

Profil Gangguan Emosi dan Perilaku pada Anak dengan End-Stage Kidney Disease yang Menjalani Hemodialisis di RSUPN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Profile of Emotional and Behavioral Problems in Children with End-Stage Kidney Disease Undergoing Hemodialysis at RSUPN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo

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Abstrak

End-stage kidney disease (ESKD) pada anak berdampak tidak terbatas pada aspek kesehatan fisik, tetapi juga perubahan emosi dan perilaku. Namun, kondisi ini seringkali diabaikan. Di Indonesia, data mengenai gangguan emosi dan perilaku khususnya pada pasien ESKD anak yang menjalani hemodialisis (HD) jumlahnya pun terbatas. Studi potong lintang ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui prevalensi, jenis gangguan, dan asosiasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan terhadap gangguan emosi dan perilaku pada pasien ESKD anak yang menjalani HD. Total 28 pasien ESKD anak di RSCM usia 4-18 tahun yang menjalani hemodialisis minimal 1 bulan diikuti dalam penelitian. Skrining gangguan emosi dan perilaku diukur menggunakan PSC-17. Analisis bivariat dilakukan menggunakan uji Chi-Square/Fisher. Studi ini menemukan prevalensi gangguan emosi dan perilaku pada pasien ESKD anak yang menjalani HD di RSCM sebesar 32%, dengan persentase abnormal tertinggi pada subskala internalisasi (21,4%). Variabel jenis kelamin menunjukkan hubungan signifikan ($p < 0,05$) terhadap gangguan emosi dan perilaku.

.....Children with end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) have behavioral and emotional difficulties in addition to physical health problems. But this condition is frequently disregarded. Data on emotional and behavioral issues among pediatric ESKD patients in Indonesia, especially those receiving hemodialysis (HD), is still scarce. The purpose of this cross-sectional study is to identify the prevalence, type, and correlation of variables associated with emotional and behavioral issues in pediatric hemodialysis patients. There were a total of 28 pediatric ESKD patients at RSCM, ages 4 to 18, who received hemodialysis treatment for at least one month included in this study. The children were screened for emotional and behavioral problems using PSC-17 questionnaire. Bivariate analysis was measured using Chi-Square/ Fisher test. This study discovered the prevalence of behavioral and emotional issues in children with ESKD receiving HD in RSCM is 32%, high proportion found in internalization subscale (21.4%). The risk of emotional and behavioral issues was shown to be significantly correlated with gender ($p < 0.05$).