# Perbandingan uji kesesuaian instrumen Bates Jensen pada ulkus diabetikum antara langsung dan tidak langsung = Comparison test instrument suitability Bates Jensen on diabetic ulcers between direct and indirect. / Rini Warini

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Abstrak

<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Komplikasi diabetes melitus terjadi pada makrovaskuler yaitu komplikasi yang mengenai pembuluh arteri yang lebih besar, sehingga menyebabkan atheroslerosis, akibatnya menyebabkan ulkus diabetikum. Penelitin ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan instrumen bates jensen antara langsung dan tidak langsung. Desain penelitian yang digunakan deskriptif kuantitatif dan penelitian Crosssectional. Intrumen penelitian yang digunakan skala Bates Jensen berbentuk skala deskriptif . Penelitian ini dilakukan di RS Husada, RSPI Sulianti Saroso dan Wocare Clinic Bogor berjumlah 52 responden , hasil penilaian BWAT direct ratarata 31,59 dengan standar devisiasi 9,212 (95% CI 29,03-34,16), hasil penilaian indirect observer I rata-rata 31,76 dengan standar devisiasi 8,7 (095% CI 29,3-34,1), sedangkan hasil penilaian indirect observer II rata-rata 29,4 dengan standar devisiasi 9,1 (95% CI 26,9-32,01). Dengan uji anova disimpulkan tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara penilaian direct indirect. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan penilaian indirect sebagai alat untuk berkonsultasi pengobatan ulkus diabetikum.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Complications of diabetes mellitus that occurs in macrovascular complications of the larger arteries, causing atheroslerosis, consequently causing diabetic ulcers. This research is aimed to compare the instruments bates jensen between direct and indirect. The study design used quantitative descriptive and cross-sectional studies. Scale research instruments used Jensen Bates shaped descriptive scale. This study was conducted at Hospital Husada, Sulianti Saroso and Wocare Clinic Bogor totaled 52 respondents, direct assessment results bwat 31.59 average with standard deviation 9.212 (95% CI 29.03 to 34.16), the results of the first observer indirect assessment an average of 31.76 with a standard deviation of 8.7 (095% CI 29.3 to 34.1), while the indirect assessment observer II average of 29.4 with a standard deviation 9.1 (95% CI 26.9 -32.01). With ANOVA test concluded there was no significant difference between direct and indirect assessment. The study recommends indirect assessment as a tool to consult the treatment of diabetic ulcer.