

HUBUNGAN *SELF-EFFICACY* DENGAN KEPATUHAN PEMBatasan CAIRAN PADA PASIEN GINJAL KRONIK YANG MENJALANI HEMODIALISA DI RSUD KOTA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Pembatasan cairan pada pasien ginjal kronik sangatlah penting pada pasien penyakit ginjal kronik karena jika pasien tersebut tidak membatasi cairannya maka akan mengakibatkan oedema, hipertensi, hipertropi ventrikel kiri, dan mempengaruhi lama hidup pasien hemodialisa.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan *self-efficacy* dengan kepatuhan pembatasan cairan pada pasien ginjal kronik yang menjalani hemodialisa di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian Kuantitatif, dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah Pasien Ginjal Kronik yang menjalani hemodialisa rutin 2 kali seminggu di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta yang berjumlah sebanyak 83 orang dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling. Analisis data menggunakan *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan *self-efficacy* dengan kepatuhan pembatasan cairan pada pasien penyakit ginjal kronik yang menjalani hemodialisa di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta. Dengan uji *Spearman* dengan nilai *p value* $0.323 < 0.05$.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat hubungan *self-efficacy* dengan kepatuhan pembatasan cairan pada pasien penyakit ginjal kronik yang menjalani hemodialisa di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci : *Self-efficacy*, Kepatuhan Pembatasan Cairan, Pasien Ginjal Kronik.

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THE RELATION BETWEEN *SELF-EFFICACY* AND LIQUID LIMITATION
OBEDIENCE IN CHRONIC KIDNEY PATIENT WITH HEMODIALYSIS
TREATMENT AT RSUD KOTA YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Liquid limitation in patient with chronic kidney is more important because if the patient cannot limit the liquid, it may cause oedema, hypertension, left ventricle hypertrophy and influence the life duration of hemodialysis patient.

Purpose: To find out the relation between *self-efficacy* and liquid limitation obedience of patient with chronic kidney during hemodialysis treatment at RSUD Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research is quantitative, with *Cross Sectional* approach. The population of this research is chronic kidney patient who have been getting into treatment for at least two times a week. The number of people observed is 83 and sampling technique is purposive sampling. The *Spearman Rank* is used for data analysis.

Result: The result of this research shows that there is no relation between *self-efficacy* and liquid limitation obedience of patient with chronic kidney during hemodialysis treatment at RSUD Yogyakarta. The result of “p” value is $0.323 < 0.05$ in *Spearman* test.

Conclusion: There is no relation between self-efficacy and liquid limitation obedience of patient with chronic kidney during hemodialysis treatment at RSUD Yogyakarta.

Keywords: *Self-efficacy*, Liquid Limitation Obedience, Patient with Chronic Kidney

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