

Abstrak

**PENGARUH ANIMASI VIDEO HUMOR TERHADAP KECEMASAN
SAAT TINDAKAN INVASIF PEMASANGAN INFUS PADA ANAK DI
RSUD DR.R. GOETENG TAROENADIBRATA PURBALINGGA**

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Latar Belakang: Salah satu hal yang tidak dapat dihindari saat hospitalisasi yakni pemasangan infus. Tindakan invasif ini menimbulkan kecemasan yang berisiko menjadi sumber stressor pada anak. Metode distraksi merupakan manajemen untuk mengurangi kecemasan pemasangan infus, salah satu bentuk distraksi yakni dengan menonton animasi video humor

Tujuan: penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh animasi video humor terhadap kecemasan anak usia pra sekolah saat pemasangan infus

Metode: penelitian menggunakan rancangan kuasi eksperimen dengan *post-test only with control group* dengan 19 sampel responden usia 3-6 tahun pada tiap kelompok. Kelompok intervensi menonton animasi video humor selama pemasangan infus, sementara kelompok kontrol tidak. Skor kecemasan anak diukur menggunakan Child Anxiety and Pain Scales (CAPS).

Hasil: pada kelompok intervensi, median skor kecemasan yaitu 1,00 dan pada kelompok kontrol 3,00. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Mann Whitney* menunjukkan ada perbedaan skor kecemasan yang signifikan antara kelompok intervensi dan kontrol ($p=0,000$).

Kesimpulan: terdapat pengaruh menonton animasi video humor terhadap kecemasan pada anak usia prasekolah saat pemasangan infus di RSUD Dr.R Goeteng Taroenadibrata Purbalingga.

Kata kunci: animasi video humor, manajemen kecemasan anak, pemasangan infus

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Abstract

**THE EFFECT OF HUMOROUS VIDEO ANIMATION ON INTRAVENA
INSERTION ANXIETY OF CHILDREN IN REGIONAL HOSPITAL OF
DR.R. GOETENG TAROENADIBRATA PURBALINGGA**

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Background: One of unavoidable issue with hospitalization is intravenous insertion. The invasive procedure may lead to anxiety and as risk for stressor on children. Distraction method is a management to minimize children's anxiety of intravenous insertion. Watching humorous video animation is a form of distraction method.

Objective: This study aimed to examine the effect of humorous video animation on pre school children's anxiety during intravenous insertion.

Methods: This study used quasi experimental with *post-test only with control group*. As many as 19 respondents at 3-6 years ages group were assigned into each group. The intervention group received therapy by watching humorous video animation during the intravenous insertion, while the control group did not. Anxiety score measurement by Child Anxiety and Pain Scales (CAPS).

Results: The intervention group's median score of anxiety was 1.00 and for the control group was 3.00. Data analysis by *Mann Whitney test* resulted on a significant difference of anxiety score between intervention and control group ($p=0.000$).

Conclusion: There was an effect of watching humorous video animation on pre-school children anxiety during intravenous insertion in Regional Hospital of Dr.R Goeteng Taroenadibrata Purbalingga

Keywords: humorous video animation, children anxiety management, intravenous insertion

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