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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Beragam reaksi ditunjukkan ibu dalam menghadapi anak terlambat bicara, salah satunya adalah munculnya perasaan cemas. Dukungan keluarga merupakan salah satu hal penting saat mengalami kecemasan. Merawat anak terlambat bicara membutuhkan dukungan lebih karena terkadang ibu menghadapi hal sulit. Dukungan keluarga berkaitan dengan tingkat kecemasan dimana peran keluarga adalah sesuatu yang diharapkan dari seseorang dalam situasi tertentu.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran dukungan keluarga dan kecemasan ibu yang memiliki anak terlambat bicara dan mengetahui hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kecemasan ibu yang memiliki anak terlambat bicara di RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif analitik korelasional dengan rancangan *crosssectional*. Sample berjumlah 117. Responden adalah ibu yang memiliki anak terlambat bicara usia 2-6 tahun, menjalani rawat jalan di Poliklinik Tumbuh Kembang dan tidak mempunyai penyakit kronis lainnya. Responden dapat membaca, menulis dan tidak memiliki anak dissabilitas lain. Penelitian menggunakan instrumen dukungan keluarga dari Muliasari dan dikembangkan Anggreyani yang terdiri dari dukungan emosional, instrumental, informasi dan penghargaan, sedangkan instrument kecemasan dari Tsuraya terdiri dari aspek fisik, psikis dan kognitif. Analisa data menggunakan uji *Pearson Product Moment*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 58,1% dukungan keluarga ibu yang memiliki anak terlambat bicara termasuk dalam kategori tinggi. Sedangkan kecemasan yang dirasakan ibu masuk dalam kategori rendah sebesar 56,4% (66 orang) dan kategori sedang 43,6% (51 orang). Hasil uji *Pearson* menunjukkan koefisien (*p*) 0,332, sedangkan skor *Pearson* (*r*) -0,090. Hasil menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan kecemasan ibu yang memiliki anak terlambat bicara di RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan tingkat kecemasan ibu yang memiliki anak terlambat bicara usia 2-6 tahun di RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Dukungan keluarga, kecemasan, terlambat bicara

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Hubungan antara Dukungan Keluarga dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu yang Memiliki Anak Terlambat Bicara di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE SPEECH DELAY CHILDREN AT DR SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Various reactions are shown by mothers when facing children with speech delays, one of which is anxiety. Family support is crucial in dealing with this, as caring for a child with speech delay requires substantial support. Taking care of a child with speech delay needs more support because sometimes mothers facing difficult things. Family support relates to anxiety levels because family roles are expected in facing specific situations.

Research purposes: This study aims to describe family support and anxiety among mothers of children with speech delays, as well as to find out the relationship between family support and mother anxiety in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research employed a quantitative analytical correlational method with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 117. The respondents were mothers who had speech delay children who were 2-6 years old, underwent outpatient treatment at the Growth and Development Polyclinic and did not have other chronic diseases. Respondents can read, write and have no other children with disabilities. This study used Muliasari's family support instrument developed by Anggraini which consists of emotional support, instrumental support, information support and appreciation support, while the anxiety instrument from Tsuraya consists of physical aspect, psychological aspect and cognitive aspects. The data were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment correlation.

Results: As much as 58.1% of the family support received by mothers who had speech delay children at Dr. Sardjito Hospital was in the high category. Meanwhile, the anxiety felt by mothers was included in the low category at 56.4% (66 people) and the moderate category at 43.6% (51 people). The Pearson test result showed a coefficient (*p*) of 0.332, and Pearson's score (*r*) was -0.090. The result show that there is no relationship between family support and the anxiety of mother who have speech delay children at Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta.

Conclusion: There was no relationship between family support and mother anxiety who have speech delays children aged 2-6 years at Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Family support, anxiety, speech delay

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