Description of Parental Characteristics on the Level of Anxiety of Parents Whose Children Are Being Treated in the P ICU at Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
  Corresponding Author: Nur Aisyah Institut Kesehatan dan Bisnis Siti Fatimah Mamuju, Indonesia Email: iccinuraisyah@gmail.com	Based on the research results Helena (2008) concluded from the 11 respondents who had a good knowledge gained 7 respondents experienced mild anxiety (63.6%), 3 respondents had moderate anxiety (27.2%) and 1 respondent suffered from severe anxiety (9.1%). The purpose of this study is to know the description of characteristics of parents towards anxiety level of parents whose children were hospitalized in PICU. This was descriptive research. This study will describe the association between parents; characteristics and anxiety level. The results showed that of the 40 samples studied based on the characteristics of sex, male sex as many as 7 people (17.5%) and female sex as many as 33 people (82.5%), the characteristics of age, it was shown younger age group as many as 14 people (35.0%) and older age group as many as 26 people (65%), obtained with low education as many as 10 people (25.0%) and high education as many as 30 people (75%), all respondents work (100%) or 40 respondents. The level of parental anxiety, experiencing mild anxiety level as many as 16 people (40%), anxiety levels were as many as 14 people (35%) and severe anxiety level as many as 10 people (25%). Expected in the implementation of nursing and medical measures should still pay attention to the principle of the provision of information and education of patients about the actions to be taken in order to better understand thus enhancing individual coping and reducing parental anxiety. *Keywords:* Parental, Characteristics, Anxiety

1. INTRODUCTION

PICU (Pediatric intensive care unit) is a place of care for children that requires intensive supervision and invasive procedures. Children treated in intensive care are children who are in critical condition, such as after heart surgery, neurosurgery, after gastrointestinal surgery, respiratory failure, kidney failure, liver failure, status epilepticus, and decreased consciousness [2]

Anxiety disorder is a condition characterized by feelings of fear accompanied by somatic complaints which are shown by hyperactivity of the autonomic nervous system and is a non-specific symptom that is often found and is often a normal emotion [8]

Each person's view of facing the same problem can be different, so the response is different. Apart from treatment in an intensive care unit, actions or procedures that require surgery are one of the factors that can aggravate parental anxiety. The problem of anxiety among parents, especially mothers, is important, because a sick child will be able to feel the anxiety of his parents so that the child becomes anxious which can make his illness worse [12]. In carrying out their role, parents are often faced with difficult conditions that can cause anxiety. Moreover, if a family member is sick, while at the same time they are also required to carry out an important role elsewhere. Conflicts often arise, whether at home or waiting for their child who is being treated in hospital or hospitalized [5]

Crisis Illness and hospitalization of children also affect the nuclear family. Parents' reactions to their child's illness depend on the diversity of factors that influence it, both internal and external (Young et al., 2006). Internal factors that influence anxiety are among the characteristics of the parents themselves. Parental characteristics include gender, age, occupation, education and income [3]. Parents consist of father and mother, each of whom has a role and function. The mother is a woman who in most families has the role of health leader and care giver. Mothers act as the main source of comfort and assistance during illness. The role of parents is good because the

support to provide care to children in terms of caring for, educating, encouraging and supervising parents as a whole makes the child better, where when the child is treated in hospital the role of parents increases. [11]. Previous research by [7] suggested that the anxiety level of mothers whose children were treated in the PICU was higher than mothers whose children were treated in the ward. The same thing was stated by [13]. that the level of maternal anxiety was higher in mothers whose children were treated in the PICU than in mothers whose children were treated in the ward.

Based on the research results [14] conclusions were drawn of the 11 respondents who had good knowledge, 7 respondents experienced mild anxiety (63.6%), 3 respondents experienced moderate anxiety (27.2%) and 1 respondent experienced severe anxiety (9.1%). Many studies have proven that treating children in hospital causes stress for parents. Various kinds of feelings arise in parents, namely fear, guilt, stress and anxiety. The fear of parents during a child's treatment in hospital, especially when the child is in a terminal condition, is due to fear of losing the child and feelings of grief. Other stressors that really cause parents to worry are receiving bad information about their child's medical diagnosis, unplanned treatment and treatment experiences. In the hospital previously it was felt to be traumatic. Dr. RSUP Medical Record Data. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar regarding the number of child patients treated in 2013 as many as 671 child patients, in 2014 as many as 682 child patients and in 2015 as many as 664 child patients. The description above made researchers interested in conducting research on "Description of Parental Characteristics on the Level of Anxiety of Parents whose Children Are Being Treated in the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar"

2. METHOD

This research is a descriptive analytical research where the results of the research are to describe the relationship between parental characteristics and the level of anxiety experienced. By conducting observations and direct interviews.

A. Location and Time of Research
1. Research sites

This research was conducted in the PICU room at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar.
2. Research time

Study conducted on February 22 - March 22 2016.

B. Population and Sample
1. Population

The population in this study were all parents of patients who were treated in the room PICU RSU P Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar with the number of new patients in 2015 from January - December as many as 664 people with an average of 55 patients per month.
2. Sample

the study used an *accidental sampling technique* , the sample was all parents patients whose children were treated in the PICU room in accordance with the inclusion criteria, with the number of samples corresponding to the number of patients treated in February – March 2016 .
a. Inclusion Criteria:

All parents of patients whose children are being treated in the PICU room at RSU P. Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar.
b. Exclusion Criteria :

1)The patient's parents are over 60 years old.
2)The family as a temporary guardian of the patient.

C. Data collection
1. Data Collection Procedures

After receiving research permission, researchers collected data in the PICU using standard observation sheets in accordance with existing standards, which consist of observation sheets. The research instrument consists of respondent identity data and observation sheets. Measuring the level of anxiety using: Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS).
2. Data collection technique

The method of collecting data in this research is as follows:
a. Primary data

Primary data was obtained by conducting direct observations and interviews with each respondent by providing explanations to the respondents if there were things they did not understand.
b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is obtained from parts related to the research object such as *the medical records section*, treatment records (patient status), report books and other related parts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was carried out in the PICU Room at RSUP DR. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar in February 23 - March 23 201 6. This research uses a research design to find out the picture, by means of observation and an anxiety questionnaire using the HARS scale, each respondent is interviewed or given a questionnaire and measurements are taken of the subject's character status or variables at the time of examination.

1. Univariate Analysis
   a. Patient Characteristics

   The characteristics of the patients identified in this study are as follows:
   1) Patient gender

   From the research results, it was obtained that the gender distribution of the sample is listed in the table below :

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Based on Gender of Pediatric Patients In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Gender	n	%
Man	22	55.0
Woman	18	45.0
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 1 shows that of the 40 pediatric patients, 22 were male (55.0%) and 18 were female (45.0%) .

   2) Patient age

   age distribution was obtained pediatric patients listed in the following table:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Based on U sia Pediatric Patients In the PICU Room at Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar

Age (Years)	n	%
< 1	10	25.0
1 – 5	15	37.5
> 5	15	37.5
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 2 shows that of the 40 samples belonging to the age group 1–5 years there were 15 people (37.5%), aged >5 years as many as 15 people (37.5%) and the age group <1 year as many as 10 people (25 .0%).

   3) Invasive devices installed

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Based on Installed Invasive Devices In the PICU Room at Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar

Invasive Tools	n	%
> Installed invasive devices	20	50 .0
1-2 Invasive Devices installed	20	50 , 0
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 3 shows that of the 40 pediatric patients who were treated, 20 people (50.0%) used > 2 invasive devices installed and 20 people (50.0%) used 1-2 invasive devices installed.

   b. Parental Characteristics

   The characteristics of the sample, in this case the parents of pediatric patients, identified in this study are as follows:
   1) Sample gender

   From the research results, it was obtained that the gender distribution of the sample is listed in the table below :

Table 4. Sample Gender In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Gender	n	%
Man	7	17 , 5
Woman	33	82 , 5
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 4 shows that of the 40 samples of parents of children, 7 people were male (17.5 %) and 33 were female (82.5 %).

2) Age

From the research results, it was obtained that the distribution of the sample age groups is listed in the table below :

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Based on Sample Age In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Age Group	n	%
Young Age (30 Years)	21	52 , 5
Old Age (30 – 60 Years)	19	47 , 5
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 5 shows that from the 40 samples of parents, 14 people were found in the young age group (35.0%) and 26 people in the old age group (65.0%).

3) Education

From the research results, it was obtained that the distribution of sample education is listed in the table below :

Table 6. Frequency Distribution Based on Sample Education In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Education	n	%
Low education	10	25 , 0
higher education	30	75 , 0
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 6 shows that of the 40 samples of children's parents, 10 people had low education (25.0%) and 30 people had high education (75.0%).

4) Work

From the research results, it was obtained that the distribution of sample jobs is listed in the table below :

Table 7. Frequency Distribution Based on Sample Work In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Work	n	%
Work	40	100 , 0
Doesn't work	0	0 , 0
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 7 shows that from the 40 samples of parents of children, the entire sample was found to be working, namely 40 samples (100.0%).

c. Worry

From the research results, it was obtained that the distribution of the sample's anxiety levels is listed in the table below :

Table 8. Frequency Distribution Based on Sample Anxiety Level In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Worry	n	%
Light	16	40 , 0
Currently	14	35 , 0
Heavy	10	25 , 0
Amount	40	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 8 shows that of the 40 samples of parents, 16 children (40.0%) experienced a mild level of anxiety, 14 people (35.0%) had a moderate level of anxiety and 10 people (25.0%) had a severe level of anxiety.

2. Bivariate Analysis

a. Age cross table with anxiety level

From the research results, a crosstab of frequency distribution based on age was obtained with the distribution of sample anxiety levels listed in the table below :

Table 9. Frequency Distribution Crosstab Based on Age with Frequency Distribution Based on the

Anxiety Level of the Sample in Space PICU Dr. Hospital Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Age	Anxiety Level						Amount	
	Mild Anxiety		Moderately Anxious		Severe Anxiety			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Young age	9	42 , 8	6	28 , 6	6	28 , 6	21	100 , 0
Old Age	7	36 , 6	8	42 , 1	4	21 , 1	19	100 , 0
Amount	16	40 , 0	14	35 , 0	10	25 , 0	40	100 , 0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 9 shows that the sample was 21 young people with a mild level of anxiety of 9 people (42.8%), a moderate level of anxiety of 6 people (28.6%) and a severe level of anxiety of 6 people (28.6%) while There were 19 older people with a mild anxiety level of 7 people (36.6%), a moderate anxiety level of 8 people (42.1%) and a severe anxiety level of 4 people (21.1%).

b. Cross Table of Gender and Anxiety Level

From the research results, a crosstab of frequency distribution was obtained based on type with the distribution of sample anxiety levels listed in the table below :

Table 10. Frequency Distribution Crosstab Based on Gender with Frequency Distribution Based on Sample Anxiety Level In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Gender	Anxiety Level						Amount	
	Mild Anxiety		Moderately Anxious		Severe Anxiety			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Man	6	85 , 7	1	14 , 3	0	0 , 0	7	100 , 0
Woman	10	30 , 3	13	39 , 4	10	30 , 3	33	100 , 0
Amount	16	40 , 0	14	35 , 0	10	25 , 0	40	100 , 0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 10 shows that the sample consisted of 7 men with a mild level of anxiety as many as 6 people (85.7%), a moderate level of anxiety as many as 1 person (14.3%) and no one experienced a severe level of anxiety while none experienced 33 people were female with a mild level of anxiety of 10 people (30.3%), a moderate level of anxiety of 13 people (39.4%) and a severe level of anxiety of 10 people (30.3%).

c. Cross Table of Education and Level of Anxiety

From the research results, a crosstab of frequency distribution based on education was obtained with the distribution of sample anxiety levels listed in the table below :

Table 11. Frequency Distribution Crosstab Based on Education with Frequency Distribution Based on Sample Anxiety Level In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

Education	Anxiety Level						Amount	
	Mild Anxiety		Moderately Anxious		Severe Anxiety			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Low education	4	40 , 0	3	30 , 0	3	30 , 0	10	100 , 0
higher education	12	40 , 0	11	36 , 7	7	23 , 3	30	100 , 0
Amount	16	40 , 0	14	35 , 0	10	25 , 0	40	100 , 0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 11 shows that the sample with low education was 10 people with a mild level of anxiety of 4 people (40.0%), a moderate level of anxiety of 3 people (30.0%) and a severe level of anxiety of 3 people (30.0%). while those with higher education were 30 people with a mild level of anxiety as many as 12 people (40.0%), a moderate level of anxiety as many as 11 people (36.7%) and a severe level of anxiety as many as 7 people (23.3%).

d. Cross Table of Occupations with Anxiety Levels

From the research results, a crosstab of frequency distribution based on work was obtained with the distribution of sample anxiety levels listed in the table below :

Table 12. Frequency Distribution Crosstab Based on Occupation with Frequency Distribution Based on Sample Anxiety Levels In the PICU Room at Dr. RSUP. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

| Work | Anxiety Level | | | | | | Amount | |
| | Mild Anxiety | | Moderately Anxious | | Severe Anxiety | | | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Work	16	40 , 0	14	35 , 0	10	25 , 0	40	100 , 0
Doesn't work	0	0 , 0	0	0 , 0	0	0 , 0	0	0 , 0
Amount	16	40 , 0	14	35 , 0	10	25 , 0	40	100 , 0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 12 shows that of the 40 samples, it was found that all samples had jobs with a mild level of anxiety as many as 16 people (40.0%), a moderate level of anxiety as many as 14 people (35.0%) and a severe level of anxiety as many as 10 people (25.0%).

e. Cross Table of Implanted Invasive Devices By Level of Anxiety

From the research results, a frequency distribution crosstab was obtained based on the invasive device installed with the distribution of sample anxiety levels listed in the table below :

Table 13. Frequency Distribution Crosstab Based on Invasive Devices Installed with Frequency Distribution Based on the Anxiety Level of the Sample in the PICU Room at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar

| Installed Invasive Devices | Anxiety Level | | | | | | Amount | |
| | Mild Anxiety | | Moderately Anxious | | Severe Anxiety | | | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
> 2 Invasive Devices Installed	4	20 , 0	7	35 , 0	9	45 , 0	20	100 , 0
1-2 Invasive Devices Installed	12	60 , 0	7	35 , 0	1	5 , 0	20	100 , 0
Amount	16	40 , 0	14	35 , 0	10	25 , 0	40	100 , 0

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 13 shows that children treated with >2 invasive devices installed as many as 20 pediatric patients with the anxiety level of parents of children as follows: mild anxiety level as many as 4 people (20.0%), moderate anxiety level as many as 7 people (35.0%) and severe anxiety level as many as 9 people (45.0%) while 1-2 invasive devices were installed as many as 20 children with the anxiety level of the parents as follows: mild anxiety level as many as 12 people (60.0%), moderate anxiety level as many as 7 people (35, 0%) and the level of severe anxiety was 1 person (5.0%).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research regarding the description of parental characteristics regarding the level of anxiety of parents whose children are being treated in the PICU Room at Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar, it can be concluded as follows: From age characteristics describe There were 21 young people with a mild anxiety level of 9 people (42.8%), a moderate anxiety level of 6 people (28.6%) and a severe anxiety level of 6 people (28.6%) while the older people were 19 people with a mild level of anxiety as many as 7 people (36.6%), a moderate level of anxiety as many as 8 people (42.1%) and a severe level of anxiety as many as 4 people (21.1%) . From the gender characteristics it describes There were 7 people who were male with a mild level of anxiety as many as 6 people (85.7%), a moderate level of anxiety as many as 1 person (14.3%) and no one experienced a severe level of anxiety while there were 33 people who were female. There were 10 people with mild levels of anxiety (30.3%), 13 people with moderate levels of anxiety (39.4%) and 10 people with severe levels of anxiety (30.3%). From the characteristics of education it describes There were 10 people with low education, with 4 people with a mild level of anxiety (40.0%), 3 people with a moderate level of anxiety (30.0%) and 3 people with a severe level of anxiety (30.0%), while those with high education were 30 people with a mild level of anxiety as many as 12 people (40.0%), a moderate level of anxiety as many as 11 people (36.7%) and a severe level of anxiety as many as 7 people (23.3%). From the job characteristics describe all samples had jobs with a mild level of anxiety as many as 16 people (40.0%), a moderate level of anxiety as many as 14 people (35.0%) and a severe level of anxiety as many as 10 people (25.0%)

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