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**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU *CARING* PERAWAT DENGAN
TINGKAT KECEMASAN ORANG TUA AKIBAT
HOSPITALISASI ANAK DI RS JASA KARTINI
KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

ABSTRAK

xiii + 71 halaman + 6 tabel + 2 bagan + 7 lampiran

Kecemasan merupakan respon ketika seseorang memikirkan sesuatu yang tidak membuatnya senang meskipun hal tersebut belum pasti terjadi. Kecemasan timbul pada orang tua, karena hospitalisasi yang dialami oleh anaknya. Disini peran perawat sangat dibutuhkan untuk mengurangi kecemasan orang tua akibat hospitalisasi anaknya, yakni dengan berperilaku *caring*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku *caring* perawat dengan tingkat kecemasan orang tua akibat hospitalisasi anak di RS Jasa Kartini Kota Tasikmalaya. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Populasi adalah seluruh orang tua yang anaknya dirawat di Ruang Graha Karsa 3 RS Jasa Kartini Kota Tasikmalaya, pengambilan sampel dengan cara *accidental sampling* sebanyak 31 orang berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi selama 2 minggu. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner kemudian data tersebut dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perilaku *caring* perawat di RS Jasa Kartini Kota Tasikmalaya sebagian besar dalam kategori baik (54,8%) dan perilaku *caring* perawat dengan kriteria kurang baik (45,2%). Kecemasan orang tua akibat hospitalisasi anak sebagian besar mengalami kecemasan (58,1%) dan yang tidak mengalami kecemasan 41,9%. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara perilaku *caring* perawat dengan tingkat kecemasan orang tua akibat hospitalisasi anak di RS Jasa Kartini Kota Tasikmalaya dengan nilai p-value sebesar 0,014. Perilaku *caring* perawat yang baik akan meminimalkan kecemasan orang tua akibat hospitalisasi pada anak.

Kata kunci : kecemasan, hospitalisasi, perilaku *caring* perawat
Daftar Pustaka : 38 (2008-2017)

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**RELATIONSHIP OF CARE NURSING BEHAVIOR WITH PARENTS
'ANXIETY LEVEL DUE TO HOSPITALIZATION OF CHILDREN
IN JASA KARTINI HOSPITAL
TASIKMALAYA CITY**

ABSTRACT

xiii + 71 pages + 6 tables + 2 chart + 7 attachments

Anxiety is a response when someone thinks of something that does not make him happy even though it is not certain to happen. Anxiety arises in parents, because of the hospitalization experienced by their children. Here the role of nurses is needed to reduce parental anxiety due to hospitalization of their children, namely by caring behavior. This study aims to determine the relationship of nurses caring behavior with the anxiety level of parents due to hospitalization of children in Jasa Kartini Hospital in Tasikmalaya City. The study design uses descriptive analytic research with Cross Sectional design. The population was all parents whose children were cared for at the Graha Karsa Room 3 in Jasa Kartini Hospital in Tasikmalaya City, sampling by accidental sampling as many as 31 people based on inclusion and exclusion criteria for 2 weeks. Retrieval of data using a questionnaire then the data is analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed that nurses caring behavior at Jasa Kartini Hospital in Tasikmalaya City were mostly in the good category (54.8%) and nurses caring behavior with unfavorable criteria (45.2%). Parents anxiety due to child hospitalization mostly experienced anxiety (58.1%) and those without anxiety 41.9%. Bivariate test results showed that there was a relationship between nurses caring behavior with parents' anxiety levels due to hospitalization of children in Jasa Kartini Hospital in Tasikmalaya City with a p-value of 0.014. Good caring nurse behavior will minimize the anxiety of parents due to hospitalization in children.

Keywords : anxiety, hospitalization, nurse caring behavior

Bibliography : 38 (2008-2017)