

Uji kesahihan dan keandalan kuesioner childhood asthma control test versi Indonesia pada pasien asma usia 4-11 tahun = Validity and reliability of Indonesian version of childhood asthma control test on patients with asthma aged 4-11 years old / Cynthia Utami

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Fokus terapi asma adalah mencapai terkontrolnya asma secara adekuat. Childhood Asthma Control Test (CACT) merupakan kuesioner penilaian terkontrolnya asma pada anak yang cepat dan mudah digunakan. Penggunaan CACT di Indonesia masih terbatas karena kendala bahasa dan budaya. Sampai saat ini belum ada kuesioner CACT versi Indonesia (terjemahan CACT ke dalam bahasa Indonesia) yang terbukti sahih dan andal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui kesahihan (validity) dan keandalan (reliability) kuesioner CACT versi Indonesia.

Metode: Menerjemahkan tujuh pertanyaan kuesioner CACT menjadi kuesioner CACT versi Indonesia. Studi potong lintang dilakukan terhadap 66 subjek usia 4-11 tahun yang dipilih secara konsekutif. Semua subjek menjalani uji fungsi paru dan pemeriksaan peak expiratory flow berkala. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji Cronbach's α ; dan uji korelasi Pearson/ Spearman.

Hasil: Rerata usia subjek penelitian adalah 7,89 tahun (5,25 -11,83 tahun) dengan proporsi jenis kelamin lelaki lebih tinggi dibandingkan anak perempuan. Sebagian besar subjek penelitian yaitu 60,4% memiliki status asma tidak terkontrol (nilai kuesioner CACT ≤ 19). Kuesioner CACT versi Indonesia mempunyai keandalan (Cronbach's α ; 0,762) dan kesahihan konstruksi ($r = 0,384-0,545$) yang baik. Tidak terdapat korelasi bermakna antara kuesioner CACT versi Indonesia dengan nilai FEV1 ($r = -0,024$; $p = 0,846$) dan nilai variabilitas mingguan PEF ($r = -0,218$; $p = 0,079$).

Simpulan: Kuesioner CACT versi Indonesia mempunyai kesahihan dan keandalan yang baik untuk menilai terkontrolnya asma. Kuesioner ini tidak mempunyai korelasi dengan uji fungsi paru sehingga CACT tidak dapat menggantikan peran uji fungsi paru sebagai salah satu komponen penilaian terkontrolnya asma.

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ABSTRACT

Background: The goal of asthma treatment is to achieve control over the asthma adequately. The Childhood Asthma Control Test (CACT) is a quick and easy-to-use questionnaire for assessing asthma control on children. The usage of CACT in Indonesia is limited due to the language and culture barrier. To date, there is no

Indonesian version of CACT questionnaire that is proven to be reliable and valid.

The aim of this study was to validate the Indonesian version of this test.

Objectives: To learn the validity and reliability of the Indonesian version of Childhood Asthma Control Test (I-CACT).

Methods: Translation of the established seven-item questionnaire into the ICACT.

Cross-sectional study was conducted among 66 participants aged 4-11 years old which were recruited consecutively. All patient undergone pulmonary function test and measured peak expiratory flow (PEF) regularly. The reliability of I-CACT was assessed using the internal consistency (Cronbach's α 0.762) and the validity was assessed by the Pearson/Spearman correlation test.

Results: The mean age was 7.89 years (5.25-11.83y) with predominantly boys.

Sixty percent of participants had uncontrollable asthma (score I-CACT ≥ 19). Both the internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's α 0.762) and the constructed validity ($r= 0.384-0.545$) of the I-CACT were good. No significant correlation was found between the I-CACT score with the FEV1 ($r =-0.024$; $p=0.846$) and the variability of PEF ($r=-0.218$; $p=0.079$) respectively.

Conclusions: I-CACT is a valid and reliable test for assessing asthma control.

However, I-CACT does not correlate well with the pulmonary function test and therefore is not a substitute to the role of pulmonary function in assessing asthma control.