ABSTRAK

Kejadian kasus Covid-19 merupakan pandemi yang menyerang seluruh dunia. Tenaga kesehatan yang merawat pasien Covid-19 menjadi kelompok dengan risiko terpapar sangat tinggi. Respon psikologis yang dialami oleh petugas kesehatan terhadap pandemi penyakit menular semakin meningkat karena disebabkan oleh perasaan cemas. Penelitian ini menganalisis faktor-faktor apa yang mempengaruhi kecemasan tenaga kesehatan dalam pencegahan Covid-19 di Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah tenaga kesehatan yang dibatasi pada dokter dan perawat yang bertugas dalam pencegahan, penanganan dan perawatan pasien Covid-19 di ruang intalasi gawat darurat dan ruang isolasi Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital Medan. Sampel diambil dengan rumus Taro Yamane sebanyak 61 orang. Metode pengumpulan data melalui penyebaran kuesioner dan dokumentasi. Metode analisis data terdiri dari univariat, bivariat dan multivariat dengan menggunakan persamaan regresi logistik berganda. Hasil penelitian ada pengaruh beban kerja, stigma masyarakat, status keluarga, pengetahuan dan ketersediaan APD terhadap kecemasan tenaga kesehatan dalam pencegahan Covid-19 di Ruang Unit Gawat Darurat dan Ruang Isolasi Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital. Kesimpulan hasil penelitian bahwa faktor yang memengaruhi kecemasan tenaga kesehatan adalah beban kerja, stigma masyarakat, status keluarga, pengetahuan tentang pencegahan Covid-19 dan ketersediaan APD dan beban kerja merupakan variabel yang dominan memengaruhi kecemasan tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci : Faktor yang memengaruhi, Kecemasan, Tenaga Kesehatan, Pandemi Covid-19

ABSTRACT

The incidence of Covid-19 is a pandemic that has hit the whole world. Health workers who treat Covid-19 patients are a group with a very high risk of exposure. The psychological response experienced by health workers to infectious disease pandemics is increasing because it is caused by feelings of anxiety. This study analyzes what factors influence the anxiety of health workers in preventing Covid-19 at Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital. This research is a quantitative analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The research population is health workers who are limited to doctors and nurses who are tasked with preventing, handling and caring for Covid-19 patients in the emergency room installation and isolation room at Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital Medan. Samples were taken using the Taro Yamane formula as many as 61 people. Methods of data collection through the distribution of questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis method consisted of univariate, bivariate and multivariate using multiple logistic regression equations. The results of the study showed the influence of workload, community stigma, family status, knowledge and availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) for health workers' anxiety in preventing Covid-19 in the Emergency Room and Pure Isolation Room of Teguh Memorial Hospital. The conclusion of the study is that the factors that influence the anxiety of health workers are workload, community stigma, family status, knowledge about Covid-19 prevention and the availability of PPE and workload is the dominant variable affecting the anxiety of health workers.

Keywords: Influencing Factors, Anxiety, Health Workers, Covid-19 Pandemic