

Pengaruh Telenursing Berbasis Website Aplikasi Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Hidup Pasien Coronary Artery Disease Post Percutaneous Intervention = The Effect of Website-Based Telenursing Applications in Improving the Quality of Life of Coronary Artery Disease Patients Post Percutaneous Intervention

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Abstrak

Penyakit Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) merupakan penyebab utama kematian dan meningkatnya angka Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) pada populasi global. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh telenursing berbasis website aplikasi dalam meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien coronary artery disease post percutaneous intervention. Desain penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain quasi eksperimen pre post dengan grup kontrol yaitu memberikan perlakuan atau intervensi pada subyek penelitian kemudian efek perlakuan tersebut diukur dan dianalisis. Analisis data menggunakan uji Wilcoxon dan Mann Whitney dikarenakan data tidak berdistribusi secara normal. Perbedaan sebelum dan sesudah pemberian telenursing website aplikasi pada kelompok intervensi mendapatkan hasil terjadi peningkatan kualitas hidup secara total dan setiap domain. Begitu pula pada kelompok kontrol didapatkan secara total terjadi peningkatan kualitas hidup namun jika dilihat masing masing domain tidak terjadi peningkatan. Hasil sesudah intervensi antar kelompok mendapatkan nilai p-value <0.05. dari hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan kualitas hidup yang signifikan antara kelompok kontrol dan kelompok intervensi, Dimana pada kelompok intervensi terjadi peningkatan kualitas hidup pada pasien CAD post PCI.

.....Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is the main cause of death and increasing rates of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in the global population. This study aims to identify the influence of application website-based telenursing in improving the quality of life of coronary artery disease patients post percutaneous intervention. The design of this research is quantitative research using a pre-post quasi-experimental design with a control group, namely providing treatment or intervention to research subjects and then the effects of the treatment are measured and analyzed. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney tests because the data was not normally distributed. The difference before and after providing the telenursing website application in the intervention group resulted in an increase in quality of life in total and in each domain. Likewise, in the control group, it was found that in total there was an increase in quality of life, but if we looked at each domain there was no improvement. The results after intervention between groups obtained a p-value <0.05. From these results it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in quality of life between the control group and the intervention group, where in the intervention group there was an increase in quality of life in CAD patients post PCI.