

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan yang sering dialami oleh lansia adalah permasalahan psikologis salah satunya kecemasan tentang kematian. Kecemasan pada lansia akan berbeda setiap orangnya dan dapat dilihat atau dibedakan berdasarkan karakteristik pada lansia yaitu usia, pendidikan, jenis kelamin, status pernikahan dan riwayat penyakit. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat kecemasan tentang kematian pada lansia berdasarkan karakteristik responden di Posbindu Rw 09 Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Panyileukan. Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian lansia yang ada di rw 09 Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Panyileukan sebanyak 75 lansia, sampel sebanyak 35 orang, teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *death anxiety*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat. Hasil penelitian diperoleh hampir sebagian besar (42.9%) tingkat kecemasan tentang kematian pada lansia kategori kecemasan berat. Berdasarkan karakteristik responden diperoleh hasil sebagian besar (85,7%) pada usia lanjut, sebagian besar responden (54,3%) berjenis kelamin perempuan, hampir sebagian responden (40,0%) riwayat pendidikan SMA, seluruh responden (100%) dengan status pernikahan menikah, hampir sebagian besar responden memiliki riwayat penyakit dengan penyakit paling banyak dialami lansia sebagian besar (17.1%) yaitu hipertensi. Simpulan hasil penelitian menunjukkan lansia dengan tingkat kecemasan berat tentang kematian. Disarankan perlunya upaya memberikan intervensi keperawatan seperti pendidikan kesehatan tentang kecemasan pada lansia termasuk tentang kematian sebagai salah satu cara dalam menurunkan tingkat kecemasan lansia.

Kata Kunci : Kecemasan, kematian, Lansia
Kepustakaan : 51 buku (2011-2016)
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ABSTRACT

Problems that are often experienced by the elderly are psychological problems, one of which is anxiety about death. Anxiety in the elderly will be different from person to person and can be seen or differentiated based on the characteristics of the elderly, namely age, education, gender, marital status and history of disease. The purpose of the study was to determine the picture of the level of anxiety about death in the elderly based on the characteristics of respondents at Posbindu RW 09 Panyileukan Health Center Working Area. The research method uses quantitative descriptive. The elderly research population in RW 09 Panyileukan Health Center Working Area was 75 elderly people, samples were 35 people, purposive sampling techniques. Data collection using death anxiety questionnaire. Data analysis using univariate analysis. The results obtained almost most (42.9%) anxiety levels about death in the elderly category of severe anxiety. Based on the characteristics of respondents, most of the results (85.7%) were obtained in the elderly, most respondents (54.3%) were female, almost some respondents (40.0%) had a history of high school education, all respondents (100%) with married marital status, almost most respondents had a history of disease with the most common diseases experienced by the elderly most (17.1%), namely hypertension. The conclusion of the research results shows that the elderly have a high level of anxiety about death. It is suggested the need for efforts to provide nursing interventions such as health education about anxiety in the elderly including about death as a way to reduce the anxiety level of the elderly.

Keywords : Anxiety, Daeth, Elderly
Libraries : 51 books (2011-2016)
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KATA PENGANTAR