

## ABSTRAK

# GAMBARAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN DAN RELIGIUSITAS PADA MAHASISWA PERNAH TERPAPAR COVID-19 DI FAKULTAS ILMU-ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN

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**Latar Belakang:** Penyebaran kasus Covid-19 dapat menimbulkan perasaan cemas bagi orang-orang yang terdampak secara langsung atau tidak. Setiap kecemasan membutuhkan mekanisme coping. Mekanisme coping religiusitas berdampak baik bagi kesehatan, dimana hal tersebut dapat menciptakan pola pikir positif untuk meningkatkan daya tahan selama Covid-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran tingkat kecemasan dan religiusitas pada mahasiswa pernah terpapar Covid-19 di Fakultas Ilmu-ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.

**Metodologi:** Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan secara *cross sectional* pada rekam data mahasiswa pernah terpapar Covid-19 di Satuan Tugas (SATGAS) Fakultas Ilmu-ilmu Kesehatan. Teknik *sampling* yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *total sampling*. Maka dari itu total sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 31 mahasiswa S1 pernah terpapar Covid-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis univariat .

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil menunjukkan bahwa rata – rata usia responden yaitu 21 tahun (35,5%), berjenis kelamin perempuan (74,2%), jurusan dominan pada Farmasi ( 32,3%).Hasil penelitian tidak didapatkan kecemasan berat dan sedang karena responden berada pada kondisi kecemasan ringan sebanyak 20 orang (64,5%), pada kecemasan minimal sebanyak 11 orang (35,5%). Mayoritas responden tidak didapatkan dengan tingkat religiusitas rendah, karena responden berada pada kondisi religiusitas tinggi sebanyak 20 orang (64,5%),pada kondisi religiusitas sedang sebanyak 11 orang (35,5).

**Kesimpulan :**Kondisi gambaran tingkat kecemasan dan religiusitas pada mahasiswa pernah terpapar Covid-19 di Fakultas Ilmu-ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Jenderal Soedirman berada pada kondisi kecemasan ringan dan kondisi tingkat religiusitas tinggi.

**Kata Kunci** : kecemasan,Covid-19,religiusitas,pernah terpapar.

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## ABSTRACT

### DESCRIPTION OF ANXIETY AND RELIGIOSITY FOR STUDENTS SURVIVOR COVID-19 AT FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY

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**Background :** The spread of Covid-19 cases can cause feelings of anxiety for people who are directly or indirectly affected. Every anxiety requires a coping mechanism. The coping mechanism of religiosity has a good impact on health, where it can create a positive mindset to increase endurance during Covid-19. This study knowing the description of the level of anxiety and religiosity in students who have been exposed to Covid-19 at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Sudirman University.

**Method:** This type of research uses a quantitative descriptive study method with a cross sectional approach to data records of students who have been exposed to Covid-19 in the Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan Task Force (SATGAS). The sampling technique used in this research is total sampling. Therefore, the total sample used was 31 undergraduate students who had been exposed to Covid-19. This study used univariate analysis.

**Result:** The results show that the average age of the respondents is 21 years (35.5%), female (74.2%), the dominant major in Pharmacy (32.3%). The results of the study did not get severe and moderate anxiety because the respondents were in a state of mild anxiety as many as 20 people (64.5%), with minimum anxiety as many as 11 people (35.5%). The majority of respondents were not found with a low level of religiosity, because respondents were in a condition of high religiosity as many as 20 people (64.5%), in a condition of moderate religiosity as many as 11 people (35.5).

**Conclusion :** The condition of the description of the level of anxiety and religiosity in students who have been exposed to Covid-19 at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University, is in a state of mild anxiety and a high level of religiosity.

**Keywords** : Anxiety, Covid-19, religiosity, survivor.

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