

ABSTRAK

Penyakit ginjal kronik menempati beban biaya kesehatan paling tinggi kedua di Indonesia, hal ini karena pada stadium terminal pasien ginjal kronik harus melakukan hemodialisis. Selama proses hemodialisis pada pasien akan terjadi perubahan-perubahan fisik, psikologis, sosial, dan lingkungan yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran kualitas hidup pasien yang menjalani hemodialisis RSUD Majalaya Kabupaten Bandung.

Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif. Populasi penelitian seluruh pasien hemodialisis diruang Hemodialisis RSUD Majalaya sebanyak 161 orang, sampel sebanyak 62 orang, dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrument penelitian menggunakan WHOQoL-BREF. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil penelitian pada 62 orang responden diperoleh hasil kualitas hidup dimensi fisik diperoleh sebagian besar responden (53.2%) kualitas hidup kategori baik, pada dimensi psikologis diperoleh hampir setengah responden (41.9%) kualitas hidup kategori baik, pada dimensi sosial diperoleh sebagian besar responden (62.9%) kualitas hidup kategori cukup, pada dimensi lingkungan diperoleh hampir seluruh responden (85.5%) kualitas hidup kategori cukup.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kualitas hidup pasien ginjal kronik tergolong baik, disarankan kepada petugas kesehatan agar dapat meningkatkan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien hemodialisa, dan perawat-perawat di tempat penelitian bisa juga memberikan asuhan komprehensif pada pasien dengan memberikan dukungan, dorongan dan semangat kepada pasien, dengan memberikan edukasi-edukasi kesehatan yang dapat meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien.

Kata Kunci : Kualitas Hidup, Pasien Hemodialisa, Penyakit Ginjal Kronis.

Kepustakaan : 10 buku (2014-2019)

1 website (2018)

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease occupies the second highest health cost burden in Indonesia, this is because at the terminal stage chronic kidney patients have to perform hemodialysis. During the hemodialysis process in patients there will be physical, psychological, social, and environmental changes that can affect the quality of life. The purpose of this study was to determine the picture of the quality of life of patients undergoing hemodialysis at Majalaya Hospital, Bandung Regency.

The research method uses descriptive. The study population of all hemodialysis patients in the Hemodialysis room of Majalaya Hospital was 161 people, a sample of 62 people, with purposive sampling techniques. The research instrument uses WHOQoL-BREF. Data analysis using univariate analysis of frequency distribution.

The results of the study in 62 respondents obtained the results of quality of life of the physical dimension obtained by most of the respondents (53.2%) the quality of life of the good category, in the psychological dimension obtained almost half of the respondents (41.9%) the quality of life of the good category, in the social dimension obtained most of the respondents (62.9%) quality of life category is sufficient, in the environmental dimension obtained almost all respondents (85.5%) quality of life category is sufficient.

The results showed that the quality of life of chronic kidney patients was relatively good, it was suggested to health workers to improve nursing care in hemodialysis patients, and nurses at the study site could also provide comprehensive care to patients by providing support, encouragement and enthusiasm to patients, by providing health education that could improve the quality of life of patients.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis Patients, Quality of Life Literature : 10 books (2014-2018)

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