

ABSTRAK

Indonesia termasuk Negara dengan pasien Hemodialisis aktif yang cukup tinggi, yaitu sebesar 132.142 orang dan di Jawa Barat pasien yang menjalankan Hemodialisis sebanyak 14.796 orang. *Self-management* merupakan program dalam mengubah kebiasaan yang mempengaruhi kemampuan individu untuk mengatasi kondisi mereka dan beradaptasi. *Self-management* juga mempunyai kaitan dengan faktor-faktor psikologis yaitu efikasi diri, motivasi, dukungan untuk otonomi, konteks sosial untuk pemantauan glukosa, representasi penyakit diabetes, gaya atribusi, pengambilan keputusan, *locus of control*, kompensasi, dukungan sosial yang dirasakan, penyesuaian, harga diri, kepribadian

Tujuan dalam penelitian ini untuk melihat hubungan *health locus of control* dengan *self-management* pada pasien hemodialisis di RSUD Al-Ihsan Bandung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah studi kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian ini 115 orang dan menggunakan sampel sebanyak 54 responden dengan melakukan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa sebagian besar memiliki *health locus of control* yang baik, sebagian besar responden memiliki *self-management* yang baik dan hasil analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan analisis rank spearman didapatkan $p\text{-value } 0,000 < 0,05$ dengan nilai koefisien $-0,683$ dengan artian hubungan kuat. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara *health locus of control* dengan *self management* pada pasien hemodialisis di RSUD Al-Ihsan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, bahwa harus kembali meninjau bahwa pentingnya menjaga pelaksanaan *self-management* dan perlu menyadarkan kembali bahwa pelaksanaan *self management*, harus penting disadari oleh diri sendiri.

Kata Kunci : *Health Locus Of Control, Hemodialisis, Self Management*

Sumber : Buku (1)
Jurnal (26)
Situs (0)

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country with a fairly high number of active Hemodialysis patients, amounting to 132,142 people and in West Java patients who run Hemodialysis as many as 14,796 people. SELF-Management is a program in changing habits that affect the ability of individuals to cope with their conditions and adapt. Self-management is also associated with psychological factors such as self-efficacy, motivation, support for autonomy, social context for glucose monitoring, representation of diabetes, attribution style, decision making, locus of control, compensation, perceived social support, adjustment, self-esteem, personality.

The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between health locus of control and self-management in hemodialysis patients at RSUD Al-Ihsan Bandung. The research method used is a quantitative study with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study was 115 people and used a sample of 54 respondents by conducting univariate and bivariate analysis.

The results of the study found that most had a good health locus of control, most respondents had good self-management and the results of bivariate analysis using spearman rank analysis obtained a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ with a coefficient value of -0.683 with the meaning of a strong relationship. The results showed that there was a relationship between health locus of control and self-management in hemodialysis patients at Al-Ihsan Hospital. Based on the results of the study, it must be re-reviewed that the importance of maintaining the implementation of self-management and need to re-realize that the implementation of self-management, must be important to be realized by oneself.

Keywords: *Health Locus Of Control, Hemodialysis, Self Management*

Source: *Books (1)*

Journal (26)

Site (0)