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## **RELATIONSHIPS FAMILY SUPPORT PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY LEVEL PRE OP SECTION CAESAREA BETHESDA HOSPITAL TOBELO**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Anxiety is the thing that is often felt by patients undergoing treatment or procedure in a hospital, a source of anxiety in patients hospitalized in intensive care can be illness, loneliness, fear about dying, environment such as lighting a continuous beeping audible throughout time, as well as the preparedness of medical personnel and section cesarean surgery with various complications can cause anxiety in patients.

This study aims to examine the relationship of family support with pre-op patient's anxiety level Caesarean section at a hospital Bethesda Tobelo. Quantitative research using cross sectional design, in which the independent and variables studied at the same time when the study was conducted.

Sampling according to the formula noto admojo 10% of the population with a large sample of 20 respondents Tobelo Bethesda hospital. The results of the data analysis of patients preoperative anxiety levels of 20 respondents 15 respondents who experienced anxiety with a percentage of 30%, and after doing a statistical test (SPSS) Chi-Square results show that the value of  $p = 0.007$  is smaller than the value  $\alpha < 0,05$ , there is a significant relationship between family support with patient anxiety pre-surgery it can be concluded the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

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## INTRODUCTION

Basic human needs are something that must be fulfilled to improve health status. According to Maslow's theory, humans have the five most important basic needs, including: physiological needs, safety and security needs, love and belonging needs, valuable sense needs and self-esteem, and self-actualization needs. (1)

Anxiety is something that is often felt by patients undergoing treatment or procedures at the hospital. The source of anxiety in patients who are treated in intensive spaces can be a disease, loneliness, fear of death, environment such as continuous lighting, sound of instruments being heard all the time, and alertness from medical personnel. It is estimated that around 70% to 87% of critical patients experience anxiety. (2)

According to Pawatte, Pali & Opod, (2013) in Edi Widjajanto (2017) The operation of cesarean section with its various complications can cause anxiety in patients. (3)

Birth rates through section caesarean surgery (SC) continue to increase globally. The rate of cesarean section birth in the United States reported an increase of 20.7% in 1996 and increased to 31.1% in 2006, similar events also occurred in China and Taiwan. China noted the birth rate through cesarean section increased from 6% in 1998 to 46% in the year 2009. Likewise in Taiwan, the rate of cesarean section delivery shows a rapid rate of 33.9% in 2006 and 37.6%. (4)

The incidence of Sectio Caesarea in Indonesia has increased in 2000 with the percentage of the number of mothers giving birth Caesarean section 47.22%, in 2001 was 45.19%, in 2002 was 47.13%, in 2003 it was 46.87%, in 2004 it was 53.2%, in 2005 it was 51.59%, and in 2006 it was 53.68% and in 2007 there were no significant data. National Survey in 2011, there were 921,000 deliveries with Caesarean section of 4,039,000 deliveries or around 22.8% of all deliveries. Based on Riskesdas data in 2013, the rate of Caesarean section delivery was 15.3% of a sample of 20,591 mothers who gave birth in the last 5 years interviewed in 33 provinces. (5)

The results of preliminary studies conducted in the Maternity Room of RSUD dr. Haryoto of Lumajang Regency found three respondents who would undergo SC surgery and the three experienced anxiety. In line with research conducted by Hepp, et al. (2016) which measures the level of anxiety on the day of surgery for cesarean section and the results of his research stated that the highest level of anxiety was at preoperative compared to skin closure and 2 hours post cesarean section. (6)

Data from Bethesda Tobelo Hospital started from January to May 2018 pregnant women who performed cesarean section.

## METHODS

Types of research using quantitative methods To see the relationship of family support with anxiety levels of cesarean section pre op patients at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital. (15)

### POPULATION AND SAMPLE

#### a. Population

The population in this study were patients with cesarean section at Bethesda Hospital Tobelo 2018.

#### b. Sample

The sample is a part that is taken from the whole object that is examined and is considered to have the entire population. Sampling technique is a sampling technique. According to Notoadmojo, if the population is less than 100 can be taken all, if the population is more than 100 can be taken 10%, 20% and 25%. total sample of 20 respondent.

## RESULTS

#### a. Description of Research Results

This study was a quantitative study with a cross sectional design, where the independent and dependent variables were examined at the same time when the study was conducted, which aimed to determine the relationship of family support with anxiety levels of cesarean section pre op patients at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital in North Halmahera.

#### b. Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on age at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital, North Halmahera Regency.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
<b>18-28</b>	5	25%
<b>29-35</b>	5	25%
<b>36-45</b>	10	50%
<b>Total</b>	20	100%

Source: 2018 Primary Data

Based on the table above, shows that out of 20 respondents, the number of ages 18-28 was 5 people (25%), ages 29-35 were 5 people (25%) and the ages between 36-45 were 10 people (50%).

**Table 2.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on work at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital, North Halmahera Regency.

Work	Frequency	Percentage
Entrepreneur	3	15%
Farmers	11	55%
fisherman	1	5%
civil servans	3	15%
houseviwes	2	10%
Total	20	100%

Source: 2018 Primary Data

The results of the data in table 2 show that the respondents who are in the work of entrepreneurs are 3 respondents (15%), farmers 11 respondents (55%), fishermen 1 respondent (5%), public workers 3 respondents (15%) honorary 2 respondents (10 %).

**Table 3.** Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on gender type Bethesda Tobelo hospital North Halmahera District.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	15	75%
Female	5	25%
Total	20	100%

Source: 2018 Primary Data

The results of the data in Table 3 show that the number of respondents with Gender is 15 respondents (75%), and female gender is 5 respondents (25%).

**Table 4.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on Religion at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital, North Halmahera Regency.

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Islam	12	60%
Christian protestant	8	40%
Total	20	100%

Source: 2018 Primary Data

The results of the data in table 4 show that the number of respondents with Islamic religion is 12 respondents (60%), and Christian religion is 8 respondents (40%).

**Table 5.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on relationships with patients at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital, North Halmahera District.

Relationship With Patients	Frequency	Percentage
Father	3	15%
Mother	3	15%
Husdand	12	60%
Brother	2	10%
Total	20	100%

Source: 2018 Primary Data

The results of the data in table 5 show that the number of respondents based on the relationship with Father's patients were 3 respondents (15%), mothers as many as 3 respondents (15%), husbands 12 respondents (60%) and older siblings (10%).

### c. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis was carried out to see the frequency distribution of data from dependent and independent variables in the study regarding the relationship of family support with anxiety levels of Caesarean section pre op patients at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital in North Halmahera.

**Table 6.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on family support at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital, North Halmahera District.

Family support	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	75%
No	5	25%
Total	20	100%

Source: 2018 Primary Data

The results of the data in table 6 show that the number of respondents based on family support, yes there were 13 respondents (75%), not as many as 5 respondents (25%).

**Table 7.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on patient anxiety at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital, North Halmahera District.

Patient anxiety	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	30%
No	14	70%
Total	30	100%

Source: 2018 Primary Data

Based on table 7 shows that based on patient anxiety, there were 6 respondents with a percentage (30%), not 14 respondents with a percentage (70%).  
d. Bivariate analysis

Bivariate analysis was used to see whether there was a relationship between Family Support and Anxiety Levels for Caesarean Pre-op Patients at Bethesda Tobelo Hospital in North Halmahera.

**Table 8.** Table of results of the Relationship Test of Family Support with Anxiety Levels of Sexy Pre-opioid Patients.

Anxiety level	Family support				Total		P value
	Yes		No		f	n	
	f	n	f	n			
Yes	1	5%	5	25%	6	30%	0,007
No	14	70%	0	0%	14	70%	
Total	15	75%	5	25%	20	100%	

Source: 2018 Primary Data

Based on table 8 shows based on the relationship of family support with anxiety level of pre op section cesarean patients, anxiety with family support number 1 respondent with percentage (5%), not worried with family support 14 (70%) and anxiety with no family support amount 5 (25%), there is no anxiety with no family support 0 (0%).

## DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study of 20 respondents based on the age of the respondents, the most are 36-45 years, as many as 10 people (50%). And at least 18-28 are 5 people (25%). This is in line with research conducted by Wijayanti, K. (2016). included in the developmental tasks of young adults. The main developmental task in young adulthood is to achieve generativity. Generativity is the desire to care for and guide others, including plans for what they hope for in adulthood.<sup>2</sup>

According to Agenda, the highest number of respondents is Islam, as many as 12 respondents (60%), and at least Christianity is 8 respondents (40%). This is in line with the research conducted by Edi Widjajanto (2017).<sup>3</sup>

Based on the education of the most high school respondents 13 respondents (65%) and educational backgrounds and at least 1 respondent (5%). This is in line with the research of Asti Melani (2017) The higher education one gets the easier information and ultimately His knowledge is increasing and the lower one's education will make someone slow to receive information.

Based on the work of the most respondents, farmers were 11 respondents (55%), and the least number of fishermen was 1 respondent (5%). This is in

line with the research conducted by Anggy Afriani (2013). In everyday life, work is the main thing, where the better a person's work can affect the quality of one's life, where a good income can maintain one's health, and can easily reach health facilities in the community or other health care centers.

Based on the results of the study of the Relationship between Family Support and Anxiety Levels of Pre-section Caesarean Patients from 20 respondents based on the respondents' anxiety, the most respondents were not Anxious with family support, the number of 14 respondents with percentage (70%) and the least anxiety without family support. percentage (30%). Statistical test results of anxiety variables of patients with family support obtained  $p = 0.007$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). This research is in line with the research conducted by Amrih Widiati & Pipit Ernawati (2017) Family Support with Anxiety Levels of Patients Living in Patients Treated in the ICU of Blora Regency Regional Hospital. there is a relationship between nurses' support and life partner anxiety levels of patients treated at the Blora District Hospital ICU Room ( $P$ -value = 0.039). There is a relationship of family support with the level of anxiety of life partners of patients treated in the ICU of the Blora District Hospital ( $P$ -value = 0.005). (12)

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study of the Relationship of Family Support to the Anxiety Level of Sesarea Pre Op Sectiono Patients from 20 respondents based on the anxiety of the respondent patients most were not Anxious with family support of 14 respondents with a percentage (70%) and the least anxiety without

family support of 6 respondents with percentage (30%). Chi-Square statistical test results of anxiety variables of patients with family support obtained a value ( $p = 0.007 < 0.05$ ) there is a meaningful relationship between family support and preoperative patient anxiety. It can be concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

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