

**GAMBARAN *NOMOPHOBIA* PADA MAHASISWA PRODI
D-III KEPERAWATAN UNIVERSITAS BAKTI TUNAS
HUSADA**

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**PROGRAM STUDI D-III KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS BAKTI TUNAS HUSADA**

JULI 2022

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Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Juni 2022

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**Gambaran *Nomophobia* Pada Mahasiswa Prodi D-III Keperawatan
Universitas Bakti Tunas Husada**

xvi + 62 halaman + 1 tabel + 1 bagan + 6 grafik + 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: pada era globalisasi yang serba digital ini, penggunaan alat elektronik semakin tidak bisa dipisahkan dari kehidupan. Salah satu alat elektronik yang memudahkan kehidupan adalah *handphone*. *Handphone* memberikan kemudahan untuk terhubung satu sama lain tanpa terbatas apapun. Namun tanpa disadari, intensitas berlebihan dalam penggunaan *mobile phone* dapat menyebabkan dampak ketergantungan yang disebut *Nomophobia* (*No Mobile Phone Phobia*). **Tujuan:** untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik penderita *Nomophobia* dan gambaran tingkat *Nomophobia* pada mahasiswa Prodi D-III Keperawatan Universitas Bakti Tunas Husada. **Metode:** deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *Stratified Random Sampling* dari populasi mahasiswa aktif Prodi D-III Keperawatan Universitas Bakti Tunas Husada. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan instrument *Nomophobia Questbionnaire* (NMP-Q). **Hasil:** penggunaan aplikasi *handphone* terbanyak adalah Sosial Media (51.4%), mayoritas responden (60.1%) menggunakan *handphone* setiap saat dengan durasi 181 – 300 menit (37%). Sebanyak 114 responden (65.9%) mengeluarkan biaya kuota internet Rp50.001 – Rp100.000 dalam satu bulan. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden berjumlah 80 orang (46.2%) mengalami *Nomophobia* sedang, sebanyak 78 responden (45.1%) mengalami *Nomophobia* berat, sebanyak 14 responden (8.1%) mengalami *Nomophobia* ringan, dan hanya 1 responden (6%) tidak mengalami *Nomophobia*. **Simpulan:** sebagian besar responden mengalami *Nomophobia* sedang. **Saran:** kepada institusi untuk dapat melakukan intervensi kepada mahasiswa terkait *nomophobia* dengan memberikan pendidikan kesehatan tentang penggunaan *handphone* dan *nomophobia*.

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| Kata Kunci | : Mahasiswa Keperawatan, Gangguan Ketakutan, Telepon Genggam |
| Daftar Pustaka | : 37 (2012 – 2021) |

NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
BAKTI TUNAS HUSADA UNIVERSITY

Diploma Thesis, June 2022

Nabila Diandhari

An Overview of Nomophobia Among Nursing Students at Bakti Tunas Husada University

xvi + 62 pages + 1 tables + 1 scheme + 6 charts + 9 attachments

ABSTRACT

Background: during this digital era of globalization, the use of electronic devices is increasingly inseparable from life. One of the electronic devices that make life easier is handphone. Handphone make it easy to connect with each other without any limitations. But without realizing it, excessive intensity in the use of mobile phones can cause a phobia or disorder which is called Nomophobia (No Mobile Phone Phobia). **Purpose:** to determine the characteristic of Nomophobia sufferers and to determine the overview of Nomophobia in Nursing Students at Bakti Tunas Husada University. **Method:** quantitative descriptive method with a Stratified Random Sampling technique from the active student population of the D-III Nursing Study Program at Bakti Tunas Husada University. Data were collected using the Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMP-Q) instrument. **Result:** the most use of handphone features was Social Media (51.4%), the majority of respondents (60.1%) used handphone all the time with a duration of 181 - 300 minutes (37%). A total of 114 respondents (65.9%) spent IDR 50,001 – IDR 100,000 in one month. The results also showed that most of the respondents, 80 respondents (46.2%) had moderate Nomophobia, 78 respondents (45.1%) had severe Nomophobia, 14 respondents (8.1%) had mild Nomophobia, and only 1 respondent (6%) did not experiencing nomophobia. **Conclusion:** most of the respondents experienced moderate Nomophobia. **Recommendation:** it is recommended for institutions to be able to intervene with students related to nomophobia by providing health education about the use of handphone and nomophobia.

Keywords : Handphone, Nursing Students, Phobia,
References : 37 (2012 – 2021)