

Uji validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner Scoliosis Research Society-22 Refined berbahasa Indonesia (SRS-22r INA) pada pasien adolescent idiopathic scoliosis di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Validity and reliability study of Scoliosis Research Society-22 Refined Indonesian version (SRS-22r INA) questionnaire in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan : Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS) adalah jenis skoliosis yang paling umum terjadi pada populasi pediatrik, mencakup 80% dari total kasus, dan seringkali mengakibatkan morbiditas serta hendaya kepada penderitanya. Parameter evaluasi Health Related Quality of Life (HRQL) menjadi penting karena AIS mempengaruhi kondisi klinis, sosial, dan psikologis penderitanya. Salah satu kuesioner evaluasi HRQL yang populer adalah Short Form-36 (SF-36), yang bersifat general dan telah diadaptasikan ke bahasa Indonesia. Namun, kuesioner ini tidak spesifik untuk skoliosis. Scoliosis Research Society (SRS) telah mengembangkan kuesioner HRQL spesifik untuk skoliosis, yaitu SRS-22r, yang terdiri dari 5 domain penilaian. Kuesioner ini telah diadaptasi ke berbagai bahasa, tetapi belum ada versi berbahasa Indonesia yang terdaftar di SRS. Oleh karena itu, peneliti berupaya melakukan adaptasi lintas budaya kuesioner SRS-22r agar dapat diaplikasikan pada praktik klinis di Indonesia.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang untuk adaptasi lintas budaya, uji validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner SRS-22r berbahasa Indonesia (SRS-22r INA) pada pasien dengan Adolescence Idiopathic Scoliosis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode consecutive sampling hingga terpenuhinya kuota sampel, berdasarkan perhitungan besar sampel untuk adaptasi kuesioner menggunakan sampel minimal untuk uji pra final, uji validitas dan uji reliabilitas.

Hasil : Terdapat 50 responden perempuan (75.8%) dan 16 responden laki-laki (24.2%). Kurva utama yang paling umum adalah thorasic (75.8%), sedangkan yang paling jarang ditemukan adalah thoracolumbar (3.0%). Sebanyak 69.7% responden dikategorikan sebagai skoliosis dengan sudut berat (Cobb angle >45). Nilai rerata kurva utama adalah 57.33, dengan nilai minimum 10.7 dan maksimum 100.2. Standar deviasi yang relatif tinggi (22.73) menunjukkan besarnya variabilitas data. Kelima domain kuesioner SRS-22r INA tidak terkena floor effect dan ceiling effect lebih dari 15%. Uji validitas konstruksi menunjukkan bahwa domain SRS-22r INA memiliki korelasi yang tinggi dengan domain SF-36 INA. Hasil Chronbach's alpha menunjukkan bahwa butir pertanyaan pada domain SRS-22r INA sangat reliabel.

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan hasil adaptasi lintas budaya, uji validitas dan uji reliabilitas kuesioner, SRS-22r INA merupakan kuesioner yang valid dan reliabel. Kuesioner ini dapat digunakan sebagai parameter HRQL untuk evaluasi penderita AIS di Indonesia.

.....Introduction : Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS) is the predominant form of scoliosis observed in the pediatric patient, constituting approximately 80% of all reported cases, this condition frequently leads to adverse health outcomes and functional impairments among affected patient. The assessment of Health Related Quality of Life (HRQL) is paramount due to the impact of AIS on the clinical, social, and psychological aspects of affected patient. The Short Form-36 (SF-36) is a widely used questionnaire for

evaluating HRQL. It is a comprehensive tool that has been developed for use in various populations, including the Indonesian population. Nevertheless, this questionnaire lacks specificity in relation to scoliosis. The Scoliosis Research Society (SRS) has devised a dedicated HRQL survey for scoliosis, known as the SRS-22r. This questionnaire encompasses five distinct domains for evaluation. The present questionnaire has been modified and translated into other languages; nevertheless, it is worth noting that an Indonesian version is not yet included in the SRS. This study aims to conduct a cross-cultural adaptation of the SRS- 22r questionnaire to facilitate its implementation in therapeutic settings within Indonesia. Method : This study aims to achieve cultural adaptation, validity and reliability evaluation of the SRS-22r INA questionnaire in patients with Adolescence Idiopathic Scoliosis through a cross-sectional design. The present study employs the consecutive sampling technique to achieve the desired sample size, as determined by sample size calculations. The questionnaire is adapted through a preliminary testing phase followed by validity and reliability test. In addition, inclusion and exclusion criteria are established to choose participants for the study.

Result : There were 50 female respondents (75.8%) and 16 male respondents (24.2%). The most common main curve was thoracic (75.8%), while the least common was thoracolumbar (3.0%). A total of 69.7% of respondents were categorized as scoliosis with a severe angle. The average value of the main curve was 57.33, with a minimum value of 10.70 and a maximum value of 100.20. A relatively high standard deviation (22.73) indicates the amount of data variability. The five domains of the SRS-22r INA questionnaire were not affected by the floor effect and ceiling effect of more than 15%. The construct validity test showed that the SRS-22r INA domain had high correlation with the SF-36 INA domain. Chronbach's alpha results showed that the question items in the SRS-22r INA domain were highly reliable.

Conclusion : Based cross cultural adaptation, validity testing and reliability testing, SRS- 22r INA questionnaire is valid and reliable. This questionnaire can be used as an HRQL parameter for AIS patient in Indonesia.