

Validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner kualitas hidup SF-36 dan aquarel berbahasa Indonesia pada pasien dengan pacu jantung permanen = Validity and reliability of quality of life SF-36 and aquarel questionnaire in Bahasa on patients with permanent pacemaker

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang :

Implantasi pacu jantung permanen telah menjadi prosedur umum saat ini. Tujuan tindakan pemasangan pacu jantung permanen tidak lagi hanya sebatas morbiditas dan mortalitas, tetapi juga kualitas hidup. Dalam menilai kualitas hidup dibutuhkan kuesioner yang dapat merubah sesuatu yang kualitatif menjadi data kuantitatif. Kuesioner kualitas hidup yang ada saat ini belum ada yang berbahasa Indonesia. Untuk dapat digunakan dalam menilai kualitas hidup di Indonesia perlu adaptasi bahasa dan budaya. Selain itu, kuesioner terjemahan tersebut harus memiliki validitas dan reliabilitas yang baik.

Metode :

Studi ini adalah studi cross sectional yang terbagi dalam 2 tahap. Tahap awal berupa adaptasi bahasa dan budaya untuk dapat menghasilkan kuesioner SF-36 dan Aquarel berbahasa Indonesia. Tahap akhir berupa uji validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner SF-36 dan Kuesioner Aquarel. Subjek berjumlah 30 orang pada tahap awal, dan 20 orang pada tahap akhir. Subjek merupakan pasien dengan pacu jantung permanen, yang kemudian akan dilakukan Tes Jalan 6 Menit (6MWT) dan pemeriksaan NT pro-BNP. Validitas SF-36 dinilai berdasarkan nilai korelasi Kuesioner dengan pemeriksaan penunjang, dan validitas Aquarel dinilai berdasarkan nilai korelasi kuesioner Aquarel dengan Kuesioner SF-36, dan korelasi kuesioner dengan pemeriksaan penunjang. Reliabilitas kuesioner dinilai berdasarkan konsistensi internal dan repeatabilitas.

Hasil :

Kuesioner SF-36 berbahasa Indonesia memiliki korelasi positif antara 6MWT dengan domain PF (Physical Functioning) ($r = 0,363$; $p = 0,001$), dan memiliki korelasi negatif antara NT Pro-BNP dengan domain GH (General Health) ($r = 0,269$;

$p = 0,020$) dan MH (Mental Health) ($r = -0,271$; $p = 0,019$). Kuesioner Aquarel berbahasa Indonesia memiliki korelasi positif antara 6MWT dengan domain dyspneu ($r = 0,228$; $p = 0,048$), dan memiliki korelasi negatif antara NT proBNP dengan

Domain

Chest

Discomfort

(r
=
-0.231;
p
=
0.043)
dan
Dyspneu
(r
=
0.268;

p = 0.020). Kedua kuesioner SF-36 berbahasa Indonesia (Cronbach = 0.789) dan Aquarel berbahasa Indonesia (Cronbach = 0.728) memiliki reliabilitas dan repeatabilitas yang baik.

Kesimpulan :

Pada proses adaptasi bahasa dan budaya tidak terdapat modifikasi yang berarti pada kedua kuesioner dan dapat diterima baik oleh pasien. Kuesioner SF-36 berbahasa Indonesia dan Kuesioner Aquarel berbahasa Indonesia bersifat valid dan reliable.

ABSTRACT

Pacemaker implantation has become common procedure in the last decades. The goal of our therapy was no longer about morbidity and mortality, but quality of life. In assessing the quality of life, we need a questionnaire that can change qualitative value to quantitative value. There is no quality of life questionnaires in Bahasa Indonesia, therefore we need language and cultural adaptation before we can use it in Indonesia. Moreover the translation questionnaire must have good validity and good reliability. We choose SF-36 as generic health related quality of life (HRQoL), as it is the most popular HRQoL questionnaire. Specifically for pacemaker patients, we choose Aquarel Questionnaire.

Methods :

This cross sectional study was divided into 2 steps. The first step was language and cultural adaptation to create SF-36 and Aquarel questionnaire in Bahasa Indonesia. The final step was validation and reliability test of the translated questionnaire. The subjects were 30 people for the first step, and 20 people for the final step. All the subjects were patients with permanent pacemaker. We also conduct two diagnostic tests (6 Minutes Walk Test (6MWT) and NT pro-BNP). SF-36 validity was assessed by its correlation with diagnostic tests, and Aquarel validity was assessed by its correlation with SF-36 and with the diagnostic tests. Both questionnaire reliability assessed by its Internal consistency and repeatability.

Results :

Our Indonesian version of SF-36 shows positive correlation between 6MWT and

PF (Physical Functioning) ($r = 0.363$; $p = 0.001$) and negative correlation between NT Pro-BNP value with GH (General Health) ($r = -0.269$; $p = 0.020$) and MH (Mental Health) ($r = -0.271$; $p = 0.019$). Our Indonesian version of Aquarel shows positive correlation between 6MWT with Dyspneu domain ($r = 0.228$; $p = 0.048$) and shows negative correlation between NT Pro-BNP with Chest Discomfort ($r = -0.231$; $p = 0.043$) and Dyspneu ($r = -0.268$; $p = 0.020$). Both the Indonesian SF-36 (Cronbach = 0.789) and the Indonesian Aquarel (Cronbach = 0.728) shows good reliability and repeatability.

Conclusions :

We succeed doing language and cultural adaptation of SF-36 and Aquarel questionnaire. Both Indonesian version questionnaire are valid and reliable.

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