

Nursing Intervention: Islamic Storytelling On The Hospitalization Anxiety Of Preschool Admitted In Pediatric Ward Of Alihsan Hospital Baleendah, West Java

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Abstract: Introduction: Based on the survey from the who in 2008 or as many as almost 80 percent of kids experienced treatment at the hospital. In indonesia in 2010 as many as 33.2 % of children hospitalisasi 1,425 have been heavy, 41,6 % had hospitalisasi being, and 25,2 hospitalisasi % had light. Aim: found the effectiveness of storytelling on hospitalization anxiety of preschool child. Method: an experimental approach with pretest posttest control group design was used. 30 samples were selected by using consecutive sampling technique. Observational checklist were used for data collection. Result: resut showed there is significant decrease in post-test hospitalization anxiety scores (6,27, p,0,05) assessed by observational checklist by interview schedule.

Keyword: Hospitalization anxiety, Hospitalized children, storytelling.

INTRODUCTION

The population of children were having hospitalization, increased dramatically with a more pressing problem and complex than hospitalisasi scene in the previous years with the average length of the day maintenance (puwandari, 2009). Based on the survey from the who in 2008 or as many as almost 80 percent of kids experienced treatment at the hospital. In indonesia in 2010 as many as 33.2 % of hospitalized children 1,425% have been heavy anxiety, 41,6 % had hospitalized with medium anxiety, and 25,2 % hospitalized had low anxiety level. According to hockenberry & wilson, (2013) there are three phase anxiety that is happens when the undergo hospitalized. First phase protest, the son of crying, shouting, seek and to hold tightly parents, refused a meeting and afflict people who not known in a verbal and physical. Second, phase desperate characterized by the child does not active, withdraw, sad do not interested in the environment, uncommunicative, and refuse eating or drinking. Third in phase, namely phase acceptance of people did children began to show an interest in the environment and shallow interact with others or a nurse. Islamic storytelling communicating messages through a story that contains elements of ethics, moral, and religious values. Other than can be a useful tool to the development of personality, the remembrance of the home and the morals of the children, storytelling can be useful also for the development of a language children increase. Children since the early age fresh insight story that which enriches and improve the ability of cognitive, memory, intelligence, imagination and creativity language (dariyo, 2011). It may help in reducing sufferings of hospitalized child and help them minimizing stressors and acting as a distraction therapy. So investigator was motivated to carry out study.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research design: an experimental approach with study pretest post test control group design was selected. In this study

E O1 X O2
C O3 – O4
O1 – O2 = X1

O3 – O4 = X2

O1 – O3 = X3

O2 – O4 = X4

X1 – X2 = X5

O1: anxiety before it was given

O2: anxiety after given intervention

O3: anxiety on the control group

O4: anxiety on the control group

X1: change anxiety before and after intervention

X2: change anxiety on the control group

X3: change anxiety before intervention

X4: anxiety change post of intervention and in control group

X5: change anxiety before and after intervention changes anxiety pre and post in the control group

Research setting

The study was conducted at Allhsan General Hospital, West Java.

Target population

In this study target of population were 30 hospitalized child in Allhsan General Hospital.

Inclusion criteria

1. Hospitalized children of age group 3-6 years
2. Children who in consiousnes

Exclusion criteria

1. Hospitalized children other than age group of 3-6 years.
2. Children whose parents do not allow them to participate in study.

Selection & development of tool

For measuring anxiety children with develop an instrument of the theory of anxiety resulting from hospitalisasi reaction by hockenberry & wilson (2011). A measuring instrument it consists of 14 characteristic of anxiety among other: children tears when i meet health workers, the son of scream or shout refuse parted with the old man, the son of trying to hold tightly parents not wanting to left, see the children avoid health, the son of parents trying to run away if the parents there is no disampingnya, children refuse done action by health workers,

the son of raging when performed the act of without accompanied by parents, the child does not active in joined the activity taking given by health workers, the child looks withdraw from others or environment, children often looks sad during treatment, the child does not communicative in its interactions with health workers, children refuse eating and drinking during the treatment, children have become intrigued with the general population

Validity

Filing to the in the field of building items about (expert judgment), filing to the is intended to maintain inappropriate items about. Experts judgment is nursing children expert namely Nunung Nurjannah, SKp., M.kep., Sp.an. In this research, researchers used the validity of the contents.

Reliability

In this research, researchers used cronbach alpha reliability.

Data Collection Procedure

Purpose of study was explained to the parents of the hospitalized children and consent was taken from them. After obtaining consent assent was taken from children followed by anxiety measurement of children through the observational checklist, structured interview schedule and feeling faces of both experimental and control group than researcher engaged the child in story telling and again measured the anxiety of the children. In control group anxiety was measured by the researcher without any interventions by the researcher.

Ethical consideration

The study was started after the approval of the ethical committee of STIKes Jenderal Achmad Yani Cimahi. Parents of the subjects were assured about the confidentiality of data collected.

Plan for Data Analysis

The data collected was planned to analyze in terms of objectives of the study by using descriptive & inferential statistics.

Section A: Anxiety Scores of the hospitalized Children

This section deals with the hospitalization anxiety scores of both experimental and control group among hospitalized children of age group 3-6 years.

Table 1: Frequency, percentage distribution of level of hospitalization anxiety among samples pre test

Variabel	Mean	SD	Min-Maks	95% CI
Pre Test Experimental group	10,67	3,30	3-14	8,83-12,50
Pre test control group	8,53	3,29	3-14	6,71-10,36
Score differences			2,14	

Analysis; outcomes pre test in the intervening get mean 10,67 (phase of despair) value, (95 % ci = 8,83-12,50) with primary 3,30, the lowest pre test 3 and the highest 14. And on the control group obtained value mean 8,53 (phase of despair) 95 % ci = 7,71-11,63 with primary 3,29. Are interval concluded

that 95 % was believed that mean anxiety children in the control is 6,71-10,36. I saw some differences score 2,14 in both group before getting treatment.

Table 2: Frequency, percentage distribution of level of hospitalization anxiety among samples post test

Variabel	Mean	SD	Min-Maks	95% CI
Post Test Experimental group	6,27	3,03	2-11	4,59-7,95
The decline in anxiety			4,4	
Post test control group	6	3,22	2-12	4,21-7,79
The decline in anxiety			2,53	

Analysis post test outcomes intervention obtained mean 6,27 (phase of protest), 95 % ci = 4,59-7,95 with primary 3,03, the lowest post test 2 and the highest 11. A decrease 4,4 after given intervention. Obtained value rata-rata 6, (95 % ci = 4,21-7,79) with primary 3,22, the lowest post test 2 and the highest 12. Concluded that 95 % in believe that mean anxiety children in the control group was 4,21-7,79 decreased 2,53 (phase of protest) on the control group.

Table 3: The difference before and after given intervention in the intervention group

variabel	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	N
Pretest	10,67	3,30	0,854	0,001	30
Posttest	6,27	3,03	0,784		
The decline Anxiety				4,4	

The results of the study got that the average score anxiety intervention group on measuring first is 10,67 (phase of despair) with standard deviations 3,30. On second measuring obtained the average the measurement of second is 6,27 (phase of protest) with standard deviations 3,03. It was observed that the decline in the score anxiety as many as 4,4. Or the value of statistical testing p-value 0,001, so it can be concluded that there were differences in between anxiety scores very significant before and after the intervention .

Table 4: The difference before and after given intervention in the control group

variabel	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	N
pretest	8,53	3,29	0,850	0,001	30
posttest	6	3,22	0,834		
The decline Anxiety				2,53	

Research results got that mean anxiety score the control group on measuring first is 8,53 with standard deviations 3,29. On measuring both obtained second mean measurement is 6 with standard deviations 3,22. Looks a decrease in some 2,53 score. However statistical tests found p-value 0,001 value, so it can be concluded there are significant differences between scores anxiety the first measurement and second the control group.

Table 3: The difference influence in the intervention and control group

variabel	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	N
Experimental group	6,27	3,03	0,784	0,42	30
Control group	6	3,22	0,834		
Score differences				0,27	

Research results got that mean score anxiety in the intervening 6,27 (phase of protest) with standard deviations 3,03 , while mean in the control group anxiety score 6 (phase of protest) with standard deviations 3,22. Seen as a difference score 0,27. However statistical tests found p-value 0,42 value, that means that alpha 5 % seen there are no significant differences between anxiety scores in the experimental and control groups.

Discussion

To tell a story is a medium of therapeutic that is nice to see a child while experienced anxiety (ulfa & urifah, 2017). The activity of conveying to tell a story is a fabled orally at a listener by using a certain style that attracts attention (bimo, 2011). Besides being a the activity of a diverting from the anxiety, there is a selection process on any storytelling reframing that is other techniques to lower anxiety. Teach technique reframing a client to control the thoughts negative they by changing their eyes towards a more positive direction (Sue, 2010). A way turning a look that performed on the process of storytelling was undertaken through the story line that has been in set in such a way. The story line will explain that the perception that have so far been of child hospitalisasi not entirely true. In the process, nurses as if advised him without sons to feel are exhorted to or even scolded (Aini nur', 2010). Finally, hear and sons to feel comfortable.

Conclusion

1. Decreased anxiety score of pre school children in the experimental and control was hospitalized.
2. There is a difference in highly significant between scores anxiety children before and after intervention in the experimental group.
3. There is a difference in highly significant between scores anxiety children before and after on the control group.
4. There are no significant differences between anxiety scores in the experimental and control groups.

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