Islamic nursing care implementation: patients’ perception

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ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Since Islam is the dominant religion in the country, it is evident that Muslims make up most of the patients at Islamic hospitals. By incorporating Islamic values, Islamic hospitals should get Islamic nursing care. How patients perceive a hospital can be used to gauge its effectiveness. One of the reasons Islamic nursing should be practised is due to patient requests. This study aimed to understand how patients perceive Islamic nursing care.

**Methods:** Descriptive quantitative study was used with adult inpatient ward patients. Eighty-four subjects in this study met specific requirements and used accidental sampling. A valid and reliable Likert scale and a questionnaire with 26 questions made up the study instrument. Frequency distribution-based data analysis.

**Results:** Patients perceived good in three components, including doing care only with same-sex patients (88.1%), assisting prayer (66.7%) and doing Islamic communication (66.7%). At the same time, the poor perceived is to assess the spiritual aspect and help with prayer.

**Conclusion:** Based on the findings of this study, nurses can better attend to patients' spiritual needs to ensure that they receive Islamic nursing care.

**Keywords:** implementation, islamic nursing care, nursing care.


INTRODUCTION

Health services now must follow historical trends to promote mental reform. Accordingly, initiatives must continue cooperating, including utilising biological services and religious approaches. The nurse's position is integral to providing bio-psycho-social-spiritual care,1 making it crucial for the nurse to address patients’ spiritual needs and incorporate religious principles into all decisions. The more Islamic principles are incorporated into hospital services, the greater the standard of care.2

The country with the largest Muslim population is Indonesia. 87.2 per cent of Indonesia’s 267 million people are Muslims.3 Indonesia has a large number of Islamic hospitals. However, they still lack the features of Islamic healthcare. The Islamic Hospital's identity as a medical facility is not significantly different from that of other public hospitals. The survey found that not all nurses have successfully implemented Islamic nursing practices. While the remaining nurses (35.3%) were found to have a satisfactory level of implementation, more than half of the nurses (64.7%) showed an insufficient degree of Islamic nursing care.4

The level of patient satisfaction with a health service can be measured through Islamic care provided by the nurse to the patient.5 Nurses must provide the best service based on good values proper sound respect for the patient's spiritual beliefs.6 Islam is the majority religion, so it is undeniable that most of the patients in Islamic Hospitals are Muslims. Islamic Hospitals should provide care by including Islamic values in them.7

Through the times, health services in every hospital must also be updated so that people will be wiser in choosing hospitals or services that can provide maximum satisfaction and according to the religious teachings of each individual. The success of each hospital can be measured by how the community views the hospital. So that every hospital is competing to provide the maximum possible service.8

The demands of patients are one of the reasons why Islamic nursing care is essential to implement. The nursing profession plays a vital role in the recovery of patients, one of the things that can be seen in patient satisfaction with the services carried out by nurses because nurses is a person who will be with the patient both in good health and sickness.9

Given the importance of every action that the nurse will take on the patient, it is necessary to conduct research from the point of view of the patient who will receive the action, therefore the researcher is interested in conducting research on the picture of the patient's perception of Islamic nursing care.

METHODS

**Study Design**

The research design used was quantitative descriptive. The number of subjects was 84 patients with an accidental sampling technique. Determination of the size of samples using the Slovin formula with a significance level of 0.1. The sample inclusion criteria consist of inpatients in the ward, moslem, aged 26 – 64 years, and have been treated for at least 1 day. Meanwhile, patients with loss of consciousness and unable to read and
write were not included in the subjects of this study. This research was conducted at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital, one of Indonesia’s private Islamic hospitals.

**Population of the Study and Data Collecting**

The variable in this study was a single variable, namely the patient's perception of the provision of Islamic nursing care. The components of this variable consist of; assessing the spiritual aspect, assisting the dhikr, facilitating prayers, communicating Islamically, guiding the patient to pray, carrying out care by nurses of the same sex as the patient, and facilitating the reading of the Quran. The measurement results in this study were made into categories to facilitate the reading of the results. Categories are created based on cutting point mean / median depending on the normality of the data. The measuring results are categorized as good and poor.

The research instrument used a questionnaire with 26 questions; consisting of strongly agree (score 4), agree (score 3), disagree (score 2), and strongly disagree (score 1) answers. The validity test used the Pearson product-moment test with test results of 0.38 – 0.84. The instrument is declared valid if the r count > r table (0.361) (10). The reliability test used Cronbach’s alpha test with a result of 0.945. So that the instrument used is a valid and reliable one.

**Data Analysis**

The data analysis used in this study was a univariate analysis to see the frequency distribution of sub-variables of sex, age, length of care, and patient perceptions in the provision of Islamic nursing care. Researchers also cross-tabulated with the aim of explaining the relationship between patient demographic data and data on the implementation of nursing care carried out by nurses simply.

**RESULTS**

The results of this study are presented in the following four tables. Table 1; showed that most patients were aged 35-64, the ratio of the number of male and female patients was almost evenly matched (40:44), and for those treated for more than seven days, the percentage was very high small.

Table 2 shows the frequency of patient perceptions in providing Islamic nursing care. The results showed that most patients perceived well on the components of performing care by nurses of the same sex as the patient. In contrast, the parts of assessing the spiritual aspects and facilitating the patient to pray are perceived to be not well done by the nurse.

Table 3 is a cross table of patients’ perceptions of Islamic nursing care based on gender, age, and length of care. The results can be identified that patients who perceive the provision of nursing care carried out by nurses are categorized as female patients; aged 35-64 years and the length of treatment is 1-4 days.

**DISCUSSION**

The data from the study results showed that the gender of the respondents in this study was primarily female; the large number of female respondents in this study was due to the time during the research process when data collection found that many respondents of female were included in the research. The calculation of the analysis of respondents’ characteristics based on gender was dominated by female as many as 44 respondents and male as many as 40 respondents, but nonsignificant differences in the spiritual level of male and female, because in sick states both need spiritual health, not just physical health only.10,11
The duration of treatment that were dominant 1-4 days for as many as 60 respondents in this study because the data was taken in the inpatient ward of adults who had minor illnesses or severe illness, postoperative patients not only need medical care the patient also needs spiritual care, this is in line with research conducted by patients must be thoroughly observed bio-psycho-socio-spiritual i.e. the urgent need for inpatients is spiritual care.12

Perception analysis based on categories assessed the spiritual aspects of the majority of patients perceived poorly, namely as many as 45 patients (53.6%). Patients who are treated in hospitals with Islam, most of them are unable to carry out their spiritual needs independently, this causes patients to be in dire need of Islamic nursing care. Still Islamic nursing care is not running due to the high workload.13

Spiritual needs are common in a patient population that is ethnically, religiously, and linguistically diverse, but they vary depending on cultural background. High levels of spiritual need are linked to lower satisfaction level and a negative perception of care quality.14

The components helping patients make a pilgrimage have a value of 50:50. Islamic-based hospitals should provide good services, be it in actions, behaviours and words. In Islam, it is taught to speak well and not to hurt the heart of the interlocutor. The study stated that there are several words that nurses can use daily in giving interventions, namely Bismillah, Alhamdulillah, Astagfirullah.15

The components helping patients pray well perceived by patients (56.6%). Five-time shalat are mandatory even when sick, except for people who have lost consciousness. The task of a nurse is to be able to meet the basic needs of the patient including teaching the patient to pray in a state of illness, reminding the patient to pray and facilitating the patient to pray.12

Islamic nursing care is essential to help patients practice praying. This is in line with similar study that the level of patient satisfaction can be seen in the Islamic care carried out by nurses.5

Islamic communication carried out by nurses is also well perceived by patients (66.7%). Communication is essential for nurses and patients. Nurses should pay attention to Islamic communication ethics when interacting with patients. The values that nurses should apply in interacting with patients; are empathy, respect and openness to information.16

The patient perceives the guiding component of prayer. Most patients want healing and comfort when they feel pain or pain, to overcome that as a nurse who always accompanies the patient must create it feels like that. This is reinforced by similar study which stated that their research patients need a sense of comfort when they are in a state of illness by praying together or being prayed for. In Islam, it is also always a reminder to pray for others.17

Patients perceive that most patients are treated by nurses who are of the same sex as the patient. Patients are entitled to receive treatment by the sex of the sex, be it in physical or spiritual acts. The patient will feel comfortable if the person providing the care is a same-sex nurse because the nurse who will meet the patient’s basic needs. In Islam it has been restricted between the privacy of men and women; in the act of providing nursing care will intersect with certain parts of the body that cross the boundaries of privacy patients, this is why same-sex care is needed. In line with the similar study that most patients are in dire need of same-sex care, as patients will feel more comfortable if treated by nurse of the same sex.17

Most patients in a state of illness will draw closer to God which means that where in a state of illness, the level of one's spiritual needs will increase. This is in line with the similar study that patients need help reading or listening to the reciting of the Qur'an where the benefit is to provide peace of mind for those recite or who listens to it, including patients, really need a sense of calm when they feel pain.4

A study stated that to meet the needs of patients in the context of caring Islamic nurses are tasked with meeting the needs of patients by listening to the chanting of the Qur'an and nurses are asked to guide the patient reads the Qur'an.15

**CONCLUSION**

The results of this study shown that most patients perceive nicely in the provision of Islamic nursing care, especially in the component of doing nursing care only with the same sex patients. However, the components of conducting an assessment of the spiritual aspect and Islamic communication still have to be improved. The results of this study can be used as a guide for nurses to pay more attention to the spiritual needs of patients, not just fixated on physical problems, considering that it is still found that patients undergoing hospitalization have a poor perception of Islamic care provided by nurses. Further studies are needed with larger sample size and more comprehensive design to support these findings.

**FUNDING**

The authors are responsible for all of the study funding without a grant or any external funding.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION**

NS and AA are responsible for the study design and conception, data collection, data analysis, and manuscript writing and revisions for intellectual content.

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

This research has been passed the ethical clearance by the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

With the implementation of this research, the researcher expresses gratitude to those who have supported this study. Hopefully, this activity is useful for all of us.

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