

The Relationship Between Knowledge And Caregiver Attitudes Towards Palliative Care At Melania Pedemangan Nursing Home

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ABSTRACT

Palliative care is an approach that focuses on improving the quality of life of patients and their families who are facing life-threatening disease-related problems. This treatment involves the prevention and reduction of suffering through early detection, assessment, and management of pain and other physical, psychosocial, and spiritual problems. This type of research is quantitative with a Cross-Sectional *design*. The research approach used is a quantitative approach, namely the use of questionnaires and survey research techniques which are components of quantitative research. This study evaluates the relationship between knowledge and caregiver attitudes towards *palliative care* in the Melania Pedemangan nursing home. The results of the analysis showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between knowledge and caregiver attitudes, with a Pearson correlation of 0.537 and a significance value of 0.000. In conclusion, knowledge is effective in improving caregivers' attitudes towards *palliative care* in the Melania Pedemangan nursing home.

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INTRODUCTION

Palliative care is a way to improve the quality of life of patients and their families when facing life-threatening illnesses by preventing, evaluating, and reducing pain, physical, psychological, and mental problems. Based on data (World Health Organization, 2020), In the world about 40 billion people need palliative care. Patients who need the highest amount of palliative care who suffer from chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease (38.5%), cancer (34%), chronic lung disease (10.3%), AIDS (5.7%), diabetes mellitus (4.6%), and 6.9% include kidney failure, chronic liver disease, multiple sclerosis, neurological diseases, congenital disorders, and drug-resistant tuberculosis. Every year, the prevalence of palliative patients increases, from 100,000 population, 9.8-24.6% receive treatment in the ICU and there is an increase in the death rate of 1.1-7.4 million people (Yusuf, Z. K., & Rahman, 2019)

In practice, according to (Farrell, L., Hollingsworth, B., Propper, C., & Shields, 2018) Many nurses are not confident in providing care, this can be caused by various factors including internal factors such as self-concept, self-esteem, life experience and external

factors such as education, knowledge, and the environment. Self Confidence is the belief that is related to palliative care on the ability and judgment of the 4 self to perform tasks and choose effective approaches. The confidence that nurses have is related to their level of knowledge. Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears towards certain objects. Knowledge is an important domain in the formation of open behavior (Donsu, 2017).

Palliative care is an approach that focuses on improving the quality of life of patients and their families who are facing life-threatening disease-related problems. This treatment involves the prevention and reduction of suffering through early detection, assessment, and management of pain and other physical, psychosocial, and spiritual problems (World Health Organization, 2022). Peran perawat dalam perawatan paliatif sangat krusial karena mereka adalah garda terdepan yang memberikan perawatan langsung kepada pasien. Nurses' knowledge of palliative care is a fundamental aspect that affects their ability to provide effective and empathetic care. Adequate knowledge of the principles of palliative care, including pain management, communication with patients and their families, and handling psychosocial needs, can improve the quality of care provided. Recent studies have shown that increased nurses' knowledge of palliative care is related to improved quality of care they provide (Kang, J., Shin, 2020).

Research on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of nurses in palliative care shows that increased knowledge is often followed by a change in attitudes that are more positive. For example, research by (Xie et al, 2019) It shows that training and education on palliative care can significantly improve nurses' knowledge and attitudes. However, there are also studies that have found that although nurses' knowledge increases, attitude changes do not always occur, suggesting that there are other factors that also influence nurses' attitudes (Li, Q., Zheng, S., & Liu, 2021). In this context, this study aims to explore the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of nurses in palliative care. A deeper understanding of this relationship is expected to aid in the development of more effective educational programs and interventions to improve nurses' knowledge and attitudes, which in turn can improve the quality of palliative care provided to patients. Several recent studies have also highlighted the importance of continuing education and organizational support in improving nurses' knowledge and attitudes towards palliative care. For example, (Jiang, Y., Li, J., Zhou, L., & Wu, 2020) found that continuing education programs and support from hospital management can significantly improve nurses' knowledge and attitudes. Meanwhile, (Shi, Y., Guo, H., Zhang, S., Xie, W., & Wang, 2022) emphasizing the importance of workplace-based interventions involving practical training and emotional support to improve nurses' attitudes towards palliative care.

Research conducted (Sari, 2021) said that the majority of nurses' knowledge in the care of palliative patients at DR. M. Djamil Padang Hospital is still lacking at 97.8%. Different research was conducted by (BR Doloksaribu, 2020) said that 59% of nurses have sufficient category knowledge in Palliative Nursing at Lagita Bengkulu Hospital. Nurses' attitudes towards palliative care are also an important factor that affects the quality of health services provided. A positive and empathetic attitude from the nurse can help create a supportive and

calming care environment for patients who are in the final stages of life. A good attitude from the nurse is also important for building an effective therapeutic relationship between the nurse, the patient, and her family (Pereira, L., 2022). Attitude is a mental state and degree of readiness, which is regulated through experiences that exert a dynamic or directed influence on the individual's response to all objects and situations related to it (Budiman & Riyanto A, 2013). Negative attitudes of nurses, such as feelings of indifference, fear, and anxiety in providing care can reduce the quality of improving the status of service health status in patients before death (A'la, 2016). Research conducted by (Maghfiroh, 2022) There are still nurses who have not shown a positive attitude towards patients at the end of their lives. Results (Siagian, 2020) said that 70.83% of nurses had an attitude of sufficient category in the treatment of palliative patients.

Adequate knowledge of palliative care among caregivers is very important in determining the attitude and quality of care provided to the elderly. This study is important to identify the extent to which the knowledge possessed by caregivers can affect their attitudes in carrying out palliative care. At the Melania Pedemangan Nursing Home, where the elderly population requires special attention and holistic care, understanding the relationship between caregiver knowledge and attitudes is key to improving the quality of life of residents. Therefore, this study aims to dig deeper into how increasing palliative care knowledge can improve attitudes and care practices, thereby providing real benefits for the elderly in the orphanage.

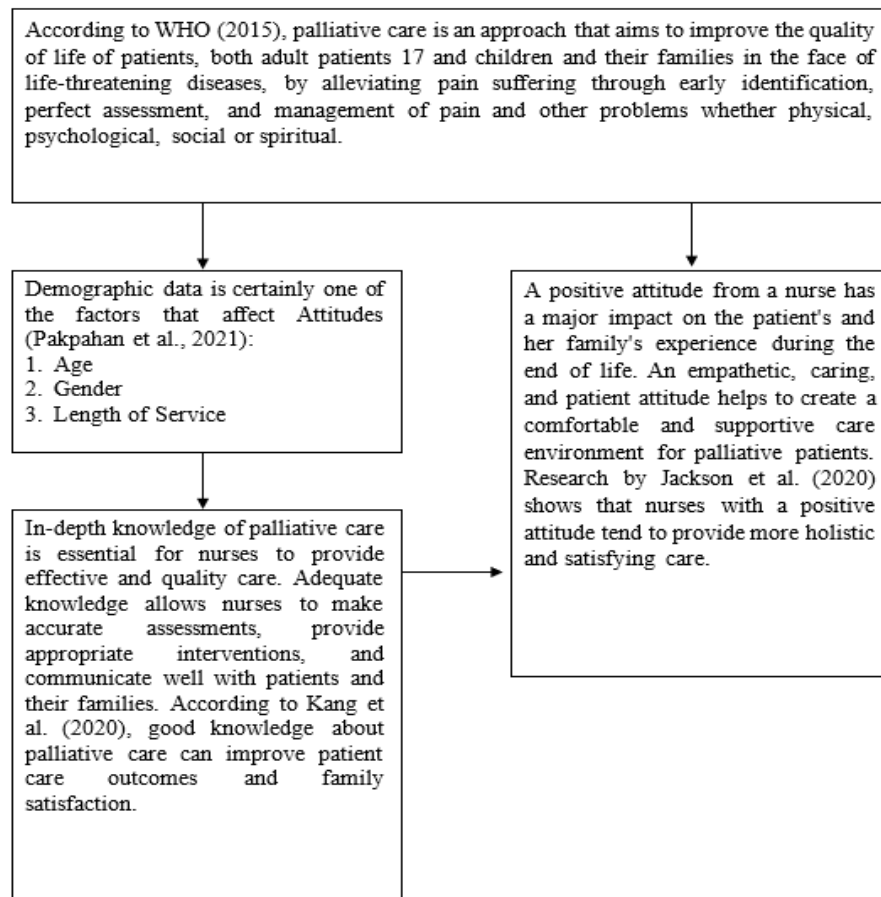
According to (World Health Organization, 2015), Palliative care is an approach that aims to improve the quality of life of patients, both adult patients 17 and children and their families, in the face of life-threatening diseases, by alleviating pain suffering through early identification, perfect assessment, and management of pain and other problems whether physical, psychological, social or spiritual. (Doyle, D., Hanks, G.,Cherny and Calman, 2013) explained that not all diseases can be included in palliative care. A clinician must be able to understand what criteria patients need to receive palliative care. Based on WHO data in 2019, patients who need the highest palliative care are patients with chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung disease, AIDS, diabetes mellitus, kidney failure, chronic liver disease, neurological diseases, and drug-resistant tuberculosis. The main goal of palliative care is to improve the quality of life for both patients and their families. Palliative care is a collaboration of a team consisting of doctors, nurses and other experts to provide support. Palliative care can be for patients of any age and at any stage of illness and can go hand in hand with curative care (Pantilat, S., Anderson, W., Gonzales, M., Widera, 2015). Palliative care problems that patients often describe are events that can threaten themselves and problems that patients often complain about, namely pain, physical problems, social, cultural and spiritual psychology (Doyle, D., Hanks, G.,Cherny and Calman, 2013). Problems that arise in patients who receive palliative care include psychological problems, social relationship problems, self-concept, family support problems and problems with spiritual or religious aspects (Campbell, 2013).

In-depth knowledge of palliative care is essential for nurses to provide effective and quality care. Adequate knowledge allows nurses to make accurate assessments, provide

appropriate interventions, and communicate well with patients and their families. According to (Kang L et al, 2020), Good knowledge of palliative care can improve patient care outcomes and family satisfaction. A positive attitude from a nurse has a major impact on the patient's and her family's experience during the end of life. An empathetic, caring, and patient attitude helps to create a comfortable and supportive care environment for palliative patients. Research by (Jackson, D., 2020) shows that nurses with a positive attitude tend to provide more holistic and satisfying care.

Theoretical Framework

A framework of thought is a series or set of interrelated concepts that are arranged in such a way as the basis for academic argumentation of research. The theoretical framework is a conclusion or overview of the theoretical basics of the results of a literature review. Based on the theoretical review, the framework of knowledge and health behavior of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in health students in Indonesia in this study is heralded as follows:



METHODS

From the theoretical framework in the literature review, the researcher tried to develop a conceptual framework to find out the Knowledge with Nurses' Attitudes Towards Palliative Care at the Melania Pedemangan Nursing Home. This study consists of two variables, namely

the dependent, independent variable and the confounding variable. Knowledge with Attitude as an independent variable, Palliative Care as a dependent variable, age, gender and semester as confounding variables. The relationship between dependent, independent variables and confounding variables is explained in chart 1 of the research concept framework.

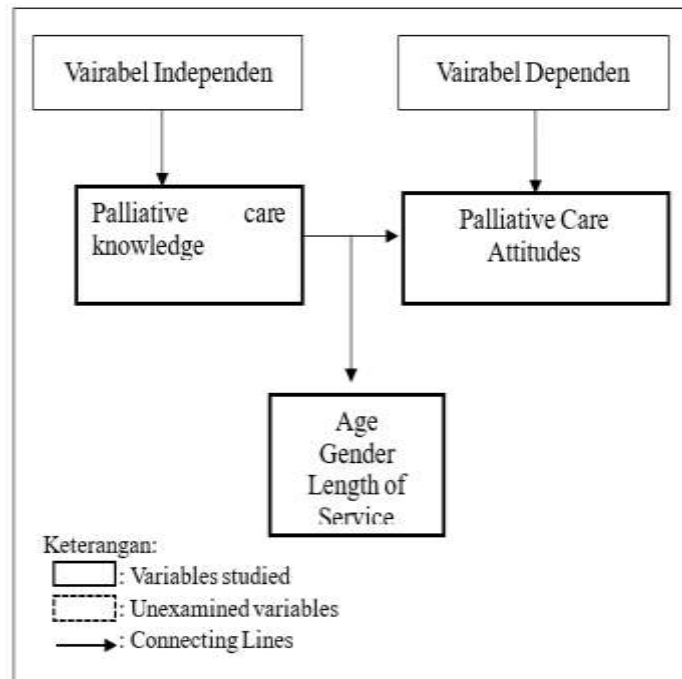


Figure 1 Research Concept Framework of Knowledge Relationship with Caregiver Attitude towards Palliative Care at Melania Pedemangan Nursing Home

This type of research is quantitative with a Cross-Sectional *design*. *Cross sectional* is a type of study that emphasizes the time when independent and dependent variable data are measured/observed simultaneously at a time, so there is no follow-up. Of course, not all research subjects must be observed on the same day or time, but both independent variables and dependent variables are assessed only once (Nursalam, 2014).

The population in this study is all Caregivers at the Melania Pademangan Nursing Home. With a total population of 30 Caregivers. The sample in this study is Caregivers at the Melania Pademangan Nursing Home, with a total population of 30 Caregivers. The participants selected to be the sample in this study are those who fall under the inclusion criteria. Sample withdrawal is carried out using *Total Sampling*, which is a sampling technique that is carried out by taking all available populations (Sugiyono, 2011). The palliative care *domain knowledge care research questionnaire* is 20 statement items adapted from *the Palliative Care quiz for Nurses (PCQN)* and developed by Kinarsanti Marwa Candrasari in 2022 with the lowest validity and reality test of 0.67 and the highest 0.83, and the attitude domain adapted from *The Frommelt Attitudes Toward Care Of The Dying Care Form B (FATCOD B)* developed by Kinarsanti Marwa Candrasari in 2022 with validity and reality testing obtained a calculation value between 0.55 – 0.783. The data collection method used in this study is the

questionnaire method. Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research conducted in June-September 2024 on the Relationship between Knowledge and Caregiver Attitudes towards Palliative Care at the Melania Pedemangan Nursing Home will be discussed in this chapter, which includes the characteristics of general data and the variables measured. In this study, no data was lost; 30 respondents filled out the questionnaire correctly, and all data were collected according to the existing conditions (data cleaning).

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents In this section, the demographics of respondents from the treatment and control groups are outlined by gender, age, length of work and last education level. The purposive sampling method was used to determine 30 respondents.

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (n=30)

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Man	12	40.0
	Woman	18	60.0
Age	20-25 Year	17	56.7
	26-30 Year	7	23.3
	31-35 Year	6	20.0
Length of Work	1-3 Year	19	63.3
	4-6 Year	5	16.7
	7-9 Year	6	20.0
Last Education	High School	6	20.0
	Diploma 3	3	10.0
	Bachelor 1	20	70.0

Based on the table above, the demographic data of respondents shows an interesting distribution in various categories, namely gender, age, length of work, and last education. In terms of gender, the majority of respondents were women with a total of 18 people, which accounted for 60% of the total respondents. Meanwhile, the number of men is 12 people or 40%. This shows that more women are involved in this group of respondents. In the age category, the most respondents were in the age range of 20-25 years, with a total of 17 people or 56.7% of the total. This signifies that the young age group dominates. Respondents aged 26-30 years were 7 people (23.3%), and those aged 31-35 years were 6 people (20%). This indicates that the majority of respondents are still at the initial productive age, which is under 30 years old. When viewed from the length of work, as many as 63.3% of respondents or 19 people have worked between 1 and 3 years. Only 16.7% or 5 people have work experience between 4 to 6 years, while another 20% or 6 people have work experience between 7 to 9 years. This data shows that the majority of respondents are still in the early stages of their careers. In terms of education, the majority of respondents, namely 70% or 20

people, have a bachelor's education (S1). Only 20% of respondents or 6 people graduated from high school, and the rest, namely 10% or 3 people, have a diploma education (D3). This shows that the majority of respondents have a fairly high level of education, with most having a bachelor's degree. Overall, this data reflects that respondents are dominated by young women with relatively short work experience and high levels of education, particularly at the undergraduate level.

Tabel 2 Correlations (n=30)

		Perawatan Palliative Care	Pengetahuan Dengan Sikap Caregiver
Pengetahuan Dengan Sikap Caregiver	Pearson Correlation	1	,535**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	40	40
Perawatan Palliative Care	Pearson Correlation	,535*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	30	30

Based on Table 5.2, there was a significant correlation between Knowledge and Caregiver Attitudes and Palliative Care Care in 30 respondents. Pearson's correlation of 0.535 shows that there is a strong positive relationship between the two variables. This means that the better the knowledge and attitude possessed by the caregiver, the better the quality of palliative care provided. A significance value (Sig. 2-tailed) of 0.000 indicates that the results of this correlation are statistically significant. This means that the relationship between caregiver knowledge and attitudes and palliative care is not a coincidence, but a reliable result with a high level of confidence. With a total of 30 respondents, this analysis provides an idea that caregiver knowledge and attitudes play an important role in improving the quality of palliative care. This positive association indicates that an increase in caregivers' understanding and attitudes towards patient care can improve overall palliative care outcomes.

The discussion on the Relationship between Knowledge and Caregiver Attitudes Towards Palliative Care at the Melania Pedemangan Nursing Home refers to various previous studies that support the results of this study. First, previous research has shown that caregiver knowledge is an important determining factor in the quality of palliative care. Example, (Palliative Care Curriculum for Undergraduates, 2019) stated that caregivers with good knowledge are better able to meet the needs of patients with chronic or terminal diseases. Adequate knowledge allows caregivers to better manage the patient's symptoms and provide appropriate care.

In addition, research (Fitri, 2019) found that there was a positive relationship between caregiver knowledge and their attitudes in caring for patients. In-depth knowledge of

palliative care allows caregivers to respond to patients' emotional and physical needs with more empathy, as also found in a study at the Melania Nursing Home, where caregivers with good knowledge tended to have a more positive attitude toward palliative care. Other research by (Mukti, K. S., Rohmawati, N., & Sulistiyani, 2018) It shows that caregiver knowledge affects the quality of life of patients, where educated caregivers can better manage patient pain and make informed decisions regarding treatment. This is also evident in the Melania Nursing Home, where a better knowledgeable caregiver can provide more effective care. Positive caregiver attitudes also play an important role in palliative care, as research shows (Rosita, Marhanah, S., Wahadi, 2016). The study underlines that positive attitudes from caregivers help them interact better with patients who are in terminal condition, providing needed emotional support. At the Melania Nursing Home, this is evident, where the caregiver who has better knowledge shows a supportive attitude and improves the quality of care. Research by (Wahyuni FS, Stanslas J, Lajis NHJ, 2020) It also highlights that specialized training for caregivers can increase knowledge and change their attitudes to be more proactive and responsive to patient needs. At the Melania Nursing Home, caregivers who are better knowledgeable also tend to have a more supportive attitude in carrying out care duties. This knowledge not only helps caregivers in clinical decision-making, but also in supporting patient and family decisions, as research shows (Ningsih A, 2017). This study shows that caregivers who have a deep understanding of palliative care are better able to make the right decisions and provide meaningful care. Finally, research by (Syamsuddin, 2021) It shows that caregivers who have better knowledge are better able to face challenges in palliative care, such as pain management and psychosocial support. These findings are relevant to research at the Melania Nursing Home, where caregivers with adequate knowledge are better able to face various challenges in caring for the elderly. Overall, this study found that caregiver knowledge and attitudes have a positive correlation with the quality of palliative care, in line with previous studies that show the importance of caregiver knowledge in influencing attitudes and improving the quality of care provided.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research on the Relationship between Knowledge and Caregiver Attitudes towards Palliative Care Care at the Melania Pedemangan Nursing Home, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive correlation between knowledge and caregiver attitudes towards the quality of palliative care. Better knowledge allows caregivers to provide more effective, responsive, and empathetic care to patients. The positive attitude of the caregiver, which is rooted in a good understanding of palliative care, also has a direct impact on the well-being of patients, especially in supporting their physical and emotional needs. Thus, the increase in caregiver knowledge is directly proportional to the improvement in the quality of palliative care provided at the Melania Nursing Home.

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