INTISARI

PALUTA, SARTIKA., 2013, HUBUNGAN SOSIO DEMOGRAFI, DERAJAT KEPARAHAN, TERAPI DAN BIAYA DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN PENYAKIT GINJAL KRONIK DI RSUD KABUPATEN SUKOHARJO TAHUN 2012, TESIS, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Terapi yang memungkinkan untuk memperpanjang hidup pasien penyakit ginjal kronik adalah hemodialisa. Namun proses hemodialisa yang lama, terus menerus dan mahal menyebabkan penurunan kualitas hidup pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai hubungan antara demografi pasien, derajat keparahan (berdasarkan laju filtrasi glomerulus), kesesuaian terapi dan biaya dengan kualitas hidup pasien penyakit ginjal kronik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *observasional crossectional*. Data diambil secara *concurrent* dan retrospektif dengan menggunakan teknik *puposive sampling*. Bahan penelitian yang digunakan yaitu hasil kuisioner pasien, rekam medik dan biaya medik langsung. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien penyakit ginjal kronik rawat jalan di RSUD Kabupaten Sukoharjo yang telah 3 bulan menjalani hemodialisa sebelum pengukuran kualitas hidup. Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sosio demografi, derajat keparah, terapi dan biaya dengan kualitas hidup digunakan *bivariate correlation*.

Berdasarkan penelitian diperoleh data demografi pasien penyakit ginjal kronik yang meliputi jenis kelamin laki − laki (52,09%), usia 20 − 40 tahun (34.43%), status perkawinan menikah (88.52%), tingkat pendidikan sekolah dasar (32.79%), pekerjaan buruh (44.26%). Derajat keparahan berdasarkan LFR adalah stadium V (78.69%). Kesesuain terapi dengan algoritma Dipiro adalah (62.30%). Biaya rata − rata perawatan total adalah Rp. 4.184.212. analisis statistik menunjukan korelasi pada jenis kelamin (p=0,446), usia (p=0,045), status perkawinan (p=0, 018), tingkat pendidikan (p=0, 000), pekerjaan (p=0, 421), derajat keparahan (p=0, 814),terapi HD (p=0,011), terapi penyakit penyerta (p=0, 447), biaya (p=0,435). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa usia, status perkawinan, dan tingkat pendidikan berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup pasien penyakit ginjal kronik.

Kata Kunci : Kualitas Hidup, Penyakit Ginjal Kronik, Sosio Demografi, RSUD Kabupaten Sukoharjo, KDQOL SF-36 (versi 1.3)

ABSTRACT

PALUTA, SARTIKA., 2013, THE ASSOCIATION SOCIO DEMOGRAPHICS, SEVERITY, THERAPY AND COSTS WITH THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS SUKOHARJO HOSPITAL IN 2012, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

The therapy makes it possible to extend the life of patients with chronic kidney disease were hemodialysis. But the long process of hemodialysis, continuous and costly cause a decrease quality of life of patients. This study aimed to assess the association between patient demographics, severity (based on glomerular filtration rate), and treatment compliance costs with quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease.

This study used observasional crossectional method. The data were taken cocurrent and retrospektif, with puposive sampling technique. The research material used was patient outcomes questionnaires, medical records and direct medical cost. Subject were patients on chronic kidney disease in sukoharjo hospital which has received at least three months of hemodialysis before the measurement of quality of life. To determine the relationship between the socio demographics, severity, therapy and costs by bivariate correlation analysis was used.

Based on the research data obtained with chronic kidney disease patient demographics which included male gender (52.09%), aged 20-40 years (34.43%), marital status married (88.52%), the level of primary education (32.79%), labor jobs (44.26%). The degree of severity based on LFR was stage V (78.69%). Complience therapy with Dipiro algorithm was (62.30%). Average cost - the average total treatment was Rp. 4,184,212. Statistical analysis showed a correlation to gender ($p = 0.446$), age ($p = 0.045$), marital status ($p = 0, 018$), educational level ($p = 0, 000$), occupation ($p = 0, 421$), the degree severity ($p = 0, 814$),hemodialisys treatment ($p = 0,011$), treatment of comorbid ($p = 0, 447$), cost ($p = 0.435$). Based on the results of this study concluded that age, marital status, and education level related quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Chronic Kidney Disease, Socio-Demographics, Sukoharjo hospital, KDQOL SF-36 (version 1.3)