

Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi health related quality of life (HRQOL) pada pasien STEMI yang menjalani terapi reperfusi selama masa pandemi covid-19 di RS Jantung dan Pembuluh Darah Harapan Kita Jakarta = Factors affecting health related quality of life (HRQOL) in STEMI patients undergoing reperfusion therapy during the covid-19 pandemic at National Cardiovascular Center Harapan Kita, Jakarta.

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Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 berdampak pada penurunan jumlah pasien ST-Elevation Miocard Infarct (STEMI) tetapi terdapat peningkatan presentasi pasien dengan tindakan reperfusi yang mengalami penundaan. Penundaan ini berakibat pada pemanjangan waktu reperfusi yang memengaruhi Health Related Quality of Life (HRQOL). Penelitian cross-sectional ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi HRQoL pada pasien STEMI yang menjalani terapi reperfusi selama masa pandemi. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 110 responden dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Analisa bivariat menunjukkan jenis kelamin, status hubungan pernikahan, ketepatan waktu reperfusi, tingkat depresi, dan persepsi sakit berhubungan signifikan dengan HRQoL. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan persepsi sakit, ketepatan waktu reperfusi dan status pernikahan merupakan faktor dominan yang memengaruhi HRQoL. Ketiga faktor tersebut menjelaskan variabel HRQoL sebesar 32,6% dan selebihnya 67,4% dijelaskan oleh faktor lain. Peneliti menyarankan untuk dilakukan penelitian lanjutan dengan menggunakan jumlah sampel yang lebih representatif untuk mendapatkan hasil prediktor R2 yang lebih baik dalam mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor lain yang berkontribusi terhadap HRQoL, evaluasi paska tindakan reperfusi menggunakan HRQoL yang multidimensional, edukasi kepada pasien maupun pasangannya, serta evaluasi secara berkala terhadap efektivitas screening COVID-19 untuk pasien STEMI yang datang ke IGD dalam mempertahankan target terapi reperfusi.

.....The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted decreasing in the number of ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarct (STEMI) patients but there has been an increase in the presentation of patients with delayed reperfusion. This delay results in a prolonged reperfusion time which affects Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL). This cross-sectional study aims to identify the factors that influence HRQoL in STEMI patients undergoing reperfusion therapy during the pandemic. The research sample was 110 respondents with consecutive sampling techniques. Bivariate analysis showed that gender, marital relationship status, the timeliness of reperfusion, level of depression, and illness perception were significantly related to HRQoL. Multivariate analysis showed illness perception, timeliness of reperfusion and marital status were the dominant factors influencing HRQoL. These three factors explained the HRQoL by 32.6% and the remaining 67.4% was explained by other factors. Researcher suggests further research to be conducted using a more representative sample size to obtain better R2 predictor results in identifying other factors that more contribute to HRQoL, post-reperfusion evaluation using multidimensional HRQoL, educating patients and their partners, as well as comprehensive evaluation on the effectiveness of COVID-19 screening for STEMI patients who come to the ED to maintain the target of reperfusion therapy.