

An Analysis of Factors Affecting Nurse Anxiety During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Patient Nursing Care Services Hospitals in Hospital Area Tanjung Pura

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ABSTRACT

The transmission and death of Covid-19 do not only occur in civil society but also in medical personnel. Doctor's Association Indonesia (IDI) noted that in 2020 504 health workers died due to Covid-19. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors related to nurse anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic in nursing care services for inpatients was conducted at Tanjung Pura Hospital, an analytical study with a cross-sectional approach. The research population was 92 people and all of them were used as samples. Sampling using total sampling. Factors related to nursing anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic in nursing care services for inpatients at the Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital, namely fear of infection ($p = 0.001$), completeness of PPE ($p = 0.002$), community stigma ($p = 0.001$), and knowledge ($p=0.009$). It is recommended to the leadership of the Tanjung Pura Hospital to provide continuous training to all health workers, especially nurses so that they can minimize the transmission of Covid-19 and increase the knowledge of health workers, complete personal protective equipment.

Keywords: Nurse Anxiety, Covid-19 Pandemic, Nursing Care Services for Inpatients

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has been a challenge for health systems around the

world since it was first discovered (WHO, 2020a). Based on world health data reports, the World Health Organization (WHO), globally, as of March 13, 2021, there were 118,754,336 confirmed cases of Covid-19 resulting in 2,634,370 deaths. The five countries with the highest rates of Covid-19 transmission are the United States (29,000,561 cases), India (11,333,728 cases), Brazil (11,277,717 cases), Russia (4,380,525 cases), and the United Kingdom (4,248,290 cases). (WHO, 2021).

Based on data from the Indonesian Covid-19 Handling Task Force stated that until March 13, 2021, the total number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia was 1,140,134 people, who recovered as many as 1,231,497 people, and died as many as 38,229 people (Covid-19 Handling Task Force, 2021). The number of people infected with the coronavirus in North Sumatra Province in the same period has reached 25,913. Furthermore, 873 people died from Covid-19, 2,509 were still sick (active positive), and 22,531 people were declared cured. (Andrafarm, 2021).

Anxiety is a worry that is not felt by someone with feelings of uncertainty and helplessness. Panic and fear are part of the emotional aspect, while the mental or cognitive aspects are the emergence of

disturbances in attention, worry, irregularity in thinking, and feeling confused. (Stuart & Sundeen, 2016). Anxiety can also be caused by organizational factors, such as depletion of personal protective equipment, concerns about not being able to provide competent care when used in new places, concerns about rapid changes in the information, lack of access to up-to-date information and communications, lack of certain medications., shortages of ventilators and intensive care unit beds needed to care for the surge in critically ill patients, and significant changes in their daily social and family life that impact the care provided to patients. (El-Hage, 2020).

Research on the anxiety factor of nurses has been carried out by previous research, namely: Hendy et al. (2021) who conducted research in Egypt found that the factors that influenced nurses' anxiety were marital status, having children, education level, workplace, Covid-19 training, fear of infection, fear of transmission to the family, availability of PPE, community stigma, attention from the hospital, nurse to patient ratio. Research Dongcheng (2020) in China, it was found that some health workers experienced anxiety because the supply of personal protective equipment had not been met when taking action to patients. Study Sampaio, Sequeira, & Teixeira (2021) in Portugal, that nurses' sleep quality and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress showed positive variations from the Covid-19 outbreak. The only factors that were directly related to the Covid-19 outbreak and which were associated with positive variation in the symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress in nurses were fear of infecting others and fear of being infected (higher fear of being infected or of infecting someone was associated with increased risk of infection). symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress).

Study Fadli et al., (2020) show that there is an influence between age, family status, patient honesty, availability of PPE, and knowledge on the anxiety of health workers in efforts to prevent Covid-19.

Study Hartoyo (2010) showed that respondents with high knowledge (16,7%), moderate knowledge (83.3%), not anxious (63.3%), mild anxiety (30%), moderate anxiety (6.7%). The results of statistical tests show that there is a relationship between knowledge and the level of anxiety of nurses in performing nursing care for patients.

Anxiety is triggered by various factors, one of which is knowledge. Knowledge is the basis of one's actions so it stimulates someone to do something. Knowledge can be obtained from various sources. The knowledge obtained from these various sources can reduce one's anxiety in dealing with the changes that occur (Suwandi & Malinti, 2020).

Excessive anxiety can have a detrimental effect on the mind and body and can even lead to physical illness. High anxiety can make the immune system decrease, so nurses are at risk of contracting the coronavirus. The response that most often appears to nurses is feelings of anxiety and tension. High anxiety in nurses can have negative impacts such as weakening social relations, stigma against nurses, anger, hostility towards government and frontline workers (such as doctors and nurses), and drug abuse. (Dinah & Rahman, 2020).

Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital is a type C hospital belonging to the Langkat Regency government. Based on data from the Tanjung Pura Hospital, Langkat Regency, the number of confirmed Covid-19 patients at Tanjung Pura Hospital, Langkat Regency, from the beginning of 2020 to January 2021, was 85 cases. The highest number of cases was in December 2020 as 22 cases, in November 2020 as 19 cases, in April 2020 as many as 16 cases, while in May 2020-October 2020 between 1 to 7 cases per month (Tanjung Pura Hospital, 2021). The impact of the presence of confirmed Covid-19 patients at the Tanjung Pura Hospital, Langkat Regency, caused health workers, especially nurses to feel anxious and worried about contracting the Covid-19 disease. Nurses' anxiety is

increasing because some of the confirmed cases of Covid-19 are 3 doctors, 5 nurses, 2 pharmacists, and 3 administration staff.

Based on data USD Tanjung Pura, Langkat Regency, currently, 180 nurses are consisting of 73 civil servants, 33 honorariums, and 74 voluntary workers. Based on the placement room, there are 92 nurses in the inpatient room, 30 outpatients, 11 nursing staff, 24 emergency room staff, 7 operating rooms, 6 people in the mortuary, 5 eye clinics, 2 dental clinics, 3 physiotherapists. The focus of this research is on nurses in the inpatient room as many as 92 people.

The limitations of personal protective equipment at the Tanjung Pura Hospital in Langkat Regency cause them to be extra careful in providing services to patients by adhering to the principles of health protocols, namely using masks and PPE, washing hands before and after carrying out actions, maintaining distance or preventing direct contact. The nurse's anxiety is also suspected because there are still nurses who have less knowledge about Covid-19 and its prevention, especially knowledge about the use of personal protective equipment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Anxiety Concept

Anxiety comes from the Latin, namely *anxious* and then anxiety in English which means anxiety is a word used by Freud to describe a negative effect and arousal (Jatman, 2013). according to Stuart & Sundeen (2014), anxiety/anxiety is closely related to feelings of uncertainty and helplessness. Emotional states have no specific object. Conditions are experienced subjectively and communicated in interpersonal relationships. Anxiety is different from fear, which is an intellectual judgment of something dangerous. Anxiety is an emotional response to the assessment.

Anxiety is a natural feeling disorder (*affective*) characterized by feelings of deep fear or worry and not experiencing disturbances in assessing reality, personality

is still intact, behavior can be disturbed but still within normal limits (Hawari, 2015). Anxiety is a feeling of fear that is not clear and is not supported by the situation (Videbeck, 2014). Anxiety also arises as a result of uncertain treatment outcomes, emotional turmoil, financial problems, role changes, routine disruptions, and an unfamiliar hospital environment. (Baihaqi, 2015).

2.2. Anxiety Clinical Symptoms

According to Hawari (2015) The complaints that are often raised by people with anxiety disorders include:

1. Anxious, worried, bad feeling, afraid of his own mind, irritable.
2. Feeling tense, restless, easily startled.
3. Fear of being alone, afraid of crowds and people.
4. Disturbed sleep patterns, stressful dreams.
5. Impaired concentration and memory.
6. Somatic complaints such as pain in muscles and bones, buzzing hearing, palpitations, shortness of breath, digestive disorders, urinary disorders, headaches, and so on.

In addition to these general anxiety complaints, there is another group of more severe anxiety, namely generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobic disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Covid-19

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that has never been previously identified in humans. There are at least two types of coronavirus that are known to cause diseases that can cause severe symptoms such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Common signs and symptoms of COVID-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The average

incubation period is 5-6 days with the longest incubation period being 14 days. In severe cases of COVID-19, it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death (Ministry of Health RI, 2020).

2.3. Covid-19

People with severe ARI require hospitalization and no other causes based on convincing clinical symptoms. Confirmation Patients infected with Covid-19 with positive test results through the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) examination.

Comorbidities that describe the condition that there are other diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension, cancer, which are experienced apart from the main disease Judging from the deployment situation void-19 which has almost reached all provinces in Indonesia with the number of cases and/or the number of deaths increasing and having an impact on the political, economic, social, cultural, defense, and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the people in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia has issued a Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning Determination of Public Health Emergency Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) (Ministry of Health RI, 2020).

To date, there is no vaccine or specific drug to prevent or treat COVID-19. Treatment is aimed at symptomatic and supportive therapy. There are certain vaccine and drug candidates that are still being researched through clinical trials (Ministry of Health RI, 2020).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020) prevention and what the community must do to prevent the transmission of the Covid-19 disease are as follows: following:

a. Using a mask

Wearing a mask during the Covid-19 pandemic is mandatory, especially when traveling out of the house. Masks are essential because they can ward off viruses or bacteria that will enter a person's mouth or nose. The use of masks is currently

mandatory for everyone, both healthy and sick people. Healthy people wear cloth masks when going out of the house.

Two types of masks can be used to prevent transmission of the Coronavirus, namely surgical masks and N95 masks. Surgical masks or surgical masks are disposable masks that are commonly used. The use of masks is not to cover the chin or beard, but the nose and mouth. Likewise, when talking, masks are still used so that droplets that accidentally come out don't spread because they are stuck by the mask.

b. Wash your hands often with soap

The palms that have been dripped with soap are rubbed in a circular motion four times. The circular motion is intended so that the soap in the palm sweeps the entire surface of the hand until it is clean.

The entire finger is glued to the position of the tip of the nail on the palm, then rubbed. This movement is to clean the germs that enter the nail. And finally, clean the germs around the thumb.

This way of washing hands will be more effective in preventing the transmission of Covid-19. Such hand washing will be much more effective. Especially clean germs and viruses between the nails.

c. Keep your distance and avoid crowds

Consider social distancing options to travel safely while running errands or commuting to and from work, whether walking, cycling, using public transit, or taxis.

When using public transportation, try to maintain a distance of at least 1.8 meters from other passengers or transport operators, for example when waiting at the bus terminal or choosing a seat on the bus or train. When using a taxi, sit in the back seat so you can stay at least 1.8 m from the driver.

Keep 1.5 meters distance from other people when shopping and in line. If possible, use the drive-thru, curbside pick-up, or delivery services to limit face-to-face contact with other people.

2.4. Nurses and Inpatient Nursing Care Services

Nurse (nurse) comes from the Latin *natrix* which means to care for or maintain. The basic understanding of a nurse is someone who plays a role in caring for or maintaining, helping and protecting someone due to illness, injury and the aging process. Meanwhile, according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2002, professional nurses are nurses who are responsible and authorized to provide nursing services independently and/or collaborate with other health workers in accordance with their authority. (Sudarma, 2016).

International Council of Nurses, states that a nurse is someone who has completed a nursing education program, is authorized in the country concerned to provide services to patients (Nursalam, 2016). A nurse is someone who has completed a nursing education program both at home and abroad that is recognized by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the laws and regulations (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2014 concerning Nursing).

Nursing is defined as a form of professional service as an integral part of health services based on nursing knowledge and tips covering biological, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects that are comprehensive in nature, aimed at individuals, families and communities who are healthy or sick, covering the human life cycle to achieve optimal health degrees. (Nursalam, 2016).

2.5. Nurse Anxiety during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Health workers, including nurses who treat Covid-19 patients, are a group with a very high risk of exposure. Health workers must wear protective clothing and N95 masks to avoid exposure to infection, this makes the service much more difficult and tiring than under normal conditions, in addition the fear of contracting and being

infected has been reported to be a trigger for adverse psychological problems such as anxiety, stigmatization and depression. This has an adverse effect on the quality of care (Cheng, 2020).

Stress and anxiety are reactions to threatening and unexpected situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Health workers are the most vulnerable to this. Stress-related reactions include changes in concentration, irritability, anxiety, insomnia, reduced productivity, and interpersonal conflicts, in later cases, they will experience more severe psychiatric conditions, separation from family, abnormal situations, increased exposure, fear of COVID-19 transmission. 19, feelings of failure in dealing with poor prognosis, inadequate technical facilities, PPE, tools and equipment, to help treat patients. Health workers have difficulty maintaining physical and mental health conditions that are at risk for psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, severe stress, and fatigue. (Rosyanti & Hadi, 2020).

Mental health problems are also reported to affect the attention, understanding, decision making, and abilities of health workers. Many nurses have mental health disorders, because they are not only burdened with work overload, are at high risk of infection, and prolonged fatigue. So that it leads to an increased risk of infection, therefore, it is very necessary for health workers and policy makers to pay attention to protection factors and a successful adaptation process in the Covid-19 pandemic conditions for health workers. (Handayani, 2020).

Insufficient focus on mental health of health workers has the potential to disrupt or even turn off health services and will affect the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. Anxiety is an early symptom of psychological disorders and it is still very possible to overcome, so it is appropriate to study the condition of anxiety in health workers in various worlds during the Covid-19 pandemic to be opened and studied. (Handayani, 2020).

METHODS

The type of research used in this research is analytical study research quantitative, namely research conducted to obtain explanations to be studied. Quantitative analytical research aims to analyze the factors influencing nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic in nursing care services for inpatients at the Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital. The research design used was cross sectional, namely the research variables were examined directly at the time of the study was conducted at the Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital which is located at Jl. Khairil Anwar No. 11 Tanjung Pura Week, Langkat Regency.

Validity test is used to measure whether an instrument is valid or not, meaning that it is able to reveal what is being measured. The validity test was conducted at RSU Royal Prima Medan as many as 30 people. The test carried out is to determine the correlation between the questions and the total score of the construct or variable. A construct is declared valid if there is a positive and significant correlation. The correlation value must be greater than 0.361 or the Corrected Indicator-Total Correlation value at the SPSS output is greater than 0.361 using the Pearson Product Moment test (Ghozali, 2015). The variables that were tested for validity were fear of infection, completeness of PPE, community stigma, knowledge, and nurse anxiety.

ANALYZED AND RESULT

4.1. Description of Research Site

The Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital (RSUD) is a relic Hospital of the Langkat Sultanate during the reign of Sultan Tengku Mahmud Abdul Aziz which was established in 1933. At that time this hospital was named Tengku Musa Hospital (the name of the Crown Prince of the Sultan of Langkat), used for Treatment of sick Royal Nobles and Dutch colonial officials. The head of this hospital is Tengku Musa.

This is Doctor Amir who is also the personal doctor of the Sultan of Langkat.

Currently RSUD Tanjung Pura is the only hospital owned by the Regional Government of Langkat Regency, located in the sub-district capital of Tanjung Pura, which is 20 KM north of Stabat, the capital city of Langkat Regency. Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital was built on a land area of m², with a building area of 3,456 m², Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital is located at Jalan Khairil Anwar No. 09 Pekan Tanjung Pura Village, Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency.

Mission is something that must be carried out or carried out by government agencies according to the vision that has been set, so that organizational goals can be carried out and succeed well. The mission of the Tanjung Pura Regional General Hospital (RSUD) in Langkat Regency is as follows:

1. First Mission: To increase the professionalism of medical personnel, paramedics, non-nursing and administrative staff, with the aim of: a) Increasing professional government apparatus; b) Improving excellent service.
2. Second Mission: Improving the availability and quality of hospital health facilities and infrastructure, with the aim of: a) Increasing supporting facilities and infrastructure; b) Increasing the quality and quality of health services to the community.
3. Third Mission: Improving the quality of hospital specialist services to hospital service users, especially the underprivileged and referrals from the Puskesmas, with the aim of: a) Increasing the public's good image of General Hospitals; b) Increasing the quality and quality of health services to the community
4. Fourth Mission: Take an active role with relevant agencies in increasing the participation of local governments in order to improve the health status of the community, with the aim of: a) Increasing the participation of relevant

agencies in improving public health; b) Improving health services to the community through collaboration with relevant agencies.

5. Fifth Mission: Improve general administration services, finance, research, planning and evaluation of hospital performance, with the aim of: a) Increasing the participation of the apparatus in the implementation of operational activities in hospitals; b) Increasing the system and work procedures of the apparatus that are effective, efficient and of high quality.

Philosophy / Motto of Tanjung Pura General Hospital: Betel is always served in every meeting and welcoming guests in the traditional Malay community which is known for its politeness, virtuous character, and full of cultural customs, betel nut unites the lower class, state officials and all groups with the goal of uniting all tribes.

Based on the results of the study, the characteristics of the respondents consisting of the respondent's last education and length of work. More details can be seen in the following table.

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Characteristics at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021

No	Characteristics	Amount	
		f	%
1.	Last education:		
	D3	75	81.5
	S1	12	13.0
	nurse	5	5.4
Amount		92	100.0
2.	Length of work:		
	1-10 years	58	63.0
	11-20 years old	30	32.6
	21-30 years old	4	4.3
Amount		92	100.0

Table 1. above, it is known that most of the respondents have a D-3 education as many as 75 people (81.5%), a small portion with a Nurse education as many as 5 people (5.4%). Based on the length of work, most of the respondents worked at Tanjung Pura Hospital for 1-10 years as many as 58 people (63.0%), a small portion worked for 21-30 years as many as 4 people (4.3%).

4.2 Analysis Univariate

Based on the results of the study, the variables of age, gender, marital status, fear of infection, completeness of PPE, community stigma, knowledge and anxiety of nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Respondents Based on Variable Age, Gender, Marital Status, Fear of Infection, Completeness of PPE, Community Stigma, Knowledge and Anxiety of Nurses during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021

No.	Age	f	%
1.	Middle adult	32	34.8
2.	Early adulthood	60	65.2
Amount		92	100.0
No.	Gender	f	%
1.	Woman	74	80.4
2.	Man	18	19.6
Amount		92	100.0
No.	Marital status	f	%
1.	Marry	64	69.6
2.	Not married yet	28	30.4
Amount		92	100.0
No.	Fear of being infected	f	%
1.	Afraid	51	55.4
2.	Not afraid	41	44.6
Amount		92	100.0
No.	PPE Equipment	f	%
1.	Complete	53	57.6
2.	Incomplete	39	42.4
Amount		92	100.0
No.	Society Stigma	f	%
1.	Well	30	32.6
2.	Bad	62	67.4
Amount		92	100.0
No.	Knowledge	f	%
1.	Well	51	55.4
2.	Not enough	41	44.6
Amount		92	100.0
No.	Nurse Anxiety	f	%
1.	mild anxiety	26	28.3
2.	Anxious	66	71.7
Amount		92	100.0

Tables.2. above, it is known that most of the respondents in the early adult category are 60 people (65.2%), a small proportion of the respondents are in the middle adult category as many as 32 people (34.8%). Based on gender, most of the respondents were female as many as 74 people (80.4%), a small proportion were male as many as 18 people (19.6%). Based on marital status, that most of the respondents were married as many as 64 people (69.6%), a small proportion of respondents were not married as many as 28 people (30.4%).

Based on the fear of being infected, most of the respondents stated that they were afraid of being infected as many as 51 people (55.4%), a small portion stated that they were not afraid of being infected as many as 41 people (44.6%). Based on the completeness of PPE, most of the respondents stated that the PPE was in the complete category as many as 53 people (57.6%), a small percentage of the respondents stated that the PPE was in the incomplete category as many as 39 people (42.4%). Based on community stigma, most of the respondents stated that the community stigma was in the bad category as many as 62 people (67.4%), a small number of respondents stated that the community stigma was in the good category as many as 30 people (32.6%).

Based on knowledge, most of the respondents have good knowledge as many as 51 people (55.4%), a small proportion of respondents have less knowledge as many as 41 people (44.6%). Based on the anxiety of nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic, most of the respondents felt severe anxiety as many as 66 people (71.7%), a small proportion of respondents felt mild anxiety as many as 26 people (28.3%).

4.3. Multivariate Analysis

To analyze the factors that influence nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic, multivariate data analysis was simultaneously carried out using multiple logistic regression through several steps:

1. Conducting the selection of variables that have the potential to be included as candidate models. The variables selected

as candidates are variables that have a significant value.

2. In this modeling, the candidate variables are variables that have a p value <0.25 in bivariate analysis (chi-square test) which are included together in multivariate analysis.
3. Based on the results of bivariate analysis, the variables that can be used as candidate models in the multiple logistic regression test in this study because they have a significant value <0.25 as many as 5 variables, namely age (p = 0.016), fear of infection (p = 0.000), completeness of PPE (p = 0.001), community stigma (p = 0.000), and knowledge (p = 0.002).
4. Furthermore, testing was carried out with multiple logistic regression simultaneously with the forward conditional method to identify the most influential variables on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic. The forward conditional method is to enter one variable at a time from the results of the correlation of variables and meet the statistical significance criteria to enter the model, until all variables that meet these criteria are included in the model.

Based on the results of the multiple logistic regression test that have been carried out show that of the 5 variables tested, 4 variables that affect nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic are fear of infection, completeness of PPE, community stigma, and knowledge. The complete multiple logistic regression test results can be seen in the following table.

Tables 3. Multiple Logistics Regression Test Results

Variable	B	Sig.	Exp(B)	95%CI for Exp(B)
Fear of being infected	2,464	0.001	11,757	2,826-48,911
PPE Equipment	2,414	0.002	11,181	2,421-51,639
Community stigma	1,981	0.004	7,253	1,863-28,244
Knowledge	1,912	0.009	6,764	1,614-28,344
constant	-6.010	0.000		

The variable that had the greatest influence in this study was the variable fear of infection which had a value of Exp(B)/OR=11.757, meaning that nurses

who expressed fear of infection had the opportunity to feel severe anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic, which was 11.7 times higher than nurses who expressed fear of

infection. stated that they were not afraid of being infected.

The PPE completeness variable which has a value of $\text{Exp(B)/OR}=11,181$ means that nurses who state that their PPE is incomplete, have a chance of feeling severe anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic, which is 11.1 times higher than nurses who state that their PPE is complete.

The community stigma variable which has a value of $\text{Exp(B)/OR}= 7.253$ means that nurses who state that society is stigmatized are bad, the chance of feeling severe anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic is 7.2 times higher than nurses who state that the stigma of society is good.

The knowledge variable that has a value of $\text{Exp(B)/OR} = 6.764$ means that nurses with poor knowledge have a 6.7 times higher chance of feeling anxious during the Covid-19 pandemic than nurses with less good knowledge.

Based on the results of the multiple logistic regression test, it also showed that the variable that had no effect on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic because it had a significant value > 0.05 was the age variable. More details can be seen in the following table.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out and have been presented in the previous chapter can be concluded as follows:

1. The researcher obtained the characteristics of respondents based on education and length of work at Tanjung Pura Hospital, the majority of respondents were early adults and worked for 1-10 years.
2. There was no effect of age on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021, $p = 0.071 > 0.05$.
3. There was no effect of gender on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021, $p = 0.574 > 0.05$.

4. There was no effect of marital status on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021, $p = 0.322 > 0.05$.
5. There is an effect of fear of infection on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021, $p = 0.001 < 0.05$.
6. There is an effect of completeness of PPE on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021, $p = 0.002 < 0.05$.
7. There is an influence of community stigma on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021, $p = 0.004 < 0.05$.
8. There is an influence of knowledge on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021, $p = 0.009 < 0.05$.
9. The variable fear of being infected has a greater influence on nurses' anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic at Tanjung Pura Hospital in 2021 with a value of $\text{Exp(B)/OR} = 11.757$.

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