

PERBEDAAN KECEMASAN IBU SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PEMBEDAHAN PADA PASIEN SCDI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Respon paling umum pada pasien pre-operasi salah satunya adalah respon psikologi (kecemasan), secara mental pasien yang akan menjalani operasi *sectio caesarea* harus dipersiapkan karena ada rasa cemas dan takut terhadap penyuntikan, nyeri luka, *anestesi*, bahkan terhadap kemungkinan cacat atau mati.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketuinya perbedaan kecemasan ibu sebelum dan sesudah pembedahan pada pasien *sectio caesarea* di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan deskriptif komperatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh pasien *pre-post sectio caesarea* sebanyak 30 pasien. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *sampling incidental* didapatkan sampel sebanyak 30 pasien. Instrumen menggunakan *hamilton ranting scale for anxiety* (HRSA) untuk mengukur tingkat kecemasan pasien. Teknik analisa data menggunakan univariat.

Hasil Penelitian: tingkat kecemasan pre operasi *sectio caesarea* dari 30 responden tidak cemas sebanyak 6 responden (20%), kecemasan ringan 7 responden (23,3%), kecemasan sedang sebanyak 6 responden (20%), kecemasan berat sebanyak 9 (30%) dan kecemasan berat sekali sebanyak 2 responden (6,7%). Tingkat kecemasan post operasi *sectio caesarea* kategori tidak cemas sebanyak 17 responden (56,7%), kecemasan ringan sebanyak 9 responden (30%) dan kecemasan sedang sebanyak 4 responden (13,3%).

Kesimpulan: terdapat perbedaan kecemasan ibu sebelum dan sesudah pembedahan pada pasien *sectio caesarea* di Bangsal Alamanda RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Kecemasan, *Sectio Caesarea*, pasien *sectio caesarea*

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**DIFFERENCES OF MOTHER'S ANXIETY BEFORE AND AFTER
SURGERY IN PATIENTS SECTION CAESAREA AT
PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL
HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

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Background: The most common response in the pre-operative patient is psychological response (anxiety), mentally the patient who will undergo cesarean section surgery should be prepared because there is anxiety and fear of injection, wound pain, anesthesia, even against the possibility of disability or death.

Research Objectives: Knowledge of difference of mother's anxiety before and after surgery in patients section caesarean at RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Research Method: This research use descriptive comparative design with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all patients pre-post section caesarea as many as 30 patients. Sampling technique with incidental sampling got sample of 30 patient. The instrument uses a Hamilton rating scale for anxiety (HRSA) to measure anxiety levels of patients. Data analysis technique using univariate.

Results: The pre-operative anxiety level of cesarean section of 30 respondents did not worry about 6 respondents (20%), mild anxiety 7 respondents (23.3%), moderate anxiety 6 respondents (20%), severe anxiety 9 (30%) and severe anxiety as much as 2 respondents (6.7%). Postoperative level of postoperative anxiety caesarea category did not worry as much as 17 respondents (56,7%), mild anxiety counted 9 respondents (30%) and moderate anxiety counted 4 respondents (13,3%).

Conclusion: there are differences of mother's anxiety before and after surgery in patients section caesarean in Bangsal Alamanda RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Keywords: anxiety, section caesarea, patient section caesarea

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