

Uji kesahihan dan keandalan spinal cord independence measure III (SCIM) III versi bahasa Indonesia sebagai penilai kemampuan fungsional penderita cedera medula spinalis = Validity and reliability of Indonesian version of spinal cord independence measure III (SCIM) III to assess functional capacity in patients with spinal cord injury / Nella Yesdelita

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Cedera medula spinalis (CMS) merupakan suatu kondisi medis yang kompleks dan dapat menyebabkan disabilitas. Pada CMS terjadi gangguan baik sementara maupun menetap pada fungsi motorik, sensorik, atau otonom. Gangguan tersebut mengakibatkan menurunnya kemampuan fungsional seorang penderita CMS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai kesahihan dan keandalan SCIM III versi bahasa Indonesia untuk menilai kemampuan fungsional penderita CMS.

Metode: SCIM III versi bahasa Inggris diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia melalui metode penerjemahan forward-backward serta dilakukan cognitive debriefing sehingga didapatkan SCIM III versi bahasa Indonesia. SCIM III versi bahasa Indonesia ini digunakan kepada 30 orang penderita CMS di dua rumah sakit dan satu wisma penderita CMS di Jakarta. Tiga orang rater menilai setiap subjek menggunakan rekaman video. Penilaian ulang dilakukan oleh peneliti satu minggu kemudian. Kesahihan konstruksi dan kriteria dinilai menggunakan koefisien korelasi. Untuk uji keandalan, digunakan intraclass correlation coefficient untuk menilai keandalan inter-rater, paired t-test untuk keandalan test-retest, dan Cronbach's α untuk internal consistency.

Hasil: Didapatkan nilai korelasi lebih dari 0,4 ($p < 0,05$) untuk kesahihan konstruksi dan kriteria. Intraclass correlation coefficient lebih dari 0,8 ($p < 0,05$) untuk keandalan inter-rater, nilai korelasi lebih dari 0,6 ($p < 0,05$) untuk keandalan test-retest dan Cronbach's α ; 0,895 untuk keandalan internal consistency.

Kesimpulan: SCIM III versi bahasa Indonesia terbukti sahih dan andal untuk menilai kemampuan fungsional penderita CMS.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Spinal cord injury (SCI) is a medically complex condition and can cause disability. Patients with spinal cord injury usually have either temporary or permanent insult to motor, sensory, or autonomic function. The impairments reduce the functional capacity of the patients. The aim of the study was to assess the validity and reliability of Indonesian version of SCIM III to measure the functional capacity of patients with SCI.

Methods: English version of SCIM III was translated to Indonesian involving a forward-backward translation and cognitive debriefing to develop Indonesian version of SCIM III. The tool was administered to 30 patients with SCI in two centers and a residential home of SCI in Jakarta. Three raters evaluate each subject by using video record. Writer assessed each subject one week later. Construct and criterion validity was assessed by using correlation coefficient. For reliability, intraclass correlation coefficient was used for

inter-rater reliability, paired t-test for test-retest reliability, and Cronbach's α for internal consistency. Results: There was correlation coefficient above 0,4 ($p < 0,05$) for construct and criterion validity. Intraclass correlation coefficient above 0,8 ($p < 0,05$) for inter-rater reliability, correlation coefficient above 0,6 ($p < 0,05$) for test-retest reliability and Cronbach's α ; 0,895 for internal consistency. Conclusion: Indonesia version of SCIM III was proven to be valid and reliable to assess the functional capacity of patients with SCI.