

ABSTRACT

Background: OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination) is one of the performance evaluation method that can recognise the ability of the students to implement their knowledge. The simulation condition in OSCE is created like in a world of work that requires the students to think fast under pressure. It is the reason why the students often experience anxiety before, during, and after OSCE. The anxiety can influence the process of thinking, perceiving, and studying.

Research Objective: To find out the relationship between anxiety level and OSCE performance of the students in Dentistry Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science UMY.

Research Method: The research design was analytical observational with cross sectional approach. The sample was 89 students in Dentistry Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science UMY, with proportionate stratified sample collecting technique. The research data were found from the filling of anxiety questionnaire of BAI (Beck Anxiety Inventory) and the data of the students performance score on OSCE from the 4th, 10th, 16th and 22nd blocks.

Research Result: The data analysis used Somers'd correlation test with value of $r:0,006$, $p > 0.05$. Based on the research result, it could be concluded that there was no significant relationship between anxiety level and OSCE performance of the students in PSPDG FKIK UMY.

Key Word: Objective Structured Clinical Examination; Anxiety; BAI

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: OSCE (*Objective Structured Clinical Examination*) merupakan salah satu metode penilaian performa yang mampu menilai kemampuan mahasiswa untuk menerapkan pengetahuan yang telah mereka dapatkan. Kondisi simulasi dalam OSCE yang dibuat seolah mirip dengan dunia kerja menuntut mahasiswa untuk berfikir cepat dibawah tekanan. Hal ini merupakan alasan mahasiswa sering mengalami kecemasan sebelum, selama, dan setelah OSCE. Kecemasan dapat mempengaruhi proses berfikir, persepsi, dan belajar.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat kecemasan dengan performa OSCE mahasiswa di PSPDG FKIK UMY.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan adalah 89 mahasiswa PSPDG FKIK UMY, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Data penelitian diambil dari isian kuesioner kecemasan BAI (*Beck Anxiety Inventory*) dan hasil performa OSCE yang didapatkan dari data nilai OSCE mahasiswa blok 4,10,16 dan 22.

Hasil Penelitian: Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *Somers'd* dengan nilai ($r:0,006$), ($p>0,05$). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat kecemasan dengan performa OSCE mahasiswa di PSPDG FKIK UMY.

Kata kunci: *Objective Structured Clinical Examination*; Kecemasan ; BAI