

Hubungan latar belakang pengasuh terhadap kepatuhan minum obat antiretroviral pada pasien anak terinfeksi hiv di RSCM = Correlation between caregiver's background and hiv infected children's adherence to antiretroviral therapy in RSCM

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Abstrak

Infeksi Human Immunodeficiency Virus HIV yang menyebabkan AIDS sampai saat ini masih menjadi salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi di dunia. Pengobatan infeksi HIV kemudian menjadi sangat penting untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup dari penderita. Pengobatan infeksi HIV pada anak-anak khususnya sering menemui hambatan dalam hal kepatuhan, baik dari anak itu sendiri maupun dari pengasuh. Dalam penelitian ini dianalisis mengenai hubungan latar belakang pengasuh terhadap kepatuhan minum obat anak terinfeksi HIV di RSCM. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross-sectional dengan jumlah sampel sebesar 94. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner kepatuhan minum obat yang diambil dari Development of Multi-Method Tool to Measure ART Adherence in Resource-Constrained Settings: The South Africa Experience yang diterbitkan oleh Center for Pharmaceutical Management, Management Sciences for Health pada tahun 2007 yang dikembangkan di Afrika Selatan. Hasil yang ditemukan adalah tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan, tingkat pendapatan, status pengasuh, dan keterlibatan pada Kelompok Dukungan Sebaya KDS dengan kepatuhan minum obat $p > 0,05$.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus HIV infection causes AIDS, and is still one of the most frequent cause of death in the world. HIV medication then becomes highly important to improve the patients' quality of life, and to expand their life expectancies. HIV medication in children, however, is especially problematic in terms of adherence, whether the problems are from the children themselves or from the caregivers. This research was meant to analyze the correlation between caregiver's background and HIV infected children's adherence in RSCM, a hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia. This research used cross sectional method with 94 caregivers as the sample. The data was collected using an adherence questionnaire that was adapted from Development of Multi Method Tool to Measure ART Adherence in Resource Constrained Settings The South Africa Experience which was published by Center for Pharmaceutical Management, Management Sciences for Health in 2007. This questionnaire was developed in Southern Africa. After collection, the data was analyzed statistically using chi square or Kolmogorov Smirnov if using chi square was not possible. The results reveal that there is no correlation between caregiver's background educational background, income per month, caregiver's relation with the child, and caregiver's involvement in an HIV related support groups and HIV infected children's adherence to antiretroviral therapy $p > 0,05$.