

Adaptasi Summated Xerostomia Inventory dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Penilaian Validitas dan Reliabilitas = Adaptation of The Summated Xerostomia Inventory Into Bahasa Indonesia and Its Assessment of Validity and Reliability

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Abstrak

Populasi lansia di Indonesia selalu mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya, pemerintah Indonesia berupaya meningkatkan usia harapan hidup lansia dengan meningkatkan kualitas hidup. Mulut kering merupakan masalah umum pada lansia yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup. Banyak penelitian yang telah dilakukan mengenai mulut kering pada lansia melalui kuesioner, namun belum ada kuesioner yang telah melakukan analisis psikometrik dalam menggambarkan kondisi mulut kering, serta melakukan analisis kuesioner SXI versi Indonesia terhadap laju alir saliva. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis psikometrik pada kuesioner Summated Xerostomia Inventory (SXI) versi Indonesia serta melakukan analisis kuesioner SXI versi Indonesia terhadap laju alir saliva lansia di Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha (PSTW) binaan Dinas Sosial DKI Jakarta. Responden penelitian didapat melalui metode consecutive sampling. Dari 219 penghuni PSTW yang dilakukan wawancara kuesioner mini mental state exam (MMSE) dan SXI versi Indonesia, diperoleh 110 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data sosiodemografi diperoleh melalui wawancara terhadap lansia, sedangkan riwayat penyakit sistemik dan riwayat medikasi diperoleh dari rekam medis di PSTW. Pada semua responden dilakukan wawancara MMSE, kuesioner SXI versi Indonesia, pemeriksaan laju alir saliva tanpa stimulasi dan terstimulasi, viskositas saliva dan pH saliva. Kuesioner SXI versi Indonesia memiliki nilai signifikansi (p) validitas konstruk $<0,05$. Nilai Cronbachs Alpha sebesar 0,9 dan intraclass correlation coefficient sebesar 0,9. Sedangkan pada konfirmasi klinis kuantitas saliva, tidak terdapat korelasi antara skor total SXI versi Indonesia dengan laju alir saliva tanpa stimulasi dan laju alir saliva terstimulasi ($p>0,05$). Penelitian ini menunjukkan Summated Xerostomia Inventory (SXI) versi Indonesia valid dan reliabel untuk menilai serostomia pada responden penelitian.

The older people population in Indonesia is always increasing each year, the Indonesian government seeks to increase the life expectancy of the older people by improving the quality of life. Dry mouth is a common problem in the older people that can affect quality of life. Many studies have been conducted on dry mouth in the older people through questionnaires, but no questionnaire has been psychometrically analyzed in describing condition of dry mouth, as well as conducting analyzed of xerostomia and salivary flow rate. This study to psychometric analysis of Summated Xerostomia Inventory (SXI) Indonesian version and do analysis of xerostomia and salivary flow rate of the older people at The Government Nursing Home In Jakarta. Research respondents were older people population at government nursing home in Jakarta. There were 219 residents who were examined, only 110 residents who met the inclusion criteria. Sociodemographic data were obtained through interviews with the older people, while a history of systemic diseases and a history of drug consumption were obtained from medical records. All respondents had MMSE and Indonesian version of the SXI questionnaire interviews, examination of flow rate, salivary viscosity and pH of saliva were collected. The Indonesian version of the SXI-D questionnaire was declared

valid, with a significance value (p) construct validity <0.05 . Cronbachs Alpha value is 0.9 and intraclass correlation coefficient is 0.9. Whereas in the clinical confirmation of saliva quantity, there was no correlation between the total SXI-D score and the stimulated and unstimulated salivary flow rate ($p >0.05$). This study shows that Summated Xerostomia Inventory (SXI) Indonesian version is valid and reliable in assessing xerostomia in research respondents.