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HUBUNGAN *CARING* PERAWAT DENGAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN ORANG TUA TERHADAP PEMASANGAN INFUS PADA ANAK YANG DI RAWAT DI RUANG ANAK RSUD SULTAN IMANUDDIN PANGKALAN BUN

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Pemasangan infus biasanya di lakukan setelah anak di nyatakan harus rawat inap. Selain nyeri, infus juga dapat menyebabkan infeksi hal ini menimbulkan trauma dan stress yang membuat anak menolak suntikan. Perawat harus menunjukkan perilaku *caring* dalam segala tindakannya ketika memberikan asuhan. Sikap *caring* perawat menjadi salah satu alternatif untuk mengatasi kecemasan pada orang tua karena hospitalisasi.

Metode: Metode penelitian kuantitatif, penelitian deskriptif korelasional merupakan desain penelitian dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel penelitian 48 orang tua yang anaknya yang di lakukan pemasangan infus di RSUD Sultan Imanuddin Pangkalan Bun, teknik menggunakan *accident sampling*, instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner HARS dan kuesioner *caring*.

Hasil : Hasil dari penelitian ini di dapatkan bahwa di ruang anak di RSUD Sultan Imanuddin Pangkalan bun terdapat 37 responden (77,1%) mengalami cemas sedang. Sebagian besar *caring* perawat masih kategori baik, *caring* tinggi 36 Responden (75%). Hasil uji korelasi spearman rank didapatkan nilai $p = 0,029$. Nilai signifikansi $p < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara *caring* perawat dengan tingkat kecemasan orang tua terhadap pemasangan infus.

Kata Kunci: *Caring Perawat*, Pemasangan Infus, Kecemasan Orang Tua.
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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CARING NURSES AND PARENTS' LEVEL OF ANXIETY REGARDING THE INSTALLATION OF IV FLUIDS IN CHILDREN BEING CARED FOR IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM AT SULTAN IMANUDDIN HOSPITAL, PANGKALAN BUN.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Infusion is usually carried out after the child is declared to need to be hospitalized. Apart from causing pain, infusion can also cause infection. This causes trauma and stress which makes children refuse injections. Nurses must demonstrate caring behavior in all their actions when providing care. The caring attitude of nurses is an alternative to overcome anxiety in parents due to hospitalization.*

Method: *Descriptive correlational research is a research design with a cross sectional approach. Quantitative research methods.*

Results: *The results of this research showed that in the children's room at Sultan Imanuddin Pangkalan Bun Regional Hospital there were 37 respondents (77.1%) experiencing moderate anxiety. Most nurses' caring was still in the good category, 36 respondents (75%) had high caring. The results of the Spearman rank correlation test obtained a p value of 0.029. The significance value is $p < 0.05$.*

Conclusion: *There is a relationship between caring nurses and parents' level of anxiety regarding infusion installation.*

Keywords: *Caring Nurse, Infusion Installation, Parental Anxiety.*

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