

Uji Kesahihan dan Keandalan Kuesioner World Health Organization Quality of Life-HIV BREF dalam Bahasa Indonesia untuk Mengukur Kualitas Hidup Pasien HIV/AIDS = Validity and Reability Test of Indonesian Version World Health Organization Quality of Life HIV BREF Questionnaire to Measure The Quality of Life Patients with HIV/AIDS.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Menurut data tahun 2015 dari WHO dan UNAIDS, ada sekitar 36,7 juta orang di dunia hidup dengan HIV/AIDS. Di Indonesia, berdasarkan data dari Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, prevalensi HIV mencapai 0,4 dimana terdapat 232.323 penderita HIV dan 86.780 penderita AIDS yang dilaporkan pada tahun 2016. Kualitas hidup terkait kesehatan pada pasien HIV dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu indikator keberhasilan terapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesahihan dan keandalan kuesioner WHOQOL-HIV BREF dalam bahasa Indonesia sebagai alat untuk mengukur kualitas hidup pada pasien HIV/AIDS.

Metode: Penelitian potong lintang ini dilakukan di Poliklinik khusus HIV RSCM pada bulan November 2016 dengan cara consecutive sampling. Penelitian dilakukan dalam 2 tahap yaitu tahap awal yang merupakan proses adaptasi bahasa dan budaya dan tahap akhir yaitu uji kesahihan dan keandalan dari kuesioner.

Hasil : Dari 56 responden yang mengisi kuesioner diketahui bahwa 69,6% laki-laki. Melalui pendekatan multi-trait scaling analysis didapatkan nilai koefisien korelasi yang tinggi terhadap skor total domainnya sehingga dapat dikatakan memiliki validasi yang baik. Korelasi antar domain kuesioner WHOQOL-HIV BREF dan domain kuesioner SF-36 didapatkan 6 domain yang signifikan bermakna ($p < 0,005$) dengan nilai koefisien korelasi kuat ($r=0,60-0,79$). Keandalan kuesioner dinilai dengan intra class correlation coefficient masing-masing domain 0,401-0,484 dan nilai Alpha Cronbach 0,513-0,798.

Kesimpulan: Kuesioner WHOQOL-HIV BREF dalam bahasa Indonesia sah dan andal. Diharapkan kualitas hidup dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai salah satu acuan respon pengobatan.

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ABSTRACT

Background According to data from WHO and UNAIDS in 2015, approximately 36.7 million people worldwide living with HIV AIDS. In Indonesia, according to the data from the Ministry of Health Republik Indonesia, the HIV prevalence reached 0.4 where 232.323 people living with HIV and 86.780 people already in AIDS stage at 2016. Health status, which contributes to the quality of life in HIV patients, can be used as one indicators of the success of therapy. This study aims to determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaire WHOQOL HIV BREF in Indonesian as a tool for measuring the quality of life of HIV patients.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in HIV Integrated Service Unit Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital RSCM in November 2016 with consecutive sampling method. The study was conducted in

two phases first, the language and cultural adaptation process and second phase was to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire.

Result: Total 56 respondents who filled the questionnaire, 69.6 % of them were men. Through a multi-trait scaling analysis, correlation coefficient value has a high correlation to the total score domain, and thus can be concluded that it has a good validation. Correlation between questionnaire domain WHOQOL-HIV BREF and SF-36 questionnaire domain obtained 6 significant domain ($p < 0.005$) with a strong correlation coefficient ($r = 0.60$ to 0.79). Reliability of the questionnaire was assessed by intra class correlation coefficient, each domain from 0.401 to 0.484 and 0.513 to 0.798 for Cronbach Alpha.

Conclusion: The questionnaire WHOQOL-HIV BREF in the Indonesian language is valid and reliable. As such the quality of life can be considered as one criteria of a successful response of HIV treatment.