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UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” JAKARTA

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**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN DAN *SELF-EFFICACY* TERHADAP KELULUSAN UJIAN *STUDENT ORAL CASE ANALYSIS* (SOCA) PADA MAHASISWA FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UPN “VETERAN” JAKARTA ANGKATAN 2025**

RINCIAN HALAMAN (vii + 66 halaman, 9 tabel, 1 gambar, 8 lampiran)

### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Ujian Student Oral Case Analysis (SOCA) merupakan metode evaluasi dalam pendidikan kedokteran yang menilai penalaran klinis, kemampuan komunikasi, dan pengambilan keputusan mahasiswa. Karakter ujian lisan yang menuntut performa di bawah tekanan dapat memengaruhi kondisi psikologis mahasiswa, khususnya tingkat kecemasan dan *self-efficacy* sebagai faktor kesiapan menghadapi ujian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan tingkat kecemasan dan *self-efficacy* dengan kelulusan ujian SOCA pada mahasiswa Program Studi Kedokteran Program Sarjana Fakultas Kedokteran UPN “Veteran” Jakarta angkatan 2025.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Tingkat kecemasan mahasiswa diukur menggunakan kuesioner *Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale* (ZSAS), *self-efficacy* dinilai melalui *General Self-Efficacy Scale* (GSES), dan kelulusan ujian SOCA diperoleh dari data hasil kelulusan ujian SOCA. Analisis bivariat dilakukan untuk menilai hubungan antara variabel psikologis dan kelulusan ujian SOCA.

**Hasil:** Analisis terhadap seluruh responden mahasiswa PSKPS Fakultas Kedokteran UPN “Veteran” Jakarta angkatan 2025 menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar mahasiswa dinyatakan lulus ujian SOCA, dengan tingkat kecemasan yang umumnya berada pada kategori normal hingga ringan serta tingkat *self-efficacy* sedang hingga tinggi. Secara bivariat, uji *chi-square* menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat kecemasan dengan kelulusan ujian SOCA ( $p=0,773$ ). Hasil serupa juga ditemukan pada variabel *self-efficacy* yang tidak menunjukkan hubungan signifikan dengan kelulusan ujian SOCA ( $p=0,124$ ). Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa kecemasan dan *self-efficacy* tidak berperan sebagai determinan langsung kelulusan ujian SOCA pada populasi penelitian ini.

**Kesimpulan:** Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa tingkat kecemasan dan *self-efficacy* tidak berperan sebagai faktor penentu langsung terhadap kelulusan ujian SOCA. Keberhasilan mahasiswa dalam ujian lisan tersebut kemungkinan dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain, seperti kemampuan kognitif, strategi regulasi diri, serta keterampilan komunikasi dan penalaran klinis selama ujian berlangsung.

**Daftar Pustaka:** 56

**Kata kunci:** Kecemasan; Mahasiswa kedokteran; *Self-efficacy*; SOCA

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY LEVELS AND SELF-EFFICACY WITH PASSING THE STUDENT ORAL CASE ANALYSIS (SOCA) EXAMINATION AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UPN “VETERAN” JAKARTA, CLASS OF 2025**

*PAGE DETAILS (vii + 66 pages, 9 tables, 1 figures, 8 appendices)*

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The Student Oral Case Analysis (SOCA) examination is an evaluation method in medical education designed to assess students’ clinical reasoning, communication skills, and decision-making abilities. The oral nature of the examination, which requires performance under pressure, may affect students’ psychological conditions, particularly anxiety levels and self-efficacy as factors related to examination readiness. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between anxiety levels and self-efficacy with SOCA examination outcomes among undergraduate medical students of the Bachelor of Medicine Program, Faculty of Medicine, UPN “Veteran” Jakarta, class of 2025.*

**Methods:** *This study employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. Students’ anxiety levels were measured using the Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (ZSAS), self-efficacy was assessed using the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), and SOCA examination outcomes were obtained from official examination result records. Bivariate analysis was conducted to evaluate the relationship between psychological variables and SOCA examination outcomes.*

**Results:** *Analysis of all respondents from the Bachelor of Medicine Program, Faculty of Medicine, UPN “Veteran” Jakarta, class of 2025, showed that the majority of students passed the SOCA examination, with anxiety levels generally categorized as normal to mild and self-efficacy levels ranging from moderate to high. Bivariate analysis using the chi-square test revealed no significant association between anxiety levels and SOCA examination outcomes ( $p = 0.773$ ). Similarly, self-efficacy was not significantly associated with SOCA examination outcomes ( $p = 0.124$ ). These findings indicate that anxiety and self-efficacy do not function as direct determinants of SOCA examination success in this study population.*

**Conclusion:** *These findings suggest that anxiety levels and self-efficacy are not direct determining factors of SOCA examination outcomes. Students’ success in the oral examination is likely influenced by other factors, such as cognitive ability, self-regulation strategies, as well as communication skills and clinical reasoning during the examination process.*

**Bibliography:** 56

**Keywords:** *Anxiety; Medical students; Self-efficacy; SOCA*