

ABSTRAK

Introduction : *Interprofesional Collaborative Practice* merupakan salah satu bentuk kerjasama antar profesi kesehatan dari latar belakang profesi yang berbeda. Saat ini pelaksanaan *Interprofessional Collaborative Practice* (ICP) di rumah sakit belum optimal karena masih banyak perbedaan budaya antar profesi dan stereotip, penggunaan bahasa yang berbeda, akreditasi dan pengetahuan ruang lingkup antar profesi. Salah satu profesi yang terlibat adalah perawat yang merupakan sumber daya terbesar di rumah sakit, sekitar 40% tenaga keperawatan memengaruhi kinerja maupun pelayanan kesehatan di sebuah rumah sakit untuk mengurangi masalah *patient safety*, meningkatkan kesembuhan bagi pasien dan mengurangi beban kerja bagi tenaga kesehatan profesional. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kesiapan perawat dalam proses *Interprofesional Collaboration Practice* (ICP) di rumah sakit.

Method : Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode *systematic review*. Pencarian artikel dilakukan melalui *database PubMed, Science Direct* dan *Google Scholar*. Artikel dipilih berdasarkan kriteria yang telah ditetapkan kemudian dinilai kelayakannya menggunakan *JBICritical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional Studies* sehingga diperoleh 6 artikel.

Result : Hasil penelitian ditemukan beberapa faktor yang memengaruhi kesiapan perawat dalam proses *Interprofesional Collaborative Practice* di rumah sakit meliputi jenis kelamin, usia, tingkat pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, faktor eksternal dan faktor internal.

Discussion : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, perlu diperhatikan faktor lain yang memengaruhi kesiapan perawat dalam proses kolaborasi.

Kata kunci : Analisis faktor, Kesiapan perawat, Kolaborasi interprofesional

Daftar Pustaka : 3 buku (2010-2020)

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5 web (2015-2020)

ABSTRACT

Introduction : *Interprofessional Collaborative Practice is a form of collaboration between health professionals from different professional backgrounds. Currently the implementation of Interprofessional Collaborative Practice (ICP) in hospitals is not optimal because there are still many cultural differences between professions and stereotypes, the use of different languages, accreditation and knowledge of the scope between professions. One of the professions involved is nurses who are the largest resource in the hospital, about 40% of the nursing workforce affects the performance and health services in a hospital to reduce problems patient safety, increase recovery for patients and reduce workloads for health professionals. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that influence the readiness of nurses in the Interprofessional Collaboration Practice (ICP) process in the hospital.*

Method : *This type of research used a method systematic review. The search for articles was carried out through the database PubMed, Science Direct and Google Scholar. Articles were selected based on predetermined criteria and then assessed their eligibility using the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional Studies so that 6 articles were obtained.*

Result : *The results of the study found that several factors influence the readiness of nurses in the process Interprofessional Collaborative Practice in the hospital including gender, age, education level, work experience, external factors and internal factors.*

Discussion : *Based on the research results, it is necessary to paid attention to other factors that affect the readiness of nurses in this collaborative process.*

Keywords: *Factor analysis, Interprofessional collaboration, Nurse readiness*

Bibliography: *3 books (2010-2020)*

25 journals (2015-2020)

5 web (2015-2020)