

GAMBARAN KECEMASAN PADA PASIEN REHOSPITALISASI ATAS INDIKASI OPERASI BERULANG DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RSUP Dr SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kecemasan merupakan perasaan yang paling umum yang dialami oleh pasien di Rumah Sakit dan dapat timbul dari pengalaman tindakan pembedahan atau operatif. Pasien yang menjalani operasi seringkali membutuhkan rehospitalisasi karena komplikasi pasca operasi seperti infeksi luka, masalah dengan peralatan medis yang dipasang (misalnya kateter atau stent), atau kegagalan fungsi dari organ atau bagian tubuh yang dioperasi. Tindakan operasi membutuhkan persiapan pada pasien terutama berkaitan dengan fisik dan mentalnya, dimana hal tersebut menjadi stressor yang menimbulkan respon kecemasan berlebihan dan mempengaruhi proses penyembuhan. Tidak ditemukan penelitian yang membahas gambaran kecemasan pada pasien rehospitalisasi atas indikasi operasi berulang.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran kecemasan pada pasien rehospitalisasi atas indikasi operasi berulang di ruang rawat RSUP Dr Sardjito.

Metode: Penelitian ini deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional di ruang rawat inap RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta. Responden sejumlah 97 pasien menggunakan instrument Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale subskala Anxiety (HADS-A) dengan validitas 0,3 dan reliabilitas 0,706. Data dianalisis secara univariat.

Hasil: Didapatkan tingkat kecemasan pasien rehospitalisasi dengan indikasi operasi berulang dikategori tidak cemas sebanyak 90 orang. Pasien dengan kecemasan ringan sebanyak 2 orang, pasien dengan kecemasan sedang sebanyak 4 orang dan pasien kecemasan berat sebanyak 1 orang.

Kesimpulan: Pasien rehospitalisasi atas indikasi operasi berulang di ruang rawat inap RSUP dr Sardjito mayoritas tidak cemas.

Kata Kunci: Kecemasan, Rehospitalisasi, Operasi Berulang, Ruang Rawat Inap

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OVERVIEW OF ANXIETY FEATURES IN PATIENS WITH READMISSION
CASE ON RECCURENT SURGERY IN THE INPATIENT UNIT AT RSUP Dr
SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anxiety is the most common feeling experienced by patients in hospitals and can arise from the experience of surgical or operative procedures. Patients undergoing surgery often require readmission due to postoperative complications such as wound infections, issues with installed medical equipment (catheters or stents), or failure of the function of the operated organ or body part. Surgical procedures require preparation for the patient, especially concerning their physical and mental state, which can act as stressors that trigger excessive anxiety responses and affect the healing process. No research has been found that discusses the anxiety profile in patients readmission for recurrent surgery indications.

Research Objective: The objective of this research was to determined the overview of anxiety in readmission patients with indications of recurrent surgery in the inpatient ward of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Method: This research used descriptive quantitative method study with cross-sectional design in the inpatient ward of RSUP Dr. Sarjito Yogyakarta. 97 patients are chosed as respondents. This research used the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale subscale Anxiety (HADS-A) instrument with a validity of 0.3 and reliability of 0.706. The data were analyzed univariately.

Results: The result of this study indicated that 90 readmission patients with the indications of recurrent surgery was categorized as not anxious anxiety level. Besides, there were 2 patients categorized with mild anxiety level, 4 patients categorized with moderate anxiety level and 1 patient categorized with severe anxiety level.

Conclusion: The majority of readmission patients anxiety level regarding indications for recurrennt surgery is on the not anxious scale.

Keywords: Anxiety, Readmission, Reccurent Surgery, Inpatient Unit

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