

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN KODE ETIK KEDOKTERAN INDONESIA
DENGAN SIKAP DOKTER TERHADAP *WITH-HOLDING LIFE SUPPORT*
THERAPY DO NOT RESUSCITATE ATAS PERMINTAAN PASIEN**

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ABSTRAK

Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) merupakan instruksi medis yang diberikan atas permintaan pasien untuk tidak melakukan RJP apabila pasien tersebut mengalami henti jantung. Tindakan ini merupakan contoh dari penundaan terapi bantuan hidup yang menimbulkan permasalahan etik bagi dokter di Indonesia karena bertentangan dengan KODEKI terutama pasal 17, dimana dokter wajib memberikan tindakan pada pasien gawat darurat. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan KODEKI dengan sikap dokter terhadap tindakan Do Not Resuscitate. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dan dilakukan pada rentang waktu Mei 2023-Juni 2023 di kantor Ikatan Dokter Indonesia Kota Depok. Sampel penelitian adalah anggota Ikatan Dokter Indonesia Kota Depok sebanyak 38 orang yang dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis data menggunakan uji chi-square dan uji Fisher. Mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik berjumlah 31 orang (81.6%) dan sikap tinggi berjumlah 26 orang (68.4%). Hasil analisis data menunjukkan p-value 0.176 yang artinya tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan sikap dokter terhadap tindakan Do Not Resuscitate.

Kata kunci: Kode Etik Kedokteran Indonesia, Sikap, Do Not Resuscitate, Ikatan Dokter Indonesia

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF THE INDONESIAN MEDICAL CODE OF ETHICS AND DOCTOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARD WITH-HOLDING LIFE SUPPORT 'DO NOT RESUSCITATE' UPON PATIENT'S REQUEST

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ABSTRACT

Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) is a medical instruction given at patient's request to withhold cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in cardiac arrest. This action represents an example of withholding life support and raises ethical issues for doctors in Indonesia as it contradicts the Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics, particularly Article 17, which obligates doctors to provide care to emergency patients. This study was conducted to determine the relationship between knowledge of the Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics and doctors' attitudes towards the Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order. The study utilized an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach, conducted between May 2023 and June 2023 at the office of the Indonesian Medical Association in Depok. The research sample consisted of 38 members of the Indonesian Medical Association in Depok, selected using consecutive sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data analysis was using chi-square and Fisher's exact tests. The majority of respondents had good knowledge, with a total of 31 individuals (81.6%), and high attitudes, with a total of 26 individuals (68.4%). The results of the data analysis indicated a p-value of 0.176, which means there is no relationship between knowledge level and doctors' attitudes towards the Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order.

Keywords: *The Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics, Attitude, Do Not Resuscitate, Indonesian Medical Association*