

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Mahasiswa profesi Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperawatan Universitas Gadjah Mada melakukan pembelajaran klinis pada situasi pandemi COVID-19 sehingga memiliki resiko tertular virus COVID-19. Hal ini menimbulkan rasa takut terhadap COVID-19. Salah satu cara mengatasi rasa takut yaitu dengan menggunakan strategi koping yang efektif.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara strategi koping dengan rasa takut COVID-19 mahasiswa profesi PSIK FK-KMK UGM selama pandemi COVID-19.

Metode: Penelitian korelasional dengan desain *cross-sectional* pada 82 mahasiswa profesi PSIK FK-KMK UGM. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner *Fear of COVID-19 Scale Indonesian version* (FCV-19-I) untuk mengukur rasa takut COVID-19 dan *the Brief COPE* untuk mengukur strategi koping. Analisis penelitian menggunakan uji *Pearson* untuk mengetahui hubungan antara strategi koping dengan rasa takut COVID-19.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil rata-rata skor rasa takut COVID-19 sebesar 16.13 ($SD=4.903$). Mahasiswa profesi cenderung menggunakan *problem-focused coping* (58.5%). Tidak ada perbedaan bermakna rasa takut COVID-19 pada jenis kelamin dan usia ($p>0.05$). Tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna penggunaan strategi koping pada jenis kelamin dan usia ($p>0.05$). Terdapat hubungan bermakna ($p<0.05$) antara strategi koping dengan rasa takut COVID-19.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara strategi koping dengan rasa takut COVID-19 mahasiswa profesi PSIK FK-KMK UGM selama pandemi COVID-19.

Kata kunci : strategi koping, rasa takut COVID-19, mahasiswa profesi

ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing clinical students of School of Nursing Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing Universitas Gadjah Mada do clinical practice in the COVID-19 pandemic situation, so they are at risk of contracting the COVID-19 virus. This raises the fear of COVID-19. One way to deal with fear is using an effective coping strategy.

Purpose: This study aimed to investigate relationship between coping strategy and fear of COVID-19 among nursing clinical students of School of Nursing FMPHN UGM during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: This is correlational study with cross-sectional design. In total, 82 nursing clinical students of School of Nursing FMPHN UGM completed an online questionnaire. The Fear of COVID-19 Scale Indonesian version (FCV-19-I) is used for measuring fear and the Brief COPE for measuring coping strategy. This study uses *Pearson correlation* to examine the relationship between coping strategy and fear of COVID-19.

Result: The average score fear of COVID among participants is 16.13 ($SD=4.903$). Participants tend to use problem-focused coping (58.5%). There is no significant difference between fear of COVID-19 among gender and age ($p>0.05$). There is no significant difference between coping strategy among gender and age ($p>0.05$). This study showed a significant correlation between coping strategy and fear of COVID-19 ($p<0.05$)

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between coping strategy and fear of COVID-19 among nursing clinical student of School of Nursing FMPHN UGM during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords : coping strategy, fear of COVID-19, clinical nursing student