

Pengaruh *Practice Based Simulation Model* Terhadap *Critical Thinking* dan *Psychomotor* Mahasiswa Keperawatan Di *Nursing Skill Laboratory*.

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Patient Simulation* yang dapat berperan secara nyata atau *High Fidelity Simulation* (HFS) belum banyak diterapkan di Indonesia. *Practice based simulation model* (PBSM) merupakan alternatif dari HFS karena dapat mempengaruhi *critical thinking* dan *skill performance*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis pengaruh PBSM terhadap *critical thinking* dan *psikomotor* mahasiswa keperawatan di *nursing skill laboratory*.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif (Quasy Eksperimen), dengan pendekatan *pretest-posttest with control group design*. Analisis data menggunakan *Wilcoxon* dan *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil Penelitian: PBSM berpengaruh terhadap *critical thinking* dan *psikomotor* (p) $0,001 < 0,05$, kemampuan berpikir secara sadar memiliki kapasitas yang relatif terbatas dalam otak sehingga perlu dilatih dengan berbagai pendekatan ilmiah dan PBSM terbukti efektif meningkatkan *critical thinking* dan *psikomotor*.

Kesimpulan Penelitian : PBSM mempunyai kelebihan untuk meningkatkan *critical thinking* dan *psikomotor* mahasiswa, tetapi perlu dilakukan pendalam lebih lanjut terkait metode PBSM dengan cara dan teknik pengukuran yang lebih berbeda.

Keyword : PBSM, Berpikir Kritis, Psikomotor, Mahasiswa Keperawatan

Effect of Practice Based Simulation Model on Critical Thinking and Psychomotor Nursing Students at the Nursing Skill Laboratory.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patient Simulation that can play a real role or High Fidelity Simulation (HFS) has not been widely applied in Indonesia. Practice based simulation model (PBSM) is an alternative to HFS because it can affect critical thinking and performance skills. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of PBSM on critical thinking and psychomotor nursing students in the nursing skill laboratory.

Methods: The study design used quantitative methods (Quasy Experiments), with the pretest-posttest approach with control group design. Data analysis using Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney.

Results: PBSM has an effect on critical thinking and psychomotor (p) 0.001 <0.05, the ability to consciously think has a relatively limited capacity in the brain so it needs to be trained with various scientific approaches and PBSM is proven to effectively improve thinking and psychomotor critical.

Conclusions: PBSM has the advantage of increasing student critical thinking and psychomotor, but further in-depth needs to be done regarding the PBSM method with more different measurement methods and techniques.

Keyword: PBSM, Critical Thinking, Psychomotor, Nursing Students