

**NASKAH PUBLIKASI (MANUSCRIPT)**

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT CEMAS TERHADAP KINERJA PERAWAT  
RUMAH SAKIT JIWA ATMA HUSADA SAMARINDA**

***THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY TO THE  
PERFORMANCE OF NURSES AT ATMA HUSADA SAMARINDA  
MENTAL HOSPITAL***



**DISUSUN OLEH:**

**MUHAMMAD HUSAINI**

**1911102411029**

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEPERAWATAN**

**FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN**

**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH KALIMANTAN TIMUR**

**2023**

**Naskah Publikasi (Manuscript)**

**Hubungan Tingkat Cemas terhadap Kinerja Perawat Rumah Sakit  
Jiwa Atma Husada Samarinda**

*The Relationship of The Level of Anxiety to The Performance of  
Nurses at Atma Husada Samarinda Mental Hospital*



**Disusun Oleh:**

**Muhammad Husaini**

**1911102411029**

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEPERAWATAN**

**FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN**

**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH KALIMANTAN TIMUR**

**2023**

**LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN**

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT CEMAS TERHADAP KINERJA PERAWAT RUMAH SAKIT  
JIWA ATMA HUSADA SAMARINDA**

NASKAH PUBLIKASI

**DI SUSUN OLEH:**

**Muhammad Husaini**

**1911102411029**

Disetujui untuk diujikan

Pembimbing,

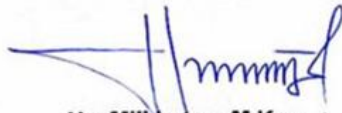


**Ns. Mukhrifah Damaiyanti, MNS**

**NIDN : 1110118003**

Mengetahui,

**Koordinator Mata Ajar Skripsi**



**Ns. Milkhatun, M.Kep**

**NIDN. 1121018501**

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT CEMAS TERHADAP KINERJA PERAWAT  
RUMAH SAKIT JIWA ATMA HUSADA SAMARINDA

NASKAH PUBLIKASI

DISUSUN OLEH:  
Muhammad Husaini  
1911102411029

Diseminarkan dan diujikan  
Pada tanggal 4 Juli 2023

Penguji I



Ns. Dwi Rahmah Pitriani, M.Kep

NIDN. 1119097601

Penguji II



Ns. Mukhrisah Damaiyanti, MNS

NIDN. 1110118003

Mengetahui,

Ketua Program Studi S1 Keperawatan



Ns. Siti Khoirah Muflihatin, S.Pd., S.Kep., M.Kep

NIDN. 1115017703

# THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY TO THE PERFORMANCE OF NURSES IN THE SAMARINDA MENTAL HOSPITAL

**Mukhripah Damaiyanti<sup>1</sup>, Dwi Rahmah Fitriani<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Husaini<sup>3</sup>, Rama Yandhika Putra<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author : Email: [md356@umkt.ac.id](mailto:md356@umkt.ac.id)

Phone : + 62 85800111980

Nurses who work in psychiatric hospitals are different from other nurses, many of whom experience anxiety when treating patients with mental disorders and that interferes with their performance. Based on that, this study aims to find out the relationship between anxiety and the performance of nurses at the Samarinda psychiatric hospital. The study is a descriptive correlation with cross sectional design, sampling using total samplings with a sample of 155 respondents. Data collection of this study was conducted in August – September 2023. The emergency questionnaire used is the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) with a Cronbach alpha of 0.756 and the nurse's performance questionnaire is The Six Dimension Scale of Nursing Performance (SDNS) with Cronbach alpha of 0.97. Efforts are needed to improve the performance of psychiatric nurses through the use of new innovations and training to enhance the knowledge, abilities and skills of the nurse so as to improve her performance in the implementation of orphanage and nursing measures.

**Keywords:** emergency, nurse performance, psychiatric hospital

---

## 1. Introduction

Anxiety is a feeling of fear of something happening caused by the anticipation of danger and is a signal that helps the individual to prepare to take action in the face of a threat. The influence of demands, competition, and disasters that occur in life can have an impact on physical health and psychology. One of the psychological effects is anxiety (Fadli et al., 2020). Anxiety arises from feelings of discomfort or numbness so that the individual increases the alertness to anticipate what the body carries out autonomously or unconsciously of the individual (Ahmad dan Baharuddin, 2020) in (Sari et al., 2022). Anxiety experienced by nurses can be a trigger and motivation but can also affect the quality of work as well as mental health (Labrague & De los Santos, 2020) in (Ardani et al., 2022).

Nurse performance is a measure of a hospital's quality of service. Performance is influenced by leadership, intensive care, collaboration, evaluation, team communication and professional development (Saputri et al., 2022). Good nurse performance is the most important thing in improving service quality. On the other hand, complaints related to the quality of health services often come from nurses. Perceived complaints occur due to a decline in the way nurses work or performance in providing services (Bidjuni et al., 2018) in (Purba et al., 2021). Decreased nurse performance will cause a decrease in the quality of service from a hospital. The work of a nurse is not without psychological pressure which can cause anxiety (Novitayani et al., 2021).

Therefore, the nurses at the psychiatric hospital are different from those elsewhere. A nurse's knowledge and level of work is more complex than an ordinary hospital nurse. Responsible people should not only deal with patients with physical disorders, but should also give priority to patients with mental disabilities. Patients with mental disorders with mental dysfunction often face difficulties in fulfilling social roles in their families and societies (Damaiyanti, 2019) .

According (WHO, 2017) states that depression and anxiety are common mental disorders with the highest prevalence. Estimated 3.6% of anxiety disorders. It was reported that anxiety in Southeast Asia was 23%, America was 21%, the West Pacific was 20%, Europe was 14%, and Africa was 10%.

The prevalence of mental disorders in Indonesia is increasingly significant, as can be seen from the 2018 Riskesdas data. Riskesdas recorded emotional mental health disorders (depression and anxiety) at 9.8%. DKI Jakarta Province has the highest prevalence of mental disorders, namely 20.3%, followed by Nangroe Aceh Darussalam at 18.5%, and East Kalimantan at 1.3%. Then, the highest prevalence of serious mental disorders occurred in DI Yogyakarta and Aceh (2.7%), South Sulawesi at 2.6%, and East Kalimantan increased by 1.4%, according to 2013 Basic Health Research data (Riskesdas, 2018).

Excessive anxiety can have a detrimental effect on either the mind or the body and can even cause physical illness. The impact of anxiety on nurses is the disturbance of the nursing service system, which can even disable the care and will affect the treatment of the patient. This can occur when the lack of support from all sides, lack of time to rest and minimal skill will increase the fatigue, work stress, and anxieties given. ( EGC,2020) in (Resmiyati & Setiyo, 2022).

Of the symptoms of anxiety experienced by the nurses above, it affects the performance of the nurse depending on the fear in the face of the patient with a mental disorder. Based on this phenomenon, the researchers are interested in conducting research on “The relationship between the level of anxiety and the performance of nurses at the Samarinda Psychiatric Hospital”.

## **2. Material and Methods**

The type of research that will be done is a descriptive correlation with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study is the total number of room nurses working in the Samarinda psychiatric hospital of 155 people. To determine the number of samples in this study use the total sampling technique in which the entire population will be used as a sample.

Measuring the level of anxiety using the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) instrument consists of 14 question items. Based on validity and reliability tests by (Ramdan, 2019). With Cronbach's alpha reliability 0.756. The Six Dimension Scale of Nursing Performance (SDNS) consists of 52 questions with the Cronbach alpha coefficient for the entire instrument is 0.97 English version (Szara et al., 2017). SDNS has also been translated into Indonesian by (Damaiyanti, 2019) and the validity result obtained with significance at the level of 0.05. Nursing activity obtained from The Six-D Scale shows all items performed by nurses at least occasionally during tasks with an average score ranging from 3.17 to 3.77. The research passed the ethical test at the Health Research Ethics Commission of Mulawarman University

with qualification approval letter No. 164/KEPK-FK/VIII/2023, where the research was conducted at the Samarinda Mental Hospital.

The bivariate analysis in this study uses an associative hypothesis test, for non-parametric data on an ordinal scale is a kendall tau-b test to measure the strength of the relationship of two variables.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Respondent Characteristics

Table 1 Frequency Distribution Characteristics of Respondents

| <b>Characteristics</b>      | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Presentage</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Age</b>                  |                  |                   |
| Early adult (18-40)         | 127              | 81,9              |
| Adult Madya (41-60)         | 28               | 18,1              |
| <b>Gender</b>               |                  |                   |
| Man                         | 67               | 43,2              |
| Woman                       | 88               | 56,8              |
| <b>Treatment Room</b>       |                  |                   |
| Pergam                      | 18               | 11,6              |
| Belibis                     | 17               | 11,0              |
| Hawk                        | 16               | 10,3              |
| Enggang                     | 16               | 10,3              |
| Tiung                       | 16               | 10,3              |
| Cendrawasih                 | 12               | 7,7               |
| Gelatik                     | 15               | 9,7               |
| Punai                       | 18               | 11,6              |
| IGD                         | 15               | 9,7               |
| ICU                         | 12               | 7,7               |
| <b>Martial Status</b>       |                  |                   |
| Marry                       | 139              | 89,7              |
| Single                      | 12               | 7,7               |
| Single Parent               | 3                | 1,9               |
| Divorced                    | 1                | 0,6               |
| <b>Employee Status</b>      |                  |                   |
| Honorer                     | 42               | 27,1              |
| Civil Servants              | 78               | 50,3              |
| ASN                         | 18               | 11,6              |
| PPPK                        | 17               | 11                |
| <b>Selary Income</b>        |                  |                   |
| <Rp. 2.999.000              | 31               | 20                |
| Rp. 3.000.000-Rp. 4.999.000 | 97               | 62,6              |
| >Rp. 5.000.000              | 27               | 17,4              |
| <b>Religion</b>             |                  |                   |
| Islam                       | 150              | 96,8              |
| Christian                   | 5                | 3,2               |
| <b>Length of Wok</b>        |                  |                   |
| 0-5 Year                    | 49               | 31,6              |
| 6-10 Year                   | 47               | 30,3              |
| 11-15 Year                  | 44               | 28,4              |
| 16-20 Year                  | 7                | 4,5               |
| 21-25 Year                  | 4                | 2,6               |
| 26-30 Year                  | 1                | 0,6               |
| 31-35 year                  | 3                | 1,9               |
| <b>Level of Education</b>   |                  |                   |
| D3                          | 97               | 62,6              |
| D4                          | 10               | 6,5               |

|          |    |      |
|----------|----|------|
| SST Ners | 1  | 0,6  |
| S1 Ners  | 47 | 30,3 |

In Table 1, respondent characteristics are derived from the distribution of age-specific frequencies with 155 respondents, representing early adulthood with ages 18-40 Years, that is (81.9%) of respondents. This study is in line with the research carried out by (Hasanah & Maharani, 2022) According to the results of the study, based on the age-frequency distribution (61.4%) of young adulthood (20-35 tahun). As for other research (Novitayani et al., 2021) The majority of psychiatric nurses participating in this study were in early adulthood (63.86%). This is due to the fact that young adults between the ages of twenty and forty, or early adults, are better adapted and successful in the workplace than older adults. Based on research (Budiyanti et al., 2022), This study found that general anxiety disorder can occur in anyone, but most often it occurs in adults over thirty years of age. Patients are usually unable to explain why they feel anxious or overly worried, but there is no relationship between age and anxiety.

Based on the gender frequency distribution, of the 155 respondents, the majority were women (56.8%). This study is in line with the research carried out by (Hasanah & Maharani, 2022) In other words, of the 70 respondents (80%) were women. And in line with (Krisdayanty et al., 2021) The results of the study show that there is a correlation between gender and anxiety: female psychiatric nurses often experience more anxieties than male. Supported by research (Pasongli & Malinti, 2021) where women are more anxious and sensitive than men. Men usually have the ability to solve problems calmly, so they don't experience greater anxiety than women. In addition, women tend to experience anxiety twice as often as men because female hormones work more quickly to generate empathy. In addition, women have higher emotional and fear levels than men.

Research results from the frequency distribution of the guard room. Respondents mostly guarded the Pergam guard room as many as (11.6%) respondents and the Punai guard room (11.6%) respondents because the Pergam and Punai rooms were class 3 wards so they required more nursing staff than the other. These results are in line with (Arifki Zainaro et al., 2017) Furthermore, other factors that influence the good performance of nurses are the relationship of co-workers, i.e. the cooperative relationship at work with their colleagues, as well as the relationship between the leader and the subordinate in the form of interaction, communication, support, and mutual appreciation. These relationships can encourage nurses to do the tasks assigned to them. Compatible with research (Bawelle et al., 2013) The researchers found that the head of the hospital's nurses should monitor and evaluate the actions of each executive nurse. They also found the importance of good communication between the chief of the room and the executive Nurse throughout the nursing room. So from these findings it can be concluded that more one knows about how to keep patients safe.

The results of the frequency distribution of respondents' marital status were the highest with married status (89.7%) of respondents. Due to the fact that most of the respondents were aged 18 to 40 years, which is the productive age, researchers found that the majority of nurses working in mental hospitals were married or already married. This research is in line with the research results (Krisdayanty et al., 2021) Showing that marital status is



associated with a more optimistic feeling about the future and that a partner or child offers social support that helps married psychiatric nurses cope with their psychosocial problems. It's supported by (Ardani et al., 2022) Married nurses have a lower level of anxiety than unmarried ones. This is because for a married nurse, the support of a spouse and family can help them reduce the stress and stress they experience at work.

Based on the results of the frequency distribution of staff status respondents most PNS (50.3%) respondents. As far as this research is concerned, it is in line with the research (Krisdayanty et al., 2021) Research shows that job status is linked to anxiety, people will be more anxious if the task they have to complete becomes difficult. Psychiatric nurses often face unsupporting work situations, such as patients not responding until patients send threats of physical and verbal violence. As for the research (Suchaini et al., 2021) According to the Happiness Index 2021, people who work with their skills or skills and according to their interests or desires have a higher level of satisfaction with their job, enterprise, or activities.

Research results from the frequency distribution of salary income. Most respondents with a salary income of Rp. 3,000,000-Rp. 4,999,000 (62.6%) respondents. Researchers found that most of the nurses at the Atma Husada Mental Hospital in Samarinda had civil servant status and were honorary workers who had worked for a long time with a salary of between Rp. 3,000,000 and Rp. 4,999,000 and seen from the UMK of East Kalimantan province, the average salary for civil servants is above Rp. 3,000,000. As for research (Arma Yudha et al., 2021) The results suggest that a client's income situation can cause anxiety because the client thinks that meeting his daily needs and his family depends on his first child. In line with the research carried out by (Sugiarta et al., 2021) Concluding a small income can cause a person to be more susceptible to anxiety.

The results of the distribution of frequency of religious characteristics with 155 respondents showed Islamic religious outcomes (96.8%) of respondents. This shows that most respondents are Islamic because of their spirituality in Indonesia. The results of this study are consistent with (Ardi, 2022) One way to overcome anxiety is to do spiritual activity. Spirituality is the relationship between man and God, the Creator of this universe. Prayer and worship are two things that are included in the spiritual activity of the respondents of this study. Approaching God will help one feel comfortable and able to cope with stress. Approaching God will increase confidence, which can result in health benefits, such as decreased depression, increased maturity in relationships, and increased psychosocial scores. able to cope with stress effectively (Iswar, 2016).

Based on the results of the frequency distribution Old working mostly worked for 0-5 years (31.6%) respondents. The results are consistent with the research (Permata Sari & Safitri, 2022) In Dr. Oen Solo's New Hospital, nurses who treat COVID-19 patients usually have a working time of 6-10 years and 11-15 years. Both have a ratio of 40.7%. The results of this study are consistent with the study (Haryanto & Septimar, 2020) That's 184 people, or 54.2% of the total, between the ages of 6 and 15. So, the nurses who handled COVID-19 patients in the old research work this.

The research results from the frequency distribution of Education respondents are mostly D3 educated with the number (62.6%) of respondents. Atma Husada Samarinda psychiatric hospital has a lot of nurses who have been working for a long time, so most of them are D3 educated. Many of them will continue their education by 2023. The results are

in line with the research (Hasanah & Maharani, 2022) Most (61.4%) have a D3 degree in nursing. Compatible with research (Budiyanti et al., 2022) which states that a person's level of education affects their thinking ability. The higher a person's education level, the easier it is for them to think logically and find new information, so the higher a person's education level, the more they know.

### 3.2 Univariat Analysis Results

Univariat analysis is carried out with the aim of describing the characteristics of each variable studied. In this study, the independent variable is anxiety, and the dependent variable, the nurse's performance.

#### a. Emergency Independent Variable

Table 3.2 Analysis of the independent variable level of anxiety nurses atma husada Samarinda psychiatric hospital

| Kategorik           | Frekuensi | %     |
|---------------------|-----------|-------|
| Tidak ada kecemasan | 126       | 81,3  |
| Ringan              | 11        | 7,1   |
| Sedang              | 6         | 3,9   |
| Berat               | 6         | 3,9   |
| Panik               | 6         | 3,9   |
| Total               | 155       | 100,0 |

The above table 3.2 shows that out of 155 respondents the majority had no anxiety categories as many as (81.3%) respondents, light anxious categories (7.1%) respondents, moderate anxieties (3.9%) respondents and severe anxies (3.9%) and panic categories (3.9%). This research shows that the category of no anxiety is more perceived by nurses. It's in line with research (Pasongli & Malinti, 2021) Nearly a third of all respondents (32.9%) did not experience anxiety. The results of this study are consistent with (Fadli et al., 2020) It shows that the highest level of anxiety perceived by health workers is in the category of non-anxiety and mild anxieties.

This study gives a picture of each nurse experiencing different levels of anxiety, some not anxious, some mild, some moderate and some severe. Anxiety in each individual may not necessarily represent anxiety levels in the room of the work unit, as each nurse has a different way of dealing with anxieties and a different coping strategy mechanism to the personality he has. As well as related to age, marital status, salary and level of education.

#### b. Nurse Performance Variable

3.3 Analysis of variables dependent performance of nurses atma husada Samarinda psychiatric hospital

| Kategori    | Frekuensi | %     |
|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Kurang baik | 79        | 51.0  |
| Baik        | 76        | 49.0  |
| Total       | 155       | 100.0 |

Table 3.3 above showed that of the 155 respondents, most had the same category of poor performance as the respondents (51.0%) and the category of good performance as well

(49.0%) respondents. The results of this study are in line with the performance of nurses (Arifki Zainaro et al., 2017) The results of the study revealed that most of the performing nurses in RSUD Alimuddin Umar West Lampung district are not very good (56.7%).

Based on the above description, according to the researchers nurses who have poor performance due to considering the work of nursing orphanage is a daily routine, thus causing a feeling of boredom and saturation in the nurse himself. Work motivation is an important factor for nurses to carry out the tasks that are the responsibility of the nurse, without the work motivation, the job will not be able to go well.

### 3.4 Bivarian Analysis

The bivariate analysis was performed to test the relationship between an independent variable anxiety and the variable dependent on the performance of the nurse, in this study using the Tau Kendall test can be seen in table 3.4 below:

3.4 Kendall's Tau's analysis of the relationship between the level of anxiety and the performance of nurses at Atma Husada Samarinda's psychiatric hospital

|           |                     | Kinerja Perawat |      |      |      | Total | Nilai P | Nilai $\tau$ |       |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|-------|---------|--------------|-------|
|           |                     | Kurang Baik     |      | Baik |      |       |         |              |       |
|           |                     | n               | %    | n    | %    | n     | %       |              |       |
| Kecemasan | Tidak ada kecemasan | 67              | 43,2 | 59   | 38,1 | 126   | 81,3    | 0,308        | 0,079 |
|           | Ringan              | 3               | 1,9  | 8    | 5,2  | 11    | 7,1     |              |       |
|           | Sedang              | 3               | 1,9  | 3    | 1,9  | 6     | 3,9     |              |       |
|           | Berat               | 3               | 1,9  | 3    | 1,9  | 6     | 3,9     |              |       |
|           | Panik               | 3               | 1,9  | 3    | 1,9  | 6     | 3,9     |              |       |
| Total     |                     | 79              | 51,0 | 76   | 49,0 | 155   | 100,0   |              |       |

Based on the results of the correlation test between anxiety and the performance of nurses at the mental hospital atma husada Samarinda obtained a result of 0.079 with a significance of 0.308( $p > 0.05$ ). From the following results can be stated that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  rejected. So there's no correlation or no relationship between the level of anxiety and the performance of the psychiatric hospital nurse atma husada Samarinda. The conclusion from the hypothesis test using Kendall's tau-b technique on the spss program was that there was no relationship between anxiety and the performance of the hospital nurse atma husada Samarinda.

The statistical test results using Kendall's tau-b test obtained a p value of 0.308 so it can be stated that the correlation between anxiety and nurse performance is very weak. Based on the results of a study of 155 respondents, the results were obtained that  $H_0$  was accepted or there was no relationship between the level of anxiety with the performance of psychiatric nurses atma husada Samarinda and  $H_a$  was rejected.

The reason for this hypothesis is rejected, because anxiety is not a variable that affects the performance of a mental hospital nurse. Some nurses say they keep working well and provide proper nursing care even though they feel anxious.

#### 4. Conclusion

Emergency nurses at the psychiatric hospital Atma Husada Samarinda can be said to have no emergency. Nurses' performance frequency measurement shows the activities performed by nurses during their duties. The quality of nurses in performing activities is low. The decision of anxiety relationship and the performance of the nurse stated  $H_a$  rejected and  $H_0$  accepted that there is no connection between the emergency and the performances of the nurses at Atma Husada Samarinda psychiatric hospital. It is hoped that with the presence of some innovations and training especially in the field of nursing can improve the knowledge, skills and skills of the nurses as well as the implementation of orphanage and nurse measures. Satisfactory nurse performance can improve self-quality (pengetahuan, keterampilan, sikap). Besides, it can also arouse their motivation to always discover new things and do what should be done as a nurse. As a result, it can also improve the quality of service or the performance of a professional nurse. It is expected that nurses will always have a high motivation to work and that they will be able to maintain their performance in carrying out their duties.

#### Acknowledgements

We extend our greatest gratitude to all those who have helped so that this writing can be completed well.

#### Conflict of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest and agree to the contents of the script

#### References

- Ardani, H. A., Fatiha, C. A., Santoso, A., & Warsito, B. E. (2022). Tingkat Kecemasan Perawat Di Ruang Isolasi Perawatan Pasien Positif Covid-19. *Jurnal Kepemimpinan Dan Manajemen Keperawatan*, 5(2), 149–157. <https://doi.org/10.32584/jkkm.v5i2.1545>
- Ardi, A. (2022). Strategi Pencegahan Pada Kecemasan Perawat Dalam Penanganan Pasien Selama Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Keperawatan Dirgahayu (JKD)*, 4(2), 9–19. <https://doi.org/10.52841/jkd.v4i2.244>
- Arifki Zainaro, M., Cik, U., Saadiah Isnainy, A., Furqoni, P. D., Wati, K., Akademi, D., Malahayati, K., Malahayati, U., & Lampung, B. (2017). Pengaruh Motivasi Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Perawat Pelaksana Di Ruang Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Alimuddin Umar Kabupaten Lampung Barat Tahun 2017. 11(4), 209–215.
- Arma Yudha, T., Ludiana, & Atika Sari, S. H. (2021). Penerapan Terapi Murottal Al-Qur'an Terhadap Tingkat Kecemasan Pasien Gagal Ginjal Yang Menjalani Hemodialisa Di Kota Metro. *Jurnal Cendikia Muda*, 1(2), 194–203.
- Bawelle, S. C., Sinolungan, J. S. V., & Hamel, R. S. (2013). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Perawat Dengan Pelaksanaan Keselamatan Pasien (Patient Safety) Di Ruang Rawat Inap RSUD Liun Kendage Tahuna. *Keperawatan*, 1(1), 1–7. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jkp/article/view/2237>
- Budyanti, Y., Fitriana, A., & Wahyuni, H. (2022). GAMBARAN KECEMASAN, STRES, DAN DEPRESI PERAWAT PADA MASA PANDEMI DI RUMAH SAKIT. *Keperawatan*, 10(2338–7246), 216–225.
- Damaiyanti, M. (2019). *The Relation Between Anxiety and Nurse s ' P erformance at Atma Husada*

*Mahakam Hospital , Samarinda. 7(1), 75–84.*

- Fadli, F., Safruddin, S., Ahmad, A. S., Sumbara, S., & Baharuddin, R. (2020). Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kecemasan pada Tenaga Kesehatan Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Covid-19. *Jurnal Pendidikan Keperawatan Indonesia, 6(1), 57–65.* <https://doi.org/10.17509/jpki.v6i1.24546>
- Haryanto, R., & Septimar, Z. M. (2020). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Kecemasan Perawat Covid-19 Selama Pandemi di Indonesia. *The Indonesian Journal of Infectious Diseases, 6(1), 9.* <https://doi.org/10.32667/ijid.v6i1.90>
- Hasanah, R., & Maharani, C. (2022). Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kinerja Perawat Article Info. *Indonesian Journal of Public Health and Nutrition, 75–82.* <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijphn.v2i1.51411>
- Krisdayanty, A., Jufri, M., Afni, N., & Arifin, I. (2021). Hubungan antara Persepsi terhadap Perilaku Agresif Pasien dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Perawat Psikiatri di Rumah Sakit Jiwa. *JOURNAL PF ART, HUMANITY & SOCIAL STUDIES, 1(6), 83–90.*
- Novitayani, S., Deviana, M., & Nurhidayah, I. (2021). Stres Kerja Perawat Psikiatri di Ruang Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Jiwa. *Jurnal Kesehatan Terpadu (Integrated Health Journal), 12(2), 93–99.* <https://doi.org/10.32695/jkt.v12i2.166>
- Pasongli, G. S., & Malinti, E. (2021). *GAMBARAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN KELUARGA TENAGA KESEHATAN AKIBAT PANDEMI COVID-19* (Vol. 9, Issue 2).
- Permata Sari, A., & Safitri, W. (2022). *Program Studi Keperawatan Program Sarjana Universitas Kusuma Husada Surakarta 2022 Hubungan Karakteristik Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Perawat Dalam Menangani Pasien Covid-19 Di Rumah Sakit Dr Oen Solo Baru.*
- Purba, T. A., Fakultas, N. S., & Keperawatan, I. (2021). *KELELAHAN KERJA BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KINERJA PERAWAT DI RUANG ISOLASI COVID 19.* <http://jurnal.globalhealthsciencegroup.com/index.php/JPPP>
- Ramdan, I. M. (2019). Reliability and Validity Test of the Indonesian Version of the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) to Measure Work-related Stress in Nursing. *Jurnal Ners, 14(1), 33–40.* <https://doi.org/10.20473/jn.v14i1.10673>
- Resmiyati, & Setiyo, E. (2022). Gambaran Tingkat Kecemasan Perawat Covid 19 di IGD Rumah Sakit Mardi Rahayu Kudus Tahun 2021. *JHHS, 4(1), 110–116.*
- Riskesdas, 2018. (2018). Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. *Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 1(1), 1–614.* <https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/view/19093000001/penyakit-jantung-penyebab-kematian-terbanyak-ke-2-di-indonesia.html>
- Saputri, F. N., Rochyani, D., & Wowor, T. J. F. (2022). Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kinerja Perawat Dalam Menerapkan Model Praktik Keperawatan Profesional Terhadap Kepuasan Pasien Diruang Rawat Inap RS Marinir. *MAHESA : Malahayati Health Student Journal, 2(3), 598–610.* <https://doi.org/10.33024/mahesa.v2i3.6085>
- Sari, D. A., Lumadi, Y. A., & Maulidia, A. (2022). HUBUNGAN MOTIVASI KERJA DENGAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN PERAWAT DALAM MASA COVID-19 DI IRNA I RSUD DR. SAIFUL ANWAR MALANG. In *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Media Husada* (Vol. 11, Issue 2). <https://ojs.widyagamahusada.ac.id>
- Suchaini, U., Nugraha, W. P. S., Dwipayana, I. K. D., & Lestari, S. A. (2021). *Indeks Kebahagiaan 2021 A.*
- Sugiarta, P. A., Juniarta, I. G. N., & Kamayani, M. O. A. (2021). Gambaran Kecemasan Pada

Pasien Pra-Operasi Di Rsud Buleleng. *Coping: Community of Publishing in Nursing*, 9(3), 305.  
<https://doi.org/10.24843/coping.2021.v09.i03.p09>

Szara, M., Ksykiewicz-Dorota, A., & Klukow, J. (2017). Przegląd narzędzi badawczych do oceny wydajności pracy pielęgniarek. *Medical and Biological Sciences*, 30(4), 77.  
<https://doi.org/10.12775/mbs.2016.038>

WHO. (2017). Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders Global Health Estimates. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 48(1), 56–60.



**UMKKT**  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH  
Kalimantan Timur

Kampus 1 : Jl. Ir. H. Juanda, No.15, Samarinda  
Kampus 2 : Jl. Pelita, Pesona Mahakam, Samarinda  
Telp. 0541-748511 Fax.0541-766832

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### SURAT KETERANGAN ARTIKEL PUBLIKASI

**Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh**

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Ns. Mukhriyah Damaiyanti, MNS  
NIDN : 1110118003  
Nama : Muhammad Husaini  
NIM : 1911102411029  
Fakultas : Ilmu Keperawatan  
Program Studi : S1 Keperawatan

Menyatakan bahwa artikel ilmiah yang berjudul "Hubungan Tingkat Cemas Terhadap Kinerja Perawat Di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Samarinda.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

**Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh**

Mahasiswa

Muhammad Husaini  
NIM. 1911102411029

Samarinda, Selasa 02 Oktober 2023

Ns. Mukhriyah Damaiyanti, MNS  
NIDN. 1110118003