

PENGETAHUAN DAN KETERAMPILAN PERAWAT DALAM PENGKAJIAN DAN PENGELOLAAN BEBAN GEJALA MULTIDIMENSIONAL PADA PASIEN YANG MENJALANI HEMODIALISIS: SCOPING REVIEW

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Article Info	ABSTRAK
Article History: Received 21/08/2026 Revised - Accepted 02/09/2026 Keywords: hemodialysis nurses symptom assessment symptom burden symptom management	Symptom burden pada pasien hemodialisis bersifat kompleks dan multidimensional serta dapat memengaruhi kondisi fisik, psikologis, fungsi sehari-hari, dan pengalaman perawatan. Meskipun perawat memiliki posisi strategis dalam mengenali dan merespons gejala, evidence mengenai pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang diperlukan untuk mengintegrasikan pengkajian dan pengelolaan gejala secara berkesinambungan masih tersebar. Scoping review ini bertujuan memetakan cakupan dan karakteristik evidence mengenai pengetahuan dan keterampilan perawat dalam pengkajian dan pengelolaan multidimensional symptom burden pada pasien hemodialisis. Review dilakukan menggunakan metodologi scoping review JBI dan dilaporkan sesuai PRISMA-ScR. Pencarian dilakukan pada Scopus, PubMed, dan Web of Science, kemudian dilakukan deduplikasi dan skrining judul, abstrak, serta full-text menggunakan Rayyan. Data diekstraksi secara terstruktur dan disintesis melalui pemetaan deskriptif, kategorisasi, dan sintesis naratif. Sebanyak 19 studi diikutsertakan dalam sintesis akhir. Studi yang teridentifikasi menunjukkan bahwa beban gejala pada pasien hemodialisis tidak terbatas pada keluhan fisik dan fisiologis. Aspek psikologis atau emosional, status cairan, akses vaskular, dan pendekatan pengkajian multidimensional juga muncul dalam evidence yang dipetakan. Pada sejumlah studi, kemampuan perawat terlihat dari cara mereka mengenali dan mengkaji gejala, memantau perubahan kondisi, serta menggunakan instrumen pengkajian dan patient-reported outcome measures. Hasil pengkajian kemudian mendukung dokumentasi, komunikasi, edukasi, intervensi, eskalasi atau rujukan, serta pengkajian ulang. Kompetensi tersebut berkaitan dengan pengetahuan, pelatihan, pengalaman klinis, kepercayaan diri, clinical reasoning, serta kondisi organisasi dan alur kerja. Evidence lebih sering menggambarkan kemampuan perawat mengenali, mengukur, dan memantau gejala. Sebaliknya, penerjemahan hasil pengkajian ke dalam interpretasi klinis, pengambilan keputusan, tindakan, eskalasi, dan pengkajian ulang masih terbatas. Secara keseluruhan, evidence belum memberikan gambaran yang konsisten mengenai kompetensi perawat sebagai proses assessment-to-action yang terintegrasi. Kesenjangan terutama terlihat pada penerapan pengetahuan dan keterampilan untuk menghubungkan hasil pengkajian dengan clinical reasoning, respons keperawatan, dan pengkajian ulang. Penelitian selanjutnya perlu mengembangkan pendekatan berbasis kompetensi dan strategi implementasi untuk mendukung integrasi proses tersebut dalam praktik hemodialisis.

ABSTRACT

Symptom burden among patients undergoing hemodialysis is complex and multidimensional and may affect physical and psychological well-being, daily functioning, and care experiences. Although nurses play a strategic role in recognizing and responding to symptoms, evidence on the knowledge and skills required to integrate symptom assessment and management remains fragmented. This scoping review aimed to map the scope and characteristics of evidence on nurses' knowledge and skills in assessing and managing multidimensional symptom burden among patients undergoing hemodialysis. The review followed the JBI methodology for scoping reviews and was reported according to the PRISMA-ScR. Searches were conducted in Scopus, PubMed, and Web of Science, followed by deduplication and independent screening of titles, abstracts, and full texts by two reviewers using Rayyan. Data were systematically extracted and synthesized through descriptive mapping, categorization, and narrative synthesis. Nineteen studies were included in the final synthesis. Evidence covered physical and physiological symptoms, psychological or emotional symptoms, fluid status, vascular access, and multidimensional assessment approaches. Nurses' knowledge and skills encompassed symptom recognition and assessment, monitoring, use of assessment instruments and patient-reported outcome measures, interpretation, documentation, communication, education, intervention, escalation or referral, and reassessment. Nursing competency was shaped by knowledge, training, experience, confidence, clinical reasoning, and organizational factors. Evidence was stronger for symptom recognition, measurement, and monitoring than for translating assessment findings into clinical interpretation, decision-making, action, escalation, and reassessment. Nurses play a central role in symptom assessment and management, yet evidence does not consistently characterize these competencies as an integrated assessment-to-action process. The main gap lies in translating knowledge and skills into competencies that connect assessment, clinical reasoning, nursing responses, and reassessment. Future research should develop competency-based approaches and implementation strategies to integrate this process into hemodialysis practice.

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