

**INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI DAN KESEHATAN MAHARDIKA
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI KEPERAWATAN**

Skripsi, Agustus 2024
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**Hubungan Lama Perawatan Dengan Kecemasan Hospitalisasi Pada Anak Usia
Prasekolah di Rumah Sakit Mitra Plumbon Cirebon**

xv + 62 halaman + 4 tabel + 2 bagan + 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Prevalensi kecemasan anak saat hospitalisasi mencapai 75%. Anak pra sekolah yang menjalani hospitalisasi berusaha beradaptasi dengan lingkungan rumah sakit sehingga akan menjadi stressor bagi anak maupun orang tua yang dapat menimbulkan kecemasan. Salah satu faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi tingkat kecemasan hospitalisasi pada anak usia prasekolah yaitu lama perawatan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan lama perawatan dengan kecemasan hospitalisasi pada anak usia prasekolah di Rumah Sakit Mitra Plumbon Cirebon.

Jenis penelitian menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh pasien anak usia prasekolah di Rumah Sakit Mitra Plumbon Cirebon bulan Mei 2024 sebanyak 68 orang dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *accidental sampling* sebanyak 36 orang. Pengambilan data menggunakan lembar observasi dan lembar kuesioner *Spence Children's Anxiety Scale (SCAS) Preschool Parent Report*. Analisa data dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisa univariat dengan persentase dan analisa bivariat dengan uji *chi square* (χ^2).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden (58,3%) memiliki lama perawatan dalam kategori tidak lama (> 3 hari) dan sebagian besar responden (72,2%) mengalami cemas sedang. Hasil uji statistik *chi square* (χ^2) diperoleh $p\ value = 0,003 < \alpha (0,05)$ menunjukkan bahwa H_a diterima artinya terdapat hubungan lama perawatan dengan kecemasan hospitalisasi pada anak usia prasekolah.

Diharapkan perawat dapat memberikan intervensi yang efektif seperti permainan bagi anak sebagai upaya untuk menurunkan kecemasan hospitalisasi pada anak usia prasekolah.

Kata Kunci : Lama Perawatan, Kecemasan Hospitalisasi, Anak Usia Prasekolah

Daftar Pustaka : 39 (2014-2024)

**MAHARDIKA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH
HEALTH FACULTY
STUDY PROGRAM OF NURSING SCIENCE**

Mini Thesis, August 2024
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*The Relationship between Length of Treatment and Hospitalization Anxiety in
Preschool Children at Mitra Plumbon Hospital Cirebon*

xv + 62 pages + 4 tables + 2 schemes + 9 enclosures

ABSTRACT

The prevalence of anxiety in children during hospitalization reaches 75%. Pre-school children undergoing hospitalization try to adapt to the hospital environment so that it will be a stressor for children and parents, which can cause anxiety. One factor that can influence the level of hospitalization anxiety in preschool children is the length of treatment. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between length of treatment and hospitalization anxiety in preschool children at Mitra Plumbon Hospital, Cirebon.

This type of research uses quantitative research with a descriptive correlational research design with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was all preschool-aged child patients at Mitra Plumbon Hospital, Cirebon in May 2024, totaling 68 people, and the sampling technique used the accidental sampling method for 36 people. Data were collected using observation sheets and the Spence Children's Anxiety Scale (SCAS) Preschool Parent Report questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out using univariate analysis with percentages and bivariate analysis with the chi square test.

The research results showed that the majority of respondents (58.3%) had a short duration of treatment (> 3 days) and the majority of respondents (72.2%) experienced moderate anxiety. The results of the chi square statistical test (χ^2) obtained p value = 0.003 (< 0.05) indicating that H_0 was accepted, meaning there was a relationship between length of treatment and hospitalization anxiety in preschool children.

It is hoped that nurses can provide effective interventions such as games for children as an effort to reduce hospitalization anxiety in preschool-aged children.

Keywords : Length of Treatment, Hospitalization Anxiety, Preschool Children
Referencies : 39 (2014-2024)