

Faktor risiko gangguan status fungsional penghuni panti wredha di Jakarta, 2003

Istianah, author

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Terdapat hubungan antara penambahan umur dengan gangguan status fungsional. Pengukuran status fungsional pada penghuni panti wredha diperlukan guna mengetahui kualitas hidup mereka.

Tujuan: Mengetahui prevalensi dan faktor risiko gangguan status fungsional penghuni panti wredha di Jakarta.

Metode: Cross sectional, responden adalah penghuni empat panti wredha di Jakarta. Pengukuran status fungsional menggunakan Barthel ADL Indeks.

Hasil: Terdapat 52% penghuni panti wredha yang mengalami gangguan status fungsional (Skor BAI: 0-19). Responden dengan gangguan status emosional pada kelompok umur kurang dari 70 tahun berisiko mendapat gangguan status fungsional 6,64 kali dibandingkan responden tanpa gangguan status emosional (OR: 6,64; 95% CI: 1,74-25,35), sedangkan pada kelompok umur 70 tahun keatas risiko meningkat sebesar 26,36 kali (OR: 26,36; 95% CI: 2,8-248,59). Hasil tersebut didapat setelah dikendalikan oleh faktor risiko lainnya yakni keluhan penyakit, pendidikan, partisipasi kegiatan di panti serta status gizi.

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian ini memperlihatkan tingginya prevalensi gangguan status fungsional. Faktor sosio demografi, status kesehatan, dukungan sosial dan status gizi berpengaruh pada kejadian gangguan status fungsional.

Referensi: 55 (1990-2003)

<hr><i>Risk Factors of Functional Decline of Dwellers of Residential Homes in Jakarta</i>Background: There is relation of age accretion with the functional decline. Functional status assessment at dwellers of residential homes needed to examine their quality of life.

Objective: To examine the prevalence and risk factors of functional decline of dwellers of residential homes in Jakarta.

Method: Cross sectional, subjects are 250 dwellers in four of residential homes in Jakarta Functional status assessment has been measured by the Barthel ADL Index.

Results: There are 52% dwellers of residential homes had functional decline (Score BAI: 0-19). Subjects with the emotional status trouble at age group < 70 years old have risk the functional decline 6,64 times (

OR: 6,64; 95% CI: 1,74-25,35), while age group > 70 years old have risk 26,36 times (OR: 26,36; 95% CI: 2,8-248,59). The result obtained by after controlled by another variables in model that is the existence of disease sigh, education, participate activity in residential home and nutritional status .

Conclusion: This result shows that the prevalence of functional decline is high enough. Factors of socio demography, social support, nutritional status, emotional status and health status have an in with the functional decline occurrence in four of residential homes in Jakarta.</i>