

HUBUNGAN KEHADIRAN ORANG TUA DENGAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN ANAK USIA SEKOLAH (6-12 TAHUN) PADA PRE OPERASI DI RUANG INDUKSI IBS RS AKADEMIK UGM

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tindakan pre operasi pada anak usia sekolah dapat menimbulkan kecemasan. Hal ini dapat menyebabkan perubahan secara fisik maupun psikologis pasien. Kondisi ini sangat membahayakan pasien, sehingga dapat dibatalkan atau ditundanya operasi. Salah satu terapi non farmakologis yang dapat menurunkan kecemasan anak usia sekolah yaitu kehadiran orang tua.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan kehadiran orang tua dengan tingkat kecemasan anak usia sekolah (6-12 tahun) pada pre operasi di ruang induksi IBS RS Akademik UGM.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian *observasional analitik* dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini pasien anak usia sekolah (6-12 tahun) yang menjalani operasi elektif di RS Akademik UGM. Jumlah sampel 36 responden yang dipilih menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner *Chinese version State Anxiety Scale for Children (CSAS-C)*. Analisa data penelitian ini menggunakan uji *chi square* dan keeratan hubungan *contingency coefficient*.

Hasil: Kehadiran orang tua yang mendampingi anak pada pre operasi di ruang induksi sebanyak 20 (55,6%). Tingkat kecemasan anak usia sekolah pada pre operasi sebagian besar mengalami kecemasan ringan dan sedang sejumlah 13 anak (36,1%). Hubungan kehadiran orang tua dengan tingkat kecemasan anak usia sekolah menggunakan uji *chi square* dengan nilai signifikansi 0,002 (p-value<0,005) dan nilai *contingency coefficient* 0,511 yang berarti ada hubungan sedang.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan kehadiran orang tua dengan tingkat kecemasan anak usia sekolah (6-12 tahun) pada pre operasi di ruang induksi IBS RS Akademik UGM.

Kata kunci : kehadiran, kecemasan, pre operasi, usia sekolah

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' ATTENDANCE WITH ANXIETY LEVEL OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN (6-12 YEARS) IN PRE-OPERATING IN THE IBS INDUCTION ROOM, UGM ACADEMIC HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Preoperative actions in school-age children can cause anxiety. This can cause physical and psychological changes in the patient. This condition is very dangerous for the patient, so that the operation can be canceled or postponed. One of the non-pharmacological therapies that can reduce the anxiety of school-age children is the presence of parents.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between the presence of parents and the anxiety level of school-age children (6-12 years) during pre-surgery in the IBS induction room at the UGM Academic Hospital.

Method: This study uses a type of analytic observational research with a cross sectional design. The population in this study was school-age children (6-12 years) who underwent elective surgery at the UGM Academic Hospital. Total sample of 36 respondents selected using consecutive sampling. The research instrument used the Chinese version of the State Anxiety Scale for Children (CSAS-C) questionnaire. The analysis of this research data uses the chi square test and the closeness of the contingency coefficient relationship.

Results: The presence of parents accompanying children during pre-surgery in the induction room was 20 (55.6%). The anxiety level of school-age children at pre-surgery mostly experienced mild and moderate anxiety in a number of 13 children (36.1%). Connection the presence of parents with the anxiety level of school-age children uses the chi square test with a significance value of 0.002 (p-value <0.005) and a contingency coefficient value of 0.511 which means there is a moderate relationship.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the presence of parents and the anxiety level of school-age children (6-12 years) during pre-surgery in the IBS induction room at the UGM Academic Hospital.

Keywords :attendance, anxiety, preoperative, school age

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