

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan Perawatan di rumah sakit yang dialami oleh seorang anak dapat menimbulkan berbagai traumatik yang menimbulkan kecemasan. Dampak dari hospitalisasi dapat menimbulkan krisis pada kehidupan anak di rumah sakit anak harus menghadapi lingkungan yang asing. Oleh karena itu peran orang tua sangat diperlukan untuk mengurangi kecemasan dan mengurangi dampak perpisahan, mencegah kehilangan kontrol dan meminimalkan takut terhadap nyeri. **Tujuan** dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan peran orang tua dengan tingkat kecemasan pada anak usia pra sekolah (4-6 tahun) yang mengalami hospitalisasi di RSUD Kota Bandung. **Metode** penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. **Populasi** sejumlah 450 pasien. **Sampel** yang digunakan sejumlah 81 responden. Sampling yang digunakan adalah teknik purposive sampling. Variabel independen adalah peran orang tua dan Variabel dependen adalah tingkat kecemasan. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data adalah univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil univariat penelitian diketahui bahwa peran orang tua sebagian besar baik (86,3%), dan tingkat kecemasan sedang (50,6%). Hasil bivariat *Spearman Rank* menunjukkan bahwa nilai *p value* adalah 0,018. Nilai *value* $0,018 < 0,05$ berarti hipotesis dari penelitian ini di terima yang artinya ada hubungan antara peran orang tua dengan kecemasan anak usia pra sekolah yang mengalami hospitalisasi dengan koefisien korelasi sebesar -0,0263. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pelayanan anak sehingga kepuasan pasien terhadap pelayanan meningkat. Kedepannya diharapkan penelitian ini dapat dikembangkan dengan meneliti faktor kecemasan lain seperti usia, jenis kelamin, pengalaman terhadap sakit dan hari perawatan serta metode penelitian yang digunakan menyesuaikan dengan besar sampel.

Kata Kunci : Hospitalisasi. Peran Orang Tua, Tingkat Kecemasan

Referensi : 120 jurnal (2009- 2021), 20 Buku (2009- 2022)

ABSTRACT

Treatment in a hospital experienced by a child can cause various traumatic events that cause anxiety. The impact of hospitalization can cause a crisis in the lives of children in children's hospitals who have to face a foreign environment. Therefore the role of parents is needed to reduce anxiety and reduce the impact of separation, prevent loss of control and minimize fear of pain. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the role of parents and the level of anxiety in pre-school aged children (4-6 years) who experienced hospitalization at Bandung City Hospital. The research method used is quantitative with a cross sectional approach. The population is 450 patients. The sample used was 81 respondents. The sampling used was purposive sampling technique. The independent variable is the role of parents and the dependent variable is the level of anxiety. Data collection using a questionnaire. Data analysis was univariate and bivariate using the Spearman Rank test with $\alpha = 0.05$. The results of the univariate study showed that the role of parents was mostly good (86.3%), and the anxiety level was moderate (50.6%). Spearman Rank bivariate results show that the p value is 0.018. The p-value of 0.018 < 0.05 means that the hypothesis of this study is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between Spearman Rank bivariate results show that the p value is 0.018. The p-value of 0.018 < 0.05 means that the hypothesis of this study is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between Spearman Rank bivariate results show that the p value is 0.018. The p-value of 0.018 < 0.05 means that the hypothesis of this study is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the role of parents with the anxiety of pre-school children who experience hospitalization with a correlation coefficient of -0.0263. The results of this study are expected to improve children's services so that patient satisfaction with services increases. In the future, it is hoped that this research can be developed by examining other anxiety factors such as age, gender, experience of illness and days of treatment and the research method used adjusts to the sample size.

Keywords: Hospitalization. Anxiety Level, Role of Parents

References: 120 journals (2009-2021), Book 20 (2009- 2022)