ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Pengambilan keputusan dalam asuhan keperawatan Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di rumah sakit masih belum efektif, sehingga capaian pemberian ASI, perawatan metode kanguru, pemberian sentuhan, dan stimulasi suara menjadi rendah. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan model pengambilan keputusan bersama perawat dan orang tua dalam merawat BBLR di rumah sakit. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian tahap 1 adalah eksplanatori dengan metode survei pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah orang tua dari BBLR yang dirawat di rumah sakit. Besar sampel sebanyak 200 yang diambil dengan tehnik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Tempat penelitian di tiga RS (Umum/Daerah) di Propinsi Jawa Timur. Analisis data dengan SEM-PLS. Penelitian tahap 2 menggunakan desain *randomized post test only control group*. Sejumlah 31 sampel pada kelompok perlakuan dan 29 pada kelompok kontrol. Analisis data menggunakan *Mann Whitney U test*. **Hasil dan Novelty:** Temuan baru dalam penelitian ini ada empat. Pertama pengambilan keputusan bersama perawat dan orang tua dipengaruhi oleh interaksi (t=2,367). Interaksi dipengaruhi secara langsung oleh kepercayaan (t=2,196) dan preferensi (t=2,648), serta dipengaruhi secara tidak langsung oleh alat bantu keputusan, dan dukungan keluarga. Kedua, berbicara opsi pilihan, berbicara keputusan, dan komitmen terbukti sebagai indikator konstruk pengambilan keputusan bersama perawat dan orang tua. Ketiga, alat bantu keputusan terbukti paling besar memengaruhi secara tidak langsung pengambilan keputusan bersama perawat dan orang tua. Keempat, model pengambilan keputusan bersama perawat dan orang tua dapat memprediksi peningkatan perawatan BBLR di rumah sakit (t=6,951). Uji coba penerapan model berpengaruh terhadap perawatan BBLR di Rumah Sakit (pemberian ASI p=0,032; sentuhan p=0,017; dan stimulasi suara p=0,006). **Kesimpulan:** Pengembangan model dapat menjelaskan lebih baik dalam mengkonstruksi pengambilan keputusan bersama perawat dan orang tua dalam merawat BBLR di rumah sakit.

Kata kunci: alat bantu keputusan, BBLR, dukungan keluarga, interaksi, pengambilan keputusan bersama.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Decision-making on nursing care of Low Birth Weight Babies (LBW) in hospitals is ineffective up to this time, thus causing achievement of exclusive breastfeeding, kangaroo mother care, mother's touch, and sound stimulation. **Aim:** The purpose of this study is to develop a collaborative nurses-parents decision-making model in the nursing care of LBW in hospitals. **Method:** The first stage of the research was an explanatory study with a survey method and a cross-sectional study based on the time when the research was conducted. Two handred samples were collected, from the population of the parents of LBW whose baby was in nursing care at the hospital, using purposive sampling and questionnaires. The research was conducted on three regional public hospitals in East Java Province. The data was analyzed using SEM-PLS. The second stage of the study was a randomized post-test-only control group design with 31 samples as a dependent variable group and 29 samples as a controlled variable group and analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U-test**. Results and Novelty:** First, the collaborative nurses-parents decision-making are influenced by interactions (t=2.367). Interactions are influenced directly by trust (t=2.196) and preferences (t=2.648), and also indiresctly influenced by a decision-making model and family support. Second, the discussion of choices, decisions, and commitment was proved as a structural indicator of nurses-parents decision-making. Third, the decision-making model had proven that it indirectly influenced the most (t=6.951). **Conclusion:** The model development can explain better to construct collaborative nurses-parents decision-making in nursing care of LBW in hospitals. Fourth, the collaborative nurses-parents decision-making model could predict an increase in the nursing care of LBW in hospitals (t=6.951). The model application trial test in collaborative nurses-parents decision-making influences the nursing care of LBW in hospitals (with the value of breastfeeding p=0.032; mother's touch p=0.017; and sound stimulation p=0.006).

Keywords: decision-making model, LBW, family support, interaction, collaborative decision-making