

## Hubungan Status Ekonomi Keluarga dengan Kualitas Hidup Anak Terinfeksi HIV = The Association between Family's Economic Status and Quality of Life in HIV Infected Children

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### Abstrak

Infeksi HIV yang bersifat kronik memberikan dampak negatif terhadap kualitas hidup pasien, termasuk anak. Kualitas hidup dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, salah satunya adalah status ekonomi. Studi potong lintang ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara status ekonomi keluarga dengan kualitas hidup anak terinfeksi HIV. Secara consecutive sampling didapatkan 87 anak terinfeksi HIV yang sedang menjalani rawat jalan di RSCM beserta orang tua atau pengasuh utamanya. Nilai kualitas hidup didapatkan melalui kuesioner PedsQLTM generik dalam bahasa Indonesia, yang terdiri atas laporan anak (usia 5-18 tahun) dan laporan orang tua (usia 2-18 tahun).

Data juga diperoleh dari pengisian kuesioner identitas dan rekam medik pasien. Sebanyak 48 (55,2%) subyek berasal dari keluarga dengan status ekonomi yang rendah, sedangkan 39 (44,8%) sisanya berstatus ekonomi tinggi. Berdasarkan laporan anak, 34 (65,4%) anak memiliki kualitas hidup normal dan 18 (34,6%) lainnya terganggu. Sementara berdasarkan laporan orang tua, 51 (58,6%) anak memiliki kualitas hidup normal dan 36 (41,4%) memiliki kualitas hidup terganggu. Uji chi-square menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara status ekonomi dan kualitas hidup anak terinfeksi HIV baik menurut laporan anak ( $p=0,444$ ) maupun laporan orang tua ( $p=0,415$ ).

.....Chronic HIV infection has negative effect for patient's quality of life (QoL), including children. The QoL can be affected by multiple factors, one of them is economic status. This cross sectional study was conducted to analyze the correlation between family's economic status and QoL in HIV infected children. By consecutive sampling, there was 87 HIV infected children who were outpatients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital with their parent or main caregiver. The QoL score was obtained from PedsQLTM questionnaire in bahasa Indonesia, conclude of child-self report (5-18 y.o.) and parent-proxy report (2-18 y.o.).

Data was also collected from identity questionnaire and medical record. About 48 (55.2%) subjects was in low economic status while 39 (44.8%) was in high economic status. Based on child-self report, QoL was normal in 34 (65.4%) children and low in 18 (34.6%) children. Meanwhile, parent-proxy report showed that 51 (58.6%) child had normal QoL and 36 (41.4%) child had the low one. The chi-square test showed that there is no significant correlation between economic status and QoL in HIV infected children, based on child-self report ( $p=0.444$ ) and parent-proxy report ( $p=0.415$ .)