

PEMAHAMAN PRINSIP KEGAWATDARURATAN BENCANA DENGAN SELF-EFFICACY BASIC LIFE SUPPORT BERDASARKAN PEDOMAN AHA 2025 PADA PERAWAT: STUDI CROSS-SECTIONAL MULTISITE

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Article Info	ABSTRAK
Article History: Received 21/08/2026 Revised - Accepted 02/09/2026 Keywords: Disaster Emergency Response, Basic Life Support, Self-Efficacy, Nurses, AHA Guidelines	Pendahuluan: Kesiapan perawat dalam menghadapi kegawatdaruratan bencana memerlukan penguasaan prinsip penanganan kegawatdaruratan sekaligus keyakinan terhadap kemampuan diri dalam melakukan intervensi penyelamatan jiwa. Meskipun kedua aspek tersebut berperan penting dalam kesiapsiagaan tenaga kesehatan, hubungan antara pemahaman prinsip kegawatdaruratan bencana dan self-efficacy dalam melakukan Basic Life Support (BLS), khususnya berdasarkan Pedoman American Heart Association (AHA) 2025, masih perlu dikaji pada populasi perawat dengan cakupan multisitus. Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan antara pemahaman prinsip penanganan kegawatdaruratan bencana dan self-efficacy BLS pada perawat berdasarkan Pedoman AHA 2025. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan melibatkan 609 perawat yang direkrut melalui purposive sampling dari 55 institusi pelayanan kesehatan di Indonesia, meliputi rumah sakit pemerintah dan swasta, fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan tingkat pertama, klinik, dan institusi pendidikan tinggi. Pemahaman prinsip penanganan kegawatdaruratan bencana dan self-efficacy BLS diukur menggunakan kuesioner yang dikembangkan berdasarkan konstruk penelitian dan acuan Pedoman AHA 2025. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman dengan tingkat kemaknaan $p < 0,05$. Hasil: Sebanyak 59,8% responden memiliki pemahaman yang sangat baik mengenai prinsip penanganan kegawatdaruratan bencana, sedangkan 60,3% menunjukkan self-efficacy BLS yang sangat tinggi. Analisis Spearman menunjukkan hubungan positif yang sangat kuat antara pemahaman prinsip penanganan kegawatdaruratan bencana dan self-efficacy BLS ($\rho = 0,834$; $p < 0,001$; $n = 609$). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa perawat dengan tingkat pemahaman yang lebih tinggi cenderung memiliki self-efficacy BLS yang lebih tinggi. Simpulan: Pemahaman prinsip penanganan kegawatdaruratan bencana memiliki hubungan positif yang sangat kuat dengan self-efficacy BLS pada perawat. Temuan ini mendukung pentingnya pendekatan pendidikan dan pengembangan kompetensi yang mengintegrasikan penguasaan prinsip kegawatdaruratan dengan penguatan keyakinan diri dalam pelaksanaan BLS, terutama dalam konteks kesiapsiagaan menghadapi situasi kegawatdaruratan dan bencana. ABSTRACT <i>Background: Nurses' preparedness for disaster-related emergencies requires not only knowledge of emergency management principles but also confidence in their ability to perform life-saving interventions. Although both dimensions are</i>

important components of healthcare preparedness, the relationship between understanding disaster emergency principles and self-efficacy in performing Basic Life Support (BLS), particularly in accordance with the 2025 American Heart Association (AHA) Guidelines, remains insufficiently explored among nurses across multiple healthcare settings. Objective: To analyze the relationship between understanding disaster emergency management principles and BLS self-efficacy among nurses based on the 2025 AHA Guidelines. Methods: This cross-sectional study included 609 nurses recruited using purposive sampling from 55 healthcare institutions in Indonesia, including public and private hospitals, primary healthcare facilities, clinics, and higher education institutions. Understanding of disaster emergency management principles and BLS self-efficacy were assessed using questionnaires developed based on the study constructs and the 2025 AHA Guidelines. Data were analyzed using Spearman's rank correlation with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Results: Overall, 59.8% of respondents demonstrated a very high level of understanding of disaster emergency management principles, while 60.3% reported very high BLS self-efficacy. Spearman's correlation analysis demonstrated a very strong positive association between understanding of disaster emergency management principles and BLS self-efficacy ($\rho = 0.834$; $p < 0.001$; $n = 609$). These findings indicate that nurses with higher levels of understanding tended to report higher levels of BLS self-efficacy. Conclusion: Understanding disaster emergency management principles was very strongly and positively associated with BLS self-efficacy among nurses. These findings support the importance of educational and competency-development approaches that integrate mastery of emergency management principles with strengthening confidence in BLS performance, particularly in the context of disaster and emergency preparedness.

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