

Analysis of Parents' Affecting to Anxiety the Impact of Treated Inpatient Child in Rsud Solok Selatan 2021

Siti Aisyah Nur^{1*}, Honesty Diana Morika², Indah Komala Sari³, Ginarti⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Sekolah Tinggi Kesehatan Syedza Saintika

*Corresponding author. Email: sitiaisyahn703@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Hospitalization is one step that because something emergency time. When the children must to stay in the hospital to get treatment and therapy until his return go home. This study was conducted to determine what the factors that influence parent's of anxiety on the impact of hospitalization inpatient children treated at RSUD Solok Selatan 2021. analytical descriptive. A sample of 43 people by accidental sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire. The chi-square statistical test showed that there was a significant relationship between anxiety factors on child hospitalization in the Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan 2021. There is an influence of parent's anxiety factors on children with hospitalization. Hopefully that the results of this study will become input for health workers Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan especially for pediatrics wards to provide information for parents about the condition of their child's illness and always provide support so that their child recovery quickly and informed parents of what should they do for their children by providing an informed consent form

Keywords: Factors, Anxiety, Hospitalization

1. INTRODUCTION

Hospitalization is a process which, for reasons that are planned or emergency, requires the child to stay in the hospital, undergo treatment therapy until his return home. During the process, children and parents can experience events which according to several studies are shown to be very traumatic and full of anxiety ⁽¹⁾.

Based on data from The National Center for Health Statistics, it is estimated that 3-5 million children under the age of 15 undergo hospitalization every year⁽²⁾. The National Association of Children's Hospitals in America also noted, as many as 6.5 million children / year who underwent hospital treatment with the age of less than 17 years ⁽³⁾. The child morbidity rate in Indonesia based on the 2013 National Health Survey (Susenas) in urban areas according to the age group 0-4 years is 27.04%, aged 5-12 years is 15.41%, aged 13-15 years is around 9.71 %, ages 6-21 years at 8.59%. For this case that children under 5 years more suffer to disease when compared to other age, it caused that children get hospitalization to achieve of optimally health.

Hospitalization is a state of crisis in children when the child is sick and hospitalized, so he must adapt to the hospital environment. Hospitalization is the process for a reason that is planned or emergency requires the child to stay in the hospital undergoing therapy and treatment until his return home. Toddler children up to preschool are very vulnerable to stress because children's ability to cope with stress is still limited, besides that children begin to learn to adapt to the environment and people who are considered foreign. in his research on the effect of hospitalization on children's behavior states that the reactions of children to hospitalization in general are sadness, fear and guilt because they are facing something that has never been experienced before, insecurity, discomfort, feeling of missing something normal. experienced and something felt painful. explain that the reaction to hospitalization is different at each stage of child development. Families often feel anxious about their child's development, treatment, regulations, and conditions in the hospital, as well as the cost of treatment. The longer the child care, the greater the costs incurred by the parents. So parents become stressed. Although the impact does not last on the child, psychologically the child will feel a change

in behavior from the parents who accompany him during treatment.

The impact of hospitalization causes anxiety at all age levels, including children. Pediatric patients will feel comfortable during treatment with family social support, therapeutic care environment and nurse attitudes as well as therapeutic communication that accelerates the healing process ⁽⁴⁾. According to Conley, argues that the manifestations of anxiety in parents are divided into two, namely somatic symptoms which include excessive sweating, muscle tension (headache, voice shaking, back pain), shortness of breath, dizziness, no appetite, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and hypertension, while psychological symptoms include mood disorders (sensitive, irritable, easily sad), insomnia, fatigue, restlessness and loss of self-confidence. According to, there are factors related to parental anxiety about hospitalization of children, namely the attitude of officers (nurses, doctors, and other health workers), the new environment, the development of the child's condition, treatment, treatment costs, parents' age, education level, economic status, and knowledge. According to ⁽⁵⁾, factors that can trigger a person to feel anxious can come from themselves (internal factors) or from outside themselves (external factors). However, the triggers of anxiety can be grouped into two categories, namely, threats to self-integrity, including physiological inability or disturbances in carrying out daily activities in order to fulfill their basic needs and threats to the self-system, namely the existence of something that can threaten self-identity, self-esteem, loss of self-esteem. status / role of self, and interpersonal relationships.

Hospitalization is a stressful experience for both children and parents. One of them is the attitude of the health workers themselves. Attitude is one of reaction or response that still closed to a stimulus or object ⁽⁶⁾. Parents' feelings of anxiety also arise if previous experiences were traumatic due to bad interactions with health workers.

According to ⁽⁶⁾, knowledge is the result of knowing and this is after people have sensed a certain object. Lack of specific information needed about the disease, condition, treatment plan etc. for the patient and/or family to make a choice. This can cause anxiety ⁽⁷⁾. The highest anxiety reaction is felt by parents when waiting for information about the diagnosis of their child's illness ⁽¹⁾.

Nurses as health workers who most often interact with children and families play a very important role in minimizing anxiety as a result of hospitalization that occurs in children and parents. in their research on nurses as providers of support to

mothers as parents of children who are hospitalized explain that parents feel calm when the nursing team is able to provide support so that they are able to form positive coping. A similar opinion is explained by Trask, in his research on coping and family social support that nurses have an important role and function in helping parents cope during hospitalization.

According to ⁽⁸⁾ on Factors Associated with Parental Anxiety Levels Regarding Toddler Age Hospitalization at BRSD RAA Soewonso Pati, it was found that the results of low knowledge (46.2%) negative staff attitudes (53.8%), anxiety (56.5%) There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with child capitalization anxiety.

According to research conducted by Apriany (2013) about the relationship between hospitalization of children and the level of anxiety of parents. The relationship between hospitalization of children and the level of parental anxiety is moderate ($r=0.287$) and has a positive pattern, meaning that the longer the child cares, the higher the level of parental anxiety. Hospitalization of children affects the level of anxiety of parents by 58.3% and the remaining 91.7% level of anxiety of parents is influenced by other variables. The results of the statistical test found that there was a significant relationship between the length of stay of the child and the level of anxiety of the parents ($p = 0.007$). Nurses can provide support to parents, regarding information, emotional, assessment, and instrumental.

According to research conducted about the relationship between the role of parents and hospitalization anxiety in preschool children. From the results of the research, the dominant role of parents is as a friend and coordinator, respectively 24.4% and the results of hospitalization anxiety for preschool children mostly experience mild anxiety as much as 15 (53%). The results of the Spearman correlation test are 0.704 with a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study uses descriptive analytic research design used is cross sectional. This research was conducted in an inpatient room at RSUD Solok Selatan. The population in this study were 162 children who were treated with a sample of 43 respondents, with inclusion criteria of mothers who had their children treated on the first day and mothers whose children received invasive procedures. This study used a questionnaire. Data analysis used chi-square statistical test

3. RESULTS

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in the Inpatient Room at RSUD Solok Selatan

3.1 Anxiety

Table 1. Distribution of the frequency of parental anxiety Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan

Parental Anxiety	f	%
Heavy	2	4,7
Currently	25	58,1
Light	16	37,2
Amount	43	100

Table 1 showed of 43 respondents, it was found that more than half of 25 respondents (58.1%) had severe parental anxiety in the Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan.

3.2 Knowledge

Table 2. Distribution of the frequency of parents' knowledge Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan

Knowledge	f	%
Low	22	51,2
Tall	21	48,8
Amount	43	100

Table 2 showed of 43 respondents, it was found that 22 respondents (51.2%) with low knowledge Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan.

3.3 Attitude

Table 3. Distribution of the frequency of attitude of officers Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan

Attitude	f	%
Negative	23	53,5
Positive	20	46,5
Amount	43	100

Table 3: 43 respondents, it was found that more than half of 23 respondents (53.5%) had negative staff attitudes Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan

3.4 Relationship between Parental Knowledge and Anxiety on Hospitalization of Children in the Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan

Table 4

Knowledge	Anxiety						Amount		pValue
	Weight		Medium		Light		f	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Yes	15	41,3	18	81,8	3	13,6	2	10	0,004
No	18	41,9	7	33,3	1	6,1	2	10	
Amount	27	44,7	25	58,1	4	13,2	4	10	

Table 4 it is found that parents who experience moderate anxiety are more parents who have low knowledge (81.8%) compared to high knowledge (33.3%).

The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.004 (p <0.05) that mean is a significant relationship between parental knowledge and anxiety about hospitalization of children Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan

3.5 The Relationship between Officers' Attitudes and Anxiety towards Hospitalization of Children in the Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan

Table 5

Attitude	Anxiety						Amount		pValue
	Weight		Medium		Light		f	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Negative	13	41,3	18	78,3	4	17,4	2	30	0,000
Positive	10	35,0	7	35,0	1	6,0	2	0	
Amount	23	44,7	25	58,1	5	16,2	4	10	

Table 5, it is found that parents who experience moderate anxiety are more likely to have negative attitudes (78.3%) compared to positive

attitudes (35.0%). The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.013 ($p < 0.05$) that mean there is a significant relationship between the attitude of officers and anxiety about hospitalization of children Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Knowledge Relationship with Child Hospitalization Anxiety

The results showed that parents who experienced moderate anxiety were more parents who had low knowledge (81.8%) compared to high knowledge (33.3%). Data of Statistical test results obtained p value = 0.004 ($p < 0.05$) that mean there is a significant relationship between parental knowledge and anxiety about hospitalization of children Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan in 2021.

The results of this study are almost the same as research conducted by Mariyam (2018) on Factors Related to Parental Anxiety Levels Regarding Hospitalization for Toddler Age Children at BRSD RAA Soewonso Pati. It was found that there was a relationship between knowledge and hospitalization anxiety in children (p value = 0.000) .

In connection with a person's life journey, knowledge also continues to increase, so that along with increasing knowledge, it also increases the pattern of coping with anxiety in parents regarding the hospitalization of children. According to Kaplan & Sadock (2010), the knowledge factor affects parents' anxiety related to the hospitalization of children. Everything that is known by a person from various internal factors such as motivation and various external factors in the form of available information facilities and socio-cultural conditions is knowledge. Knowledge is Usually occurs after people do the sensing of a particular object. A person's low level of knowledge will tend to be more prone to anxiety than someone who has a high level of knowledge. Based on the results of the study and the description of the theory above, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the level of anxiety of parents who are waiting for their children to be hospitalized (hospitalization).

4.2 The Relationship of Officers' Attitudes with Child Hospitalization Anxiety

The results showed that parents who experienced moderate anxiety were more parents who had negative attitudes (78.3%) compared to positive attitudes (35.0%). Statistical test results obtained p value = 0.013 ($p < 0.05$) meaning is a significant relationship between the attitude of

officers and anxiety about hospitalization of children in the Inpatient Room of RSUD Solok Selatan in 2019.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by on Factors Associated with Parental Anxiety Levels Regarding Hospitalization for Toddler Age Children at BRSD RAA Soewonso Pati. .

The attitude of the officer can also be called caring which is an action directed at guiding, supporting other individuals or groups with real or anticipating the need to improve one's living conditions. The purpose of caring is to provide a sense of security and comfort to reduce anxiety. Nurses should take time to listen to patient complaints. Give encouragement with a friendly, friendly but firm attitude, do not show feelings of irritation at his behavior, but should try to understand the patient's feelings.

In hospitals, the attitude of the officers is defined as a imperative of morality which means a moral form, so that in carrying out their role nurses must consist of people who have good morals and have concern for the patient's health, who maintain dignity and respect the patient as a human being. The attitude of the officers is given through honesty, trust, and good intentions. Good staff attitude by nurses can help clients to increase positive changes in physical, psychological, spiritual, and social aspects. On the other hand, if the attitude of the officers is felt to be lacking, then this tends to be a factor causing parental anxiety regarding the hospitalization of children.

5. CONCLUSION

There is an Analysis of Parental Knowledge and Attitudes of Officers With Parental Anxiety Against Child Hospitalization

REFERENCES

- [1] Supartini, 2014. *Buku Ajar Konsep Dasar Keperawatan Anak*. Jakarta: EGC
- [2] Ambarwati, Fitri Respati. 2014. *Konsep Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia*. Yogyakarta: Parama Ilmu
- [3] Wong, Donna L. 2009. *Buku Ajar Keperawatan Pediatrik*. Jakarta: EGC
- [4] Nursalam, et. Al. 2008. *Asuhan Keperawatan Bayi dan Anak (Untuk Perawat dan Bidan)*.
- [5] Asmadi. 2012. *Tekhnik Prosedural Keperawatan : Konsep dan Aplikasi Kebutuhan Dasar Klien*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- [6] Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2007. *Promosi Kesehatan dan Ilmu Perilaku*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

- [7] Mariyam, Siti R, et. Al. 2013. Buku Ajar Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia dan Berfikir Kritis Dalam Keperawatan. Jakarta: CV. Trans Info Medika
- [8] Suliswati, et. Al. 2005. Konsep Dasar Keperawatan Kesehatan Jiwa. Jakarta: EGC
- [9] Stuart, GW. 2007. Buku Saku Keperawatan Jiwa Edisi5. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- [10] Yusuf, AH, et, al. 2015. Buku Ajar Keperawatan Kesehatan Jiwa. Jakarta: Salemba Empat