

Perceptions of Nutritional Students and Nurses on the Implementation of Nutritional Care and Nursing Care in The Hospital in the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership Relationship at Study Program Nursing STIK Makassar

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Abstract

The implementation of a partnership between the nutrition and nursing professions is very much needed in health services, especially in hospitals. This is as suggested by Pew Health Profession (1991) that prospective health workers should learn about collaboration while in education. The aim of this research is to determine the perceptions of nutrition and nursing students at the Study Program Nursing STIK Makassar regarding nutritional care and nursing care in the relationship between nutrition and nursing partnerships. This type of research is observational with a cross-sectional approach. Data was collected through closed questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) on research subjects, namely Nutrition Students and Class B Nursing Students or who had practical experience in Clinics or Hospitals. This research was conducted from June to October 2004. Quantitative results show that: (a) Nutrition students' perceptions of the implementation of nursing care are in several categories, namely: very good 27.2%, quite good 41%, not good 27.3% , as well as the very bad category of 4.5%. (b) Nursing students' perceptions of the implementation of nutritional care are in the very good category 22.90%, quite good 49.20%, not good 22% and very bad 5.90%. (c) Nutrition students' perceptions of the relationship between nutrition partnerships and nurses in three categories, namely: very good 23.63%, quite good 74.55% and not good 1.82%. (d) Nursing students' perceptions of the relationship between the Nutrition Partnership and Nursing are in two categories, namely: Very good 31.36% and quite good 68.64%. And the qualitative results show that nursing students' perceptions of the implementation of nutritional care have generally been implemented and some hospitals are in the development stage, although the evaluation stage is still lacking. Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership Relationship in general have been implemented but not yet optimal. Nutrition Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nursing Care have been applied but are still within the minimum limit and Nutrition Students' perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership Relationship in general have been running but are not yet optimal. Nutrition and Nursing Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nutrition Care and Nursing Care are mostly in the quite good category and perceptions of Partnership are in the quite good category. There is a relationship between the perception of Nutrition Students and the perception of Nursing Students regarding the application of Nutrition Care and Nursing Care to the perception of Partnership.

Keywords: Perception, Nutrition and Nursing Students, Nutrition Care, Nursing Care Partnership

Introduction

Currently, health services have undergone changes as a result of developments in science and technology. The ratio of health workers to population is still very low. The production of nursing staff is around 40,000 per year from various levels of education with a

ratio to population of 1: 2.8501. The nutritional workforce is also not balanced, namely the number of nutritionists from various levels of education to date has only reached 13,205 nutritionists and registered membership in the Association of Indonesian Nutritionists (PERSAGI) has only reached 5000 nutritionists². The existence of these two professions in their work in health services almost has the same problems, Nurses and Nutritionists are health workers with their respective functions and roles in providing Nursing services and fulfilling Nutrition in accordance with demands.

The practices carried out by nurses and nutrition workers apply several types of models, one of which is the two-way communication model, namely, in carrying out their professional duties, nurses and nutrition workers have the same position in solving patient problems³. From this model, a pattern of cooperation or collaboration between nurses and nutrition workers emerges which should be carried out for patients. The characteristics of cooperation between Nurses and Nutritionists in solving Client problems are: Coordination, sharing, compromise, interrelation, mutual dependence or interdependence and togetherness. compromise, interrelation, interdependence, and also togetherness"⁴. If you want to implement excellent health services, collaboration, interdependence and interrelation between nurses and nutrition workers in carrying out health services are very necessary for the team's success in meeting patient needs. For this collaboration to be effective, it must be based on several values as conveyed by one of the inter-health professional networks in America, namely: "commitment, cooperation, integrity, accountability and diversity respect" ⁵. So that the professions have a unified commitment, ability and responsibility in responding to health problems, including Nursing and Nutrition. Prospective health workers should learn collaboration from their education period⁶. Interaction between health professions is still rarely carried out with the percentage: solving patient problems through collaboration between professions = 22% and without cooperation 78% ⁶. One of the cases of Nursing for Clients, namely in Nursing Care for Nutritional Disorders, does not yet describe cooperation between nursing staff Nutrition in its interventions and implementation. One of the Nursing cases, namely in Nursing Care for Nutritional Disorders, does not yet depict collaboration between Nurses and Nutritionists in intervention and implementation⁷.

Methods

This type of research is observational, with a cross-sectional design. The subjects of this research were students from the Study Program Nursing Stik Makassar. In this research, 2 variables are used, namely: The independent variable or independent variables are: Perceptions of Nutrition Students and Nurses regarding the implementation of Nursing Care and Nutritional Care. In this study, researchers used a closed questionnaire instrument, where a number of written statements or questions were used to obtain information from respondents regarding things that the respondents knew. In completing the questionnaire instrument, the researcher conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) or focus group discussion with 10 Nursing Student respondents and 10 Health Nutrition Student Respondents, to explore more deeply the results obtained through the questionnaire.

Results and Discussion

Nutrition and Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nutrition and Nursing Care

In general, respondents consisting of Nursing and Health Nutrition Students have perceptions regarding the implementation of Nursing Care and Nutritional Care, as in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nursing Care

Category	N	%
Very good	30	27,2
Pretty good	45	41
Not good	30	27,3
Very not good	5	4,5
Total	110	100

Table 2. Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nutritional Care.

Category	N	%
Very good	27	22,90
Pretty good	58	49,20
Not good	26	22
Very not good	7	5,90
Total	118	100

Nutrition and Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Nutrition Partnership Relationship with Nurses

The respondents, Health Nutrition and Nursing Students, have general perceptions as shown in table 3 as follows:

Table 3. Perceptions of Nutrition Students regarding the relationship between Nutrition Partnerships and Nurses

Category	N	%
Very good	26	23,63
Pretty good	82	74,55
Not good	2	1,82
Very not good	0	0
Total	110	100

Table 4. Perceptions of Nursing Students regarding the relationship between Nutrition Partnerships and Nurses.

Category	N	%
Very good	37	31,36
Pretty good	81	68,64
Not good	0	0
Very not good	0	0
Total	118	100

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is used to find out whether there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, and what the strength of the relationship is, if a significant value (Sig) <0.05 is obtained, which means there is a meaningful relationship. For this reason, the technique used is the Kendal Tau correlation as shown in table 5.

Table 5. Relationship between perceptions of Nutrition Students and Nurses in Implementing Nutrition and Nursing Care Towards Partnership

Variable	R Value	P Value
Nutrition Students' Perceptions for the Application of Nursing Care to Partnerships	0,420	0,000
Nursing Students' Perceptions of Nutritional Care towards Partnerships	0,406	0,000

From the table above, you can see the results of the correlation analysis test of the variable perception of Nutrition Students towards the application of Nursing Care with a coefficient value or $r = 0.420$ and a significance value (Sig) or $p = 0.000$, while the variable of Nursing Students' perception towards the application of Nutrition Care has a correlation coefficient value or $r = 0.406$ and the significant value (Sig) or $p = 0.000$.

Regression Analysis

This analysis is also used to look simultaneously at the strength of the relationship or the significance of the independent variable and the dependent variable and to see which factors are more dominant or have a stronger influence on the perception of the Nutrition and Nursing partnership. And see how big the contribution is as in table 6 as follows.

Table 6. Relationship Between Independent Variables Contributing to the Dependent Variable.

Variable	R ² Value
Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nursing Care with Perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership.	0,299
Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nutrition Care with Perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership.	0,244
Both independent variables together contribute to the dependent variable.	0,248

From the table above it is known that the variable perception of Nutritional Students towards the application of Nursing Care contributes to the application of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership with a value of $R^2 = 0.299$ or 29.9% and the perception of Nursing Students towards the application of Nutritional Care to the perception of the Nutrition and Nursing partnership with a value of $R^2 = 0.244$ or 24.4% together the two independent variables contribute to the dependent variable with a value of $R^2 = 0.248$ or 24.8%.

Table 7. Relationship between Nutrition Students' perceptions of the application of Nursing Care and Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Application of Nutrition Care and Perceptions of Partnership, to Find Out the Most Dominant Variable

Variable	P Value
Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nursing Care on Partnership Perceptions.	0,00
Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nutritional Care on Partnership Perceptions.	0,057

From the table above it can be seen that the variable of perception of Nutrition Students towards the implementation of Nursing Care has a significant relationship compared to other

variables with a significance value (Sig) $p = 0.000$. Statistical test results are as in Appendix XIV. The results obtained through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) as in Appendix II are as follows:

Table 8. Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nutritional Care.

Topic	Core Categories
Implementation of general nutritional care	Minimal implementation
Quality of nutritional care in general	In development stage
Assessment in Nutritional Care	The study has not been optimal
Diagnosis in Nutritional Care	Development stage
Planning in Nutritional Care	Independently and as a team
Implementation in Nutritional Care	Implementation has not been optimal
Evaluation in Nutritional Care	Evaluation activities are not good

Nursing students' perceptions of the implementation of nutritional care in general have been implemented, but not optimally and some hospitals are in the development stage. As stated by respondents as follows:

"In my hospital, if you're not too busy, the nutritionist often visits patients and always confirms with the nurse about nutritional care for patients."

Nursing students' perceptions of the implementation of nutritional care at the evaluation stage are poor, as expressed by respondents as follows:

"Hey, everything is fine, everything is working, but especially this evaluation process is not being implemented by nutritionists, maybe because they are busy, lack of energy and so on."

Table 9. Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership

Topic	Core Categories
Cooperation	Minimal cooperation
Reciprocal relationship	The relationship is not optimal
Similarity of goals	There is minimal commonality of purpose
Equality and interdependence	Equality and mutual need

Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership in general, the Partnership process has been implemented but has not been maximized as expressed by several Respondents as follows:

"Well, the story is like this, actually what I found was that there was good cooperation between nurses and nutritionists because there was a patient's diet in the room, which definitely had to be cooperation which was only in the initial stages, not yet ideal."

"At the hospital I was there for the nutritionist-nurse collaboration, maybe it was a bit, because the nutritionist regularly visited the room at least once every two days and they always confirmed with the nurse."

Table 10. Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nursing Care

Topic	Core Categories
Implementation of Nursing Care in general	Minimal implementation

Quality of Nursing Care in general	Professionalism is not optimal.
Assessment in Nursing Care	Minimal assessment
Diagnosis in Nursing Care	Minimal implementation
Planning in Nursing Care	Minimal planning
Implementation in Nursing Care	Implementation has not been optimal
Evaluations carried out in Nursing Care	Evaluation is not optimal

Nutrition Students' perceptions of the application of Nursing Care already have applications but are still within minimal limits as expressed by Respondents as follows:

"The problem with nursing care is that sometimes with doctors, the nurse is next to the patient all the time, even though it's not ideal, in the sense that they have carried out nursing care, which is carried out by the nurse."

"A nurse usually carries out a lot of care and I can see that it has been carried out, although not optimally, OK."

Table 11. Perceptions of Nutrition Students Regarding the Relationship between Nutrition and Nursing Partnerships

Topic	Core Categories
Cooperation	Minimal cooperation
Reciprocal relationship	Minimal reciprocity
Similarity of goals	Minimal similarity of goals
Equality and interdependence	Equality and interdependence

Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership in general have been applied by these two professions, but it has not been implemented optimally as expressed by respondents as follows:

"Cooperation, yes, what is important is the patient's paradigm because if you hear the doctor's words, it seems like everything, but in general it seems good and the future is brighter."

"At my place, there is already a good relationship in terms of cooperation, especially coordination in serving patients."

"Well, in my experience, it is that often when nurses have something to do with the patient's nutrition, they confirm it with us. Likewise, when we are a patient, we always work together with the nurse to see the patient's response."

Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nursing Care

The practice of nursing care by nurses today has become a benchmark for nursing professionals because it is a scientific activity by nurses. The professional nursing paradigm with nursing care began with the 1983 National Workshop, which began to be agreed with other professions that nursing services are professional services.

Nursing care as a scientific activity of nurses makes nurses' work from vocational to professional. The results of Nutrition Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nursing Care by Nurses in table 8 show several categories, namely: The very good category is 27.2%, and the quite good category is 41%, while the poor category is 27.3% and the very bad category is 4.5%. From these results, the quite good category is still more dominant, this is supported by previous research by Paulus (2002) which said that 72.90% of nurses carried out assessments in nursing care that were in accordance with standards. Then the data

obtained through Focus Group Discussions (DKT) on 10 Nutrition Students perceived that in general Nursing Care provided by Nurses had been applied, although not yet optimally and not yet applied in all Hospitals.

Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nutritional Care

According to the Directorate of Nutrition, Directorate General of Community Development, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2002), Nutrition Care is a complete health service for patients, both inpatient and outpatient. The results of Nursing Students' Perceptions regarding the implementation of Nutritional Care by Nutritionists are as in table 7. For the very good category 22.90%, the quite good category 49.20%, the poor category 22% and the very poor category 5.90%. These results, the dominant category is the quite good category. This is supported by the results of the Focus Group Discussion (DKT) of 10 Nursing Students who provide an overview or perception that in general it has been implemented and some hospitals are in the development stage except for the evaluation stage in Nutritional Care which is still not implemented by Nutritionists as depicted in the table 15, however, in general it is quite good, although the distribution of the number of nutrition workers is still less compared to nursing staff, where according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health's Puspronakes Ministry of Health (2002), the number of nutrition workers from various levels of education is 13,205 people and those who are registered as members of the Expert Association Gizi Indonesia (PERSAGI) has only reached 5000 people. Meanwhile, the number of nursing graduates is approximately 40,000 people per year.

The World Health Organization (WHO) describes global nutritional disorders or global malnutrition as being found at 7.6%, consisting of 3.9% experiencing moderate malnutrition and 3.7% experiencing acute malnutrition." WHO, combined reference the global malnutrition rate in the population screened (n = 544) was found to be 7.6%. The moderate malnutrition rate was 3.9% and the severe acute rate was 3.7%". (Russell, 1999).

Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the Relationship between Nutrition and Nursing Partnerships.

From the results in table 8: Nutrition Students' Perceptions of the relationship between Nutrition and Nursing Partnerships in several categories, namely the very good category 23.63%, the quite good category 74.55%, the poor category 1.82% and the very bad category 0%. From table 18 which is the result of the Focus Group Discussion (DKT), it can be said that in general the perception of Nutrition Students towards the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership has been implemented although not optimally, according to Sullbio (2003). stated that the Partnership between health workers (Nutritionist, Medical, Nurse) has been meaningfully underway, because of the interaction between professions, especially those with care activities such as Doctors, Nurses and Nutritionists, in its application to service recipients, in this case clients in inpatient health services in hospitals. remains integrated even though this is not as expected or has not been implemented optimally.

Nursing Student Perceptions of the Relationship between Nutrition and Nursing Partnerships

The relationship between Nutrition and Nursing Partnerships is reviewed from Nurses' perceptions, namely in several categories as in table 9, including the very good category 31.36%, the quite good category 68.64% and the poor category 0% and very bad

0%. From the perception of Nutrition and Nursing Students, the relationship between Nutrition and Nursing Partnerships is on average in the sufficient category, this is as described by Kathleen, 1999, that Physicians, Nurses, Nutritionists, Pharmacists and other health workers are an inseparable unit in providing services. health to patients, groups and communities as recipients of health services. This is supported by Sieglar (2000) that the success of services provided by health workers also depends on team collaboration which is one of the characteristics of Partnership as explained in the collaborative practice model where Nurses, Nutritionists, as well as Doctors and other health workers are interdependent in solving patient problems. This is supported by the results of focus group discussions among 10 nursing students who on average said that collaboration between the two professions was already underway, although not yet optimal, as depicted in table 16.

The relationship between Nutrition Students' Perceptions about the application of Nursing Care and Nursing Students' Perceptions about the application of Nutrition Care to Perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership

According to the Ministry of Health (2002), partnership is a relationship (cooperation) between two or more parties based on equality, openness and mutual benefit. Equality in the profession of nutrition and nursing in establishing collaboration requires professional activities, one of which is the implementation of nutritional care by nutritionists and nursing care by nurses. Results in table 12: Shows the relationship between Nutrition Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nursing Care and Partnership perceptions with a correlation coefficient value (r) = 0.420 with a significance level of $/Rho(P) = 0.000$. The results of the relationship between Nursing Students' perceptions regarding the application of Nutritional Care by Nutritionists to the Partnership's perception with a correlation coefficient value (r) = 0.406 and a significant level $/Rho (P) = 0.000$, so that both Nutritional Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nursing Care and perceptions Nursing students regarding the implementation of nutritional care has a relationship with the perception of Partnership, because the significant value $/Rho(P)$ is smaller than the belief value used, namely 0.05, so that H_a is accepted or there is a significant relationship with a moderate or moderate level of significance.

Contribution of Nutrition Students' perceptions of the application of Nursing Care as well as Nursing Students' perceptions of the application of Nutrition Care to Partnership perceptions From the results of the analysis in table 10: The value of R square (R^2) = 0.299 or 29.9% is obtained for the contribution of Nutrition Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nursing Care with perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership, then the value of R Square (R^2) = 0.244 or 24.4% for the contribution of Nursing Students' perceptions towards the implementation of Nutritional Care with the perception of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership. Then, both the application of Nursing Care by Nurses and the application of Nutritional Care by Nutritionists can make a joint contribution of 24.8% in the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership relationship. This is in accordance with the explanation of the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2003), that nutritional care is a scientific activity to meet the patient's needs for nutrition and nursing care by the American Nursing Association (A N A, 2000) is the diagnosis and treatment of human responses to actual and potential health problems, so that in cooperative relationships, apart from collaboration in carrying out nutritional care by nutrition workers and nursing care by nurses for patients, there are also other factors that support partnership relationships such as equality in various aspects, for example education level, income. Aspects of openness of professional

organizations/members, both nurses and nutritionists, as well as reciprocity in professional activities.

The relationship between Nutrition Students' Perceptions of Nursing Care and Nursing Students' Perceptions of the Implementation of Nutrition Care by Nutritionists to find out the most dominant variable

The results of the analysis in table 11: It was found that the perception of Nutrition Students towards the implementation of Nursing Care was more dominant with a significance value of $/Rho (P) = 0.000$. This is because nursing care activities by nurses have a large population compared to nutrition workers, both in number and distribution in health service institutions. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2003), in terms of quantity, nurses are very dominant if their human resources (HR) are professional, then in health service centers, health service recipients will get services according to what they want, especially nursing care services, while still paying attention to quality aspects. and professional ethics.

Conclusion

Quantitatively; (1) There is a significant relationship between Nursing Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nutritional Care and perceptions of the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership with a moderate or medium level of significance and a contribution level of 24.4% and there is a significant relationship between Nutritional Students' perceptions of the implementation of Nursing Care and perceptions towards the Nutrition and Nursing Partnership, with a moderate level of significance and a contribution level of 29.9%; (2) Nutrition students' perceptions of the implementation of nursing care are mostly in the quite good category 41%, very good 27.2%, not good 27.3%, very bad 4.5% and perceptions of the relationship between nutrition and nursing partnerships are partly large is in the quite good category 74.55%, very good 23.63%, not good 1.82%. Nursing students' perceptions of the implementation of nutritional care are mostly in the quite good category 49.20%, very good 22.90%, not good 22%, very bad 5.90% and perceptions of the nutrition and nursing partnership are mostly in the category quite good 68.64 %, and very good = 31.36 %.

Qualitatively; (1) Nursing students' perception of the implementation of nutritional care in general has been implemented and some hospitals are in the development stage, although at the evaluation stage it is still lacking and nursing students' perception of the relationship between nutrition and nursing partnerships has generally been implemented but is not optimal; (2) Nutrition Students' perception of the implementation of Nursing Care has been applied but is still within the minimum limit and Nutrition Students' perception of the relationship between Nutrition and Nursing Partnerships is generally running but not yet optimal.

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