

# FAKTOR RISIKO KECEMASAN PADA IBU PKK KELURAHAN BERKOH SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Masa pandemi Covid-19 memberikan dampak psikologis pada masyarakat yaitu kecemasan. Faktor yang mempengaruhi kecemasan selama pandemi Covid-19 adalah usia, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan riwayat terdiagnosis Covid-19.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui faktor risiko kecemasan pada ibu PKK Kelurahan Berkoh selama pandemi Covid-19.

**Metode Penelitian:** Rancangan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel penelitian adalah 70 ibu PKK yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan *simple random sampling*. Data diperoleh dari hasil pengukuran menggunakan kuesioner HRS-A (*Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety*). Analisis hipotesis menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan *fisher's exact test*.

**Hasil:** Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara riwayat terdiagnosis Covid-19 dengan kecemasan dimana responden atau keluarga yang memiliki riwayat terdiagnosis Covid-19 berpeluang 31,103 kali mengalami kecemasan daripada responden yang tidak memiliki riwayat Covid-19 ( $p < 0,001$ ; uji *chi square*, PR: 31,103). Faktor usia ( $p = 0,330$ ; uji *fisher's exact test*), tingkat pendidikan ( $p = 0,070$ ; uji *fisher's exact test*), dan pekerjaan ( $p = 1,000$ ; uji *fisher's exact test*) tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kecemasan selama pandemi Covid-19.

**Kesimpulan:** Faktor risiko kecemasan pada ibu PKK Kelurahan Berkoh selama pandemi Covid-19 adalah riwayat terdiagnosis Covid-19.

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**Kata kunci:** Covid-19, Ibu PKK, Kecemasan

**RISK FACTORS OF ANXIETY IN THE WOMEN OF PKK KELURAHAN  
BERKOH DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The Covid-19 pandemic has had a psychological impact on society, namely anxiety. Factors that affect anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic are age, education level, occupation, and history of being diagnosed with Covid-19.*

**Objective:** *To determine the risk factors for anxiety in PKK women in Berkoh Village during the Covid-19 pandemic.*

**Research Methods:** *Observational analytic research design with an approach cross sectional. The number of research samples was 70 PKK mothers who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria by simple random sampling. Data were obtained from the measurement results using the HRS-A (Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety) questionnaire. Hypothesis analysis using test chi-square and fisher's exact test.*

**Results:** *There is a significant relationship between a history of being diagnosed with Covid-19 and anxiety where respondents or families who have a history of being diagnosed with Covid-19 are 31,103 times more likely to experience anxiety than respondents who do not have a history of Covid-19 ( $p < 0.001$ ; test chi-square, PR: 31,103). Factors of age ( $p = 0.330$ ; fisher's exact test), education level ( $p = 0.070$ ; fisher's exact test), and occupation ( $p = 1,000$ ; fisher's exact test) don't have a significant relationship with anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic.*

**Conclusion:** *The risk factor of anxiety in PKK women in Berkoh Village during the Covid-19 pandemic is a history of being diagnosed with Covid-19.*

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**Keywords:** *Anxiety, Covid-19, PKK Mother*