

Perbandingan penilaian tingkat keterkontrolan asma menggunakan asthma control test, asthma symptom control dan asthma control questionnaire pada pasien asma di rsup persahabatan. = Comparison of assessment asthma control degree using asthma control test, asthma symptom control and asthma control questionnaire in asthma patients at persahabatan general central hospital.

Matondang, Faisal Rizal, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20478852&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Tingginya angka kesakitan dari asma dan biaya pengobatan telah menjadi beban besar bagi masalah kesehatan. Tujuan pengobatan asma adalah tercapainya asma yang terkontrol mendekati fungsi paru normal, tidak ada gejala asma, tidak ada keterbatasan aktifitas dan memburuknya asma. Penggunaan Asthma Control Test ACT , Asthma Symptom Control ASC dan Asthma Control Questionnaire ACQ dapat secara mudah memberitahukan tingkat keterkontrolan asma. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kesesuaian antara ketiga kuesioner dalam menilai tingkat keterkontrolan asma di RSUP Persahabatan.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain potong lintang dan analisis deskriptif pada 45 subjek pasien asma di klinik asma PPOK RSUP Persahabatan melalui wawancara dan pengisian kuesioner untuk mengetahui tingkat keterkontrolan asma.

Hasil: Tingkat keterkontrolan asma dengan ACT sebanyak 42,2 terkontrol baik, 42,2 terkontrol sebagian dengan ASC dan 42,2 tidak terkontrol berdasarkan ACQ. Terdapat hubungan penggunaan obat kortikosteroid semprot dengan kuesioner ACT $p=0,031$. Terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan $p=0,047$, kebiasaan merokok $p=0,037$ dan penghasilan $p=0,040$ dengan keterkontrolan asma ASC. Terdapat hubungan antara penghasilan $p=0,025$ dengan kuesioner ACQ. Kesesuaian antara ketiga kuesioner ini dengan nilai kappa 0,877 kesesuaian yang baik.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara penggunaan obat kortikosteroid semprot, kebiasaan merokok dan penghasilan pada ketiga kuesioner keterkontrolan asma. Kesesuaian antara ketiga kuesioner terdapat kesesuaian yang baik.

.....

Introduction: The high prevalence of asthma and costs of asthma therapy place a considerable burden on health care systems. Asthma attacks and symptoms can be controlled by an appropriate treatment and proper use of medicines. The goals of asthma therapy are to achieve asthma control near normal lung function, absence of asthma symptoms, no activity limitations and no episodes of worsening asthma. The use of Asthma Control Test ACT , Asthma Symptom Control ASC and Asthma Control Questionnaire ACQ can make easier to control asthma. This study rsquo;s purpose is to see the suitability between the three questionnaires in assessing the level of control asthma in Persahabatan Hospital.

Methods: Research with cross sectional design and descriptive analysis on 45 subjects of asthma patients in the clinic asthma PPOK RSUP Persahabatan through interviews and filling questionnaires to determine the level of control of asthma.

Results: Asthma control rate with ACT was 42.2 well controlled, 42.2 partially controlled with ASC and 42.2 uncontrolled under ACQ. There was association of spray corticosteroid drug use with ACT

questionnaire $p = 0,031$. There was a relation between education $p = 0,047$, smoking habit $p = 0,037$ and income $p = 0,040$ with ASC asthma control. There is a relation between income $p = 0,025$ with ACQ questionnaire. Compatibility between these three questionnaires with a kappa value of 0.877 good suitability.

Conclusion: There is an association between the use of spray corticosteroid drugs, smoking habits and income in the three questionnaires of asthma control. The suitability between the three questionnaires has good suitability.