

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG
Skripsi, Juli 2012**

ABSTRAK

Rizky Pratama Karmila

**HUBUNGAN KOMUNIKASI TERAPEUTIK PERAWAT TERHADAP
TINGKAT KECEMASAN PASIEN PRE OPERASI DI BANGSAL
RAWAT INAP RS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG
SEMARANG TAHUN 2012**

55 Hal + 6 tabel + xvi

Latar Belakang: Komunikasi terapeutik merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kecemasan pasien pre operasi. Berdasarkan dari pengamatan langsung peneliti di Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung Semarang terdapat 11 pasien yang mengalami masa pre operasi 7 pasien yang mengalami kecemasan ringan dan 4 pasien mengalami kecemasan sedang.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan menggunakan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner. Jumlah responden sebanyak 93 pasien, dari total populasi 1281 pasien dengan teknik *Aksidental Sampling*. Data yang diperoleh kemudian diolah secara statistik dengan menggunakan rumus *Spearman Test*.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan hasil analisis bahwa dari 93 responden penelitian ini menunjukkan 78,5% perawat melakukan komunikasi terapeutik baik, 17,2% perawat melakukan komunikasi cukup, 4,3% perawat melakukan komunikasi kurang. 52,7% pasien mengalami kecemasan ringan, 33,3% pasien mengalami kecemasan sedang, dan 14,0% pasien mengalami kecemasan berat. Hasil uji kedua variabel tersebut menggunakan *Spearman Test* diperoleh nilai -0,264 dengan signifikan 0,011 ($p < 0,05$).

Simpulan: Ada hubungan komunikasi terapeutik oleh perawat dengan kepuasan pasien di Ruang Rawat Inap RSI Sultan Agung Semarang ($p < 0,05$).

Kata kunci: Komunikasi Terapeutik, Kecemasan Pasien Pre Operasi

Daftar Pustaka: 24 (2001-2011)

**NURSING PROGRAM
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ABSTRACT

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**THE RELATION OF THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION OF THE
NURSES TOWARDS THE DEGREE OF THE ANXIETY OF THE PRE-
SURGICAL PATIENTS ON THE WARD OF SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC
HOSPITAL**

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55 pages + 6 tables + xvi

Background of the Study: Therapeutic communication means a factor which affects the anxiety of a pre-surgical patient. The phenomena happened and from the direct observation in in Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung Semarang, there were 11 patients who had pre-surgical period, 7 patients who had venial anxiety, and 4 patients who had average anxiety.

Research Methodology: this study was an observational analytical study which used *Cross Sectional* approach. Data was compiled with questionnaire. The number of respondents is 93 patients from 1281 populations who were gathered applying *Accidental Sampling*. The data which was received was then statistically processed with the formulation of *Spearman Test*.

Result of the Study: based on the analysis from 93 respondents, it was shown that 78,5% nurses did well on therapeutic communication, 17,2% nurses did enough, and 4,3% nurses did less on therapeutic communication. 52,7% patients had venial anxiety, 33,3% patients had average anxiety and 14,0% patients had serious anxiety. The result of those two variables used *Spearman Test* that the score received was -0,264 with significance 0,011 ($p < 0, 05$).

Conclusion: there is a correlation between therapeutic communication of the nurses and the satisfaction of the patients on the ward of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital of Semarang ($p < 0, 05$).

Keyword: Therapeutic Communication, The Anxiety of Pre Surgical Patients

Bibliography: 24 (2001-2011)