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PENGARUH *CLAY THERAPY* TERHADAP KECEMASAN ANAK USIA SEKOLAH POST OPERASI DI RSUD Dr. A DADI TJOKRODIPO BANDAR LAMPUNG TAHUN 2024
xvi, 51 halaman, 8 tabel, 4 gambar, 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tindakan pembedahan tahun 2020 di Indonesia mencapai 1,2 juta jiwa, menempati posisi ke-11 dari 50 penanganan penyakit 32% diantaranya pembedahan efektif. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh *clay therapy* terhadap post operasi anak usia sekolah di RSUD Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo Teluk Betung Bandar Lampung Tahun 2024. Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan desain *quasi eksperiment*, khususnya rancangan *one group pretest-posttest*. Populasi dalam penelitian terdapat 32 pasien anak usia sekolah post operasi, dan sampel dalam penelitian terdapat 32 responden yang terobservasi. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner. Dengan variabel dependen (kecemasan pada pasien anak usia sekolah), variabel independent (*clay therapy*). Uji statistik yang digunakan yaitu uji *t-dependent*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata kecemasan sebelum diberikan *clay therapy* 26,06% responden dengan skor minimum 17 dan skor maximum 35, dan rata-rata kecemasan sesudah diberikan *clay therapy* 13,45% responden dengan skor minimum 3 dan skor maximum 22. Hasil uji statistik menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test* didapatkan terdapat pengaruh *clay therapy* terhadap kecemasan anak usia sekolah dengan hasil *p-value=0,000*. Terdapat pengaruh *clay therapy* terhadap kecemasan anak usia sekolah di RSUD Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo Bandar Lampung Tahun 2024. Disarankan kepada pihak rumah sakit agar penelitian ini menjadi masukan mengenai pengaruh *clay therapy* terhadap kecemasan anak usia sekolah post operasi.

Kata kunci : Kecemasan, *Clay Therapy*
Referensi : (2017-2023)

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THE EFFECT OF CLAY THERAPY ON THE ANXIETY OF POST- OPERATIVE SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AT RSUD Dr. A DADI TJOKRODIPO BANDAR LAMPUNG IN 2024

xvi, 51 pages, 8 tables, 4 figures, 9 appendices

ABSTARCT

Surgical procedures 2020 in Indonesia reached 1.2 million people, occupying the 11th position out of 50 disease treatments, 32% of which were effective surgeries. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of clay therapy on post-surgery for school-age children at Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo Teluk Betung Hospital, Bandar Lampung in 2024. This type of research is quantitative with a quasi-experimental design, especially a one-group pretest-posttest design. The population in the study was 32 postoperative school-age children, and the sample in the study was 32 observed respondents. The instrument in this study uses a questionnaire with a dependent variable (anxiety in school-age children), and an independent variable (clay therapy). The statistical test used is the t-dependent test. The results showed that the average anxiety before being given clay therapy was 26.06% of respondents with a minimum score of 17 and a maximum score of 35, and the average anxiety after being given clay therapy was 13.45% of respondents with a minimum score of 3 and a maximum score of 22. The results of the statistical test using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test showed that there was an effect of clay therapy on the anxiety of school-age children with a consequence of $p\text{-value}=0.000$. There is an effect of clay therapy on the anxiety of school-age children at the Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo Hospital Bandar Lampung in 2024. It is recommended to the hospital that this study be an input on the effect of clay therapy on post-operative school-age children's anxiety.

Key words: Anxiety, Clay Therapy

Reference : 44 (2017-2023)

