

Gambaran psikopatologi pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik stadium akhir yang menjalani hemodialisis di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Psychopathology Features of Patients with End Stage Chronic Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo

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Abstrak

[Pasien hemodialisis dapat mengalami perubahan yang bisa menjadi suatu stresor pada dirinya. Penelitian ini untuk melihat gambaran psikopatologi pada pasien hemodialisis, merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik menggunakan rancangan penelitian potong lintang dilakukan terhadap pasien di unit hemodialisis RSCM pada bulan Juli-November 2014 menggunakan kuesioner Symptom Check List 90 (SCL-90). Sebagian besar subyek penelitian menunjukkan adanya gambaran psikopatologi (50.5%) dengan gejala terbanyak adalah depresi, gangguan obsesif kompulsif, fobia, ansietas dan gejala tambahan. Terdapat hubungan antara variabel usia (p 0.028), pendidikan (p 0.008) dan pendapatan (p 0.031) dengan munculnya gejala psikopatologi; Hemodialysis patients can undergo changes that could be a stressor in itself. The study is conducted to see the psychopathology features in patients on hemodialysis. The design of the study was a cross-sectional analytic descriptive study which was conducted on patients in hemodialysis units in RSCM on July-November 2014 using Symptom Checklist 90 (SCL-90) questionnaire. Most of the study subjects showed psychopathology features (50.5%) with the prominent symptoms being depression, obsessive compulsive disorder, phobias, anxiety and additional symptoms. There is a correlation between age (p 0.028), education (p 0.008) and income (p 0.031) variables with psychopathology symptoms, Hemodialysis patients can undergo changes that could be a stressor in itself. The study is conducted to see the psychopathology features in patients on hemodialysis. The design of the study was a cross-sectional analytic descriptive study which was conducted on patients in hemodialysis units in RSCM on July-November 2014 using Symptom Checklist 90 (SCL-90) questionnaire. Most of the study subjects showed psychopathology features (50.5%) with the prominent symptoms being depression, obsessive compulsive disorder, phobias, anxiety and additional symptoms. There is a correlation between age (p 0.028), education (p 0.008) and income (p 0.031) variables with psychopathology symptoms]