

Kualitas hidup pasien gagal ginjal yang menjalani hemodialisis dengan metoda single use dan reuse di RSPAD Gatot Subroto dan RS PGI Cikini Jakarta = The quality of life on kidney failure patients undergoing haemodialysis with single use and reuse methods in RSPAD Gatot Subroto PGI Cikini Hospital Jakarta / Moh. Fuad Almubarok

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Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Hemodialisis (HD) dengan metoda single-use dan reuse berdampak terhadap aktivitas harian, peran sosial dan aspek psikologis. Pemakaian metoda tersebut dapat menghasilkan kualitas hidup yang berbeda pada pasien gagal ginjal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas hidup pasien gagal ginjal yang menjalani hemodialisis dengan metoda single-use dan reuse. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif cross sectional dan melibatkan 70 pasien gagal ginjal yang dipilih dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner KDQOL-SF 36 dan catatan rekam medik, analisa menggunakan univariat dan bivariat: T-test dan Chisquare untuk melihat hubungan beberapa faktor dengan kualitas hidup. Terdapat 45,70% responden dengan metoda single-use yang memiliki kualitas hidup baik dan 34,30% responden dengan metoda reuse yang memiliki kualitas hidup baik. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup adalah: adekuasi (P: 0,001), Hb (P: 0,003), albumin (P: 0,001), tekanan darah (P: 0,002) dan lama menjalani hemodialisis (P: 0,030). Responden yang berkualitas hidup baik masih rendah jumlahnya, maka perlu melakukan evaluasi penilaian kualitas hidup secara reguler dan konsisten untuk selanjutnya menjadi tolok ukur mengupayakan manajemen keperawatan dalam meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Haemodialysis may impact on various aspects of haemodialysis patients, including: their daily activities, social roles and psychological aspects. The application of reuse and single-use methods of haemodialysis could be resulting in different quality of life of haemodialysis patients. This study aimed to explore quality of life of kidney failure patients undergoing haemodialysis with single-use and reuse methods. This descriptive study used cross sectional approach, recruited 70 kidney failure patients undergoing haemodialysis by consecutive sampling technique. Data collecting used KDQOL-SF 36 questionnaires and medical record, analysis used univariate and bivariate: T-test and chi-square test to determine the relating factors of quality of life. The result revealed that there were 45,7% respondents with single-use method had good quality of life and 34,30% respondents with reuse method had good quality of life. The related factors of quality of life were adequacy (P: 0,001), Hb (P: 0,003), albumin (P: 0,001), blood pressure (P: 0,002), and periode of haemodialysis (P: 0,030). The quality of life among those patients (single-use and reuse method) mostly were poor. It is necessary to evaluate quality of life on these patients regularly and consistently, thus initiate to develop nursing management to increase their quality of life, Haemodialysis may impact on various aspects of haemodialysis patients, including: their daily activities, social roles and psychological aspects. The application of reuse and single-use methods of haemodialysis could be resulting in different

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