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Motivation of Santri Identity in Figures of Spiritual Nursing Implementation in Students Who Will Undergo Clinical Practice

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A B S T R A C T

Hafshawaty University is one of the educational institutions that is concerned with graduates who are santri, therefore nursing students who study at Hafshawaty University are expected to become santri nurses; namely nurses who have high spiritual care for patients. Because in addition to getting a lot of Islamic spiritual knowledge in Islamic boarding schools, Hafshawaty University students also get additional spiritual care knowledge in local Islamic contexts that can be applied to meet the spiritual needs of patients in hospitals. Departing from this reason, the author feels that Hafshawaty University students need to increase their awareness as santri nurses, who have advantages in carrying out spiritual nursing.

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The target of this community service is to increase motivation and awareness as students and nursing students who can meet the spiritual needs of patients.

This community service is carried out in the form of counseling for students who will carry out clinical practice in hospitals, education and training on procedures for conducting assessments to spiritual-based nursing care. The program is planned to be carried out during the briefing before the practice so that it can be attached and implemented during the implementation of clinical practice in the Hospital.

INTRODUCTION

Spiritual nursing is a nurse's activity in fulfilling the spiritual needs of patients. Based on the values of spiritual care that can be carried out by nurses, including providing opportunities for patients to be open in expressing their feelings, strengthening patients regarding their illness, but not making religion a promotional tool in convincing patients regarding their religion (Arini et al., 2015).

A study showed that as many as 51.8% of nurses had a good perception of spiritual care and 54.2% of respondents provided good spiritual fulfillment to patients. These results indicate that there is a meaningful relationship between nurses' perceptions and spiritual fulfillment, where the implementation of poor spiritual care is carried out by visitors who have a poor perception of spiritual care (Demirbag & Ozkan, 2018).

As nurses who are students, nurses from Hafshawaty University should have high spiritual care for patients. Because in addition to getting a lot of Islamic spiritual knowledge in Islamic boarding schools, Hafshawaty University students also get additional spiritual care knowledge on local Islamic values that can be applied to meet the spiritual needs of patients in hospitals. Departing

Departing from this reason, the author feels that Hafshawaty University students need to increase their awareness as nurses who are students, who have advantages in carrying out spiritual nursing. So that increasing awareness as students also needs to be motivated. Motivation also means aspects that encourage people to act in a certain way. More deeply, Nyanyu Khadijah explains that the power that drives motivation is stimulated by various needs, such as desires to be fulfilled, behavior, goals, and feedback. So if someone wants to do something, he will do it, and if someone doesn't like it, then he will try to eliminate or reject the feeling of dislike. So motivation can be provoked from outside, but motivation may already exist within a person (Naibaho, 2015).

METHOD

The implementation of motivational training for these students is carried out simultaneously with practical training. After technical training on the practice to be carried out, students are given motivation and training on spiritual care for patients (Ningsih & Aisyah, 2020). This activity is carried out in a class that can accommodate 3 classes of students who will practice. This motivational increase is carried out in a relaxed and interesting way so that students feel motivated and want to carry out this spiritual care practice well.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Community Partnership Program (PKM) with the theme "Efforts to increase student motivation before undertaking clinical nursing practice in order to increase knowledge and application of spiritual care nursing care.



Figure 1. Implementation of Motivational Training



Figure 2. Implementation of Motivational Training

The number of participants who participated in this community partnership program was 160 students. The implementation of the activity was carried out through counseling to students about motivation as students, student nurses and spiritual nursing. In terms of quality, there are aspects of the concept of divinity that have not been studied in the format provided. The concept of divinity includes feelings towards Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala when struck by illness, the meaning of life and sources of strength and hope (Dewi et al., 2020). In carrying out documentation of spiritual nursing diagnoses, there is actually no spiritual diagnosis sheet, but in the Spiritual Nursing Care Standards at the Bandung Islamic Hospital it is stated that spiritual nursing diagnoses include spiritual distress and the risk of spiritual distress. In terms of quality, there are diagnoses that have not been studied in the format provided, such as: lack of knowledge about the implementation of worship, disturbances in worship practices, readiness to improve worship practices, risks of disturbances in worship practices and readiness to improve spiritual well-being (Safri et al., 2018). In carrying out documentation of spiritual nursing interventions, there is actually no intervention sheet in the nursing notes, but in the Spiritual Nursing Care Standards at the Bandung Islamic Hospital, it is stated that spiritual nursing interventions include spiritual support and facilitation of spiritual development (Sari et al., 2019). In terms of quality, nurses want to help patients achieve the expected results that have not been assessed in the format provided, including assessing patient knowledge about worship practices in sick people, assessing patient ritual worship activities, counseling that has been carried out by patients, assessing patient value clarification, assessing patient emotional support, assessing group support, assessing increasing patient expectations, and assessing dying care (Salwani, 2020).

Barriers faced by Nurses when Providing Spiritual Care A study in America, for health care providers who pray with patients can be considered unprofessional behavior or cross therapeutic boundaries, especially when prayers are offered to patients that are not requested by the patient or their family

members. Therefore, it is very important that health care providers wait for the patient's prayer request before prayer begins. The results of the study on this phenomenon are that when a patient with a different religious belief from the nurse asks for guidance to pray, a nurse should provide guidance and not be afraid of being considered unprofessional or unethical (Green, 2018).

CONCLUSION

The motivation of students for the implementation of spiritual care in student clinical practice needs to be held at least once a year in every practice implementation so that it is embedded in students to implement the application of student nurses as a form of an image of the output of students graduating from Hafshawaty University. Therefore, an implementing team is needed to carry out this activity. In order to support this activity, each study program can appoint one of the lecturers to deliver spiritual material and motivation for this student identity for each student before clinical practice.

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