality of life of patients and their families through treatments that emphasize not only physical symptoms such as pain but also to the emotional, psychosocial and spiritual aspects.

The provision of good palliative care requires the competence of the nurses in the hospital. According to the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) year 2002 competence in the established as the appearance, knowledge, experience, and quality.

Nursing students are persons who carry out nursing practices to patients in hospitals. At the time of nursing care, they will be exposed to various types of patient health problems, including patients requiring palliative care. When students do palliative care, they are expected to get provisions on how to do palliative care so they can behave properly. The courses of palliative nursing have just entered into the curriculum of nursing education, and the students have been exposed to palliative patients in the hospital so that there are students who have not gotten the subject of palliative course and there are also those who have gotten the course of palliative nursing. Students who begin getting a palliative course will behave according to their knowledge and sometimes they are confused as how to do.

#### **Problem Identification**

1. What is the attitude of students who have not received the palliative nursing class to the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia West Bandung Regency?
2. What is the attitude of a students who have received a class of palliative nursing to the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia West Bandung Regency?
3. Is there a significant difference between students who have and who have not yet received the palliative nursing class to the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia West Bandung regency?

#### **Research Objectives**

The objectives of conducting this research are:

1. To know the attitude of students who have not received the palliative nursing class on the action of Palliative nursing in Unviersitas Advent Indonesia West Bandung Regency
2. To know the attitude of students who have received a class of palliative nursing to the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia West Bandung Regency
3. To analyze whether there is a difference in student attitudes who have and who have not yet received palliative nursing class to the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia West Java Regency.

## **Research Benefits**

As a representation of the differences in the attitudes of the students who have not yet and have a palliative class on the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia west Java District and to increase the author's knowledge and experience on the difference in student attitudes who have and who have not yet received palliative class on the action of palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia Est Bandung Distric.

## **METHODS**

The method used in this research is quantitative descriptive. Sugiyono (2012) Descriptive research is re-research done to know the value of self-variables, either a variable or more (comparisons) without making comparisons, linking with other variables. Population is a region of generalization that consists of objects or subjects that have the quantity and characteristics set by the researcher to be studied and then withdrawn the conclusion (Alimul, 2011:60).

The population in this study is a level III student of the S1 study Program and a Level IV student of SI Study Program in Universitas Advent Indonesia. Samples amounting to 84 students (42 students who have not received the palliative nursing class and 42 students who have received the palliative nursing Class) in Universitas Advent Indonesia which was determined purposive sampling. Sugiyono (2009) stated that purposive sampling is sampling in the study based on certain considerations. The Instrument and material used is a questionnaire sheet of Frommel's attitude Toward Care of The Dying (FATCOD) Score consisting of 24 questions using the Likert scale.

Once the data is collected then the next step is analyzing and interpreting the data. Data analysis and interpretation were conducted to identify the first problem until the identification of the third issue of the student attitudes who have and who have not yet received the palliative nursing class on the action of palliative care in Universitas Advent Indonesia West Bandung District.

## **RESULTS**

To obtain the results in this study then the data that has been obtained from 84 subjects is analyzed and interpreted according to the third identification of the problem. First issue identification, to answer the first problem identification: "What is the attitude of students who

have not received the palliative nursing class to the action of palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia, West Bandung Distri?, then the questionnaire sheet is given to be filled in by the respondent, then calculated the average value by using the mean formula according to Sugiyono (2008). The result of the mean obtained then interpreted to be: strongly disagreed (0-1), disagreeing (1,1-2), doubtful (2.1-3), agreed (3.1-4) and strongly agreed (4.1-5).

**Table 1. Student Attitude Values Who Have Not Yer Received a Palliative Nursing**

Subject (n)	Attitude Scale	Subject (n)	Attitude Scale
1	3,71	22	3,92
2	3,50	23	3,17
3	3,50	24	3,92
4	3,54	25	3,17
5	3,50	26	4,04
6	3,29	27	3,71
7	3,25	28	4,08
8	3,62	29	3,71
9	3,87	30	3,79
10	3,87	31	3,54
11	3,15	32	3,79
12	3,71	33	3,95
13	3,71	34	3,92
14	3,42	35	3,58
15	3,79	36	3,66
16	3,83	37	3,41
17	3,54	38	3,75
18	3,83	39	3,33
19	3,58	40	3,41
20	3,58	41	3,16
21	3,17	42	3,50
Total Mean Average 3.62			

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Table-1 shows the average value of student attitudes that have not received the palliative nursing class to the palliative nursing action in Universitas Advent Indonesia, West Bandung District is 3.62. Statistical results show student attitudes including categories agree. The results of the analysis showed that students who have not received the palliative nursing class have a positive attitude towards the palliative nursing actions that they provide to palliative patients. It is explained that students are positive in conducting nursing actions in treating palliative patients in hospitals. Attitude is the reaction of a person that closed to the object, the

manifestation of the attitude can not be direct to be seen but for the first of the behavior is closed. Real attitudes can show the connotation of emotional reactions to social stimulation (Azwar, 2011)

Identification of the second issue is to answer identification of the second problem is: "What is the attitude of students who have received a class of palliative nursing to the action of palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia, West Bandung District?", then the questionnaire sheet is given to be filled in the respondent, then calculated the average value by using the mean formula according to Sugiyono (2008). The result of the mean obtained then interpreted to be: strongly disagreed (0-1), disagreeing (1, 3-2), doubtful (2.1-3), agreed (3.1-4) and strongly agreed (4.1-5).

**Table 2. Student attitude scale value that already follows the palliative class**

Subject (n)	Attitude Scale	Subject (n)	Attitude Scale
1	3,75	22	3,96
2	3,67	23	4,00
3	3,12	24	4,00
4	4,12	25	4,25
5	4,12	26	3,87
6	3,83	27	3,87
7	3,12	28	3,83
8	3,00	29	3,83
9	3,58	30	3,71
10	4,12	31	3,75
11	3,79	32	3,96
12	3,75	33	4,25
13	3,96	34	3,37
14	3,33	35	4,00
15	3,79	36	3,83
16	3,33	37	3,54
17	3,42	38	3,50
18	3,75	38	3,35
19	3,71	40	4,25
20	3,58	41	3,83
21	3,92	42	3,75
Total Mean Average 3,75			

Table-2 shows that the average value of student attitudes that have got a class of palliative nursing to the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia, West Bandung District is 3.75 that belongs to the category agree. The results of the analysis showed that students who have received the palliative nursing class have a positive attitude towards the

palliative nursing actions that they provide to palliative patients. It is explained that students are positive in conducting nursing actions in treating palliative patients in hospitals. The positive attitude that the students have is supported by the knowledge they have because they have got the palliative nursing class. According to Notoadmojo (2003), knowledge obtained by the next subject will lead to an inner response in the form of an attitude toward the object to be knew. A nurse working in the palliative nursing area must have competence. Where competence is made as a skill, knowledge, experience, quality, and lateritic, as well as the behavior that becomes a condition for a person to do the KERHA or its task effectively (Backer, 2000)

Third issue identification is to answer the identification of the third problem: ' Is there a significant difference between students who have not been given palliative class to the action of Palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia West Bandung District? ' Then, a hypothesis test with test paired T-Test is done using SPSS. Data processing results will be shown in Table-3.

**Table 3. Total Treatment Difference student attitude using SPSS**

Student attitudes	N	Mean	SD	T	Df	Sig(2-tailed)	Interprets
Interpretation Not yet and after getting the palliative nursing class	84	-3.167	8.390	-2.446	41	.019	Significant

From the results of the scale of data processing students who have not yet and already got the palliative nursing class can be seen that the signification (2 tailed) 0.019 is smaller than 0.005 meaning  $H_0$  accepted. This means that there is a significant difference in the attitudes between students who have not been given the palliative nursing class on the action of palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia, West Bandung District. Analysis and identification of the third issue showed that there was a significant difference between students who had not yet had the palliative class on the action of Palliative Nursing. This is supported because one group of Respondek has got palliative nursing material.

According to Yodang (2018) to be able to work in the palliative nursing Area, nurses are required to have good knowledge and skills to be able to perform nursing care directly to the patient under any circumstances and at any time, so The nurse can act and make appropriate

decisions according to the patient's condition. The knowledge and skills that nurses possess can provide input to health team members to be able to provide optimum health services (Becker, 2015)

## **DISCUSSION**

The conclusions gained from the studies that have conducted and tested the statistics used in this study are:

1. The attitude of students who have not received the palliative nursing class on the action of Palliative nursing at the Adventist University of Indonesia West Bandung District in the interpretation has a positive attitude towards the palliative nursing actions that they Provide to palliative patients.
2. The attitude of the students who have received a class of palliative nursing to the action of Palliative nursing at the Adventist University of Indonesia West Bandung District in the interpretation has a positive attitude towards the action of palliative nursing that they Provide to palliative patients.

After conducting research and drawing conclusions, the research provided useful advice for the parties concerned in this study.

1. Nursing student: The results of the research are expected to be a reference in maintaining or enhancing a positive attitude in the treatment of palliative patients so that they can improve the quality of palliative patients.
2. Nursing field: The results of this study were expected to be beneficial to the field of nursing as one of the information on how student's attitudes toward the action of palliative Nursing.
3. Research area: The results of this study are expected to be used as basic data to be developed in subsequent research on the student attitudes toward palliative nursing with the spirit of palliative patients in the treatment of hospital care.
4. There is a significant difference in the scale of attitudes between students who have not been and have had a class of palliative nursing to the action of palliative nursing in Universitas Advent Indonesia, West Bandung District.

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