

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA TINGKAT KECEMASAN DENGAN KUALITAS
HIDUP PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK YANG MENJALANI
HEMODIALISA DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL 2014**

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Gagal ginjal kronik merupakan masalah kesehatan dunia, di Indonesia sendiri kasus gagal ginjal mencapai 200-250/ juta penduduk. Gangguan seperti depresi dan kecemasan sering terjadi pada pasien gagal ginjal kronis yang menjalani hemodialisa dan terdapat peningkatan resiko bunuh diri sehingga membutuhkan dukungan untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat kecemasan dengan kualitas hidup pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menjalani hemodialisa di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul 2014.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah *observasional analitik* dengan menggunakan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *non probability sampling* dengan metode *aksidental sampling*, yaitu pasien yang menjalani hemodialisa di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul 2014 berjumlah 61 orang. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *Analog Anxiety Scale* dan *World Health Quality of Life-Brief*. Analisis data pada penelitian ini menggunakan uji Kendal Tau (τ).

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan responden yang tidak cemas sebesar 36,1% dan 52,5% mengalami kualitas hidup yang baik. Uji statistik Kendal tau menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat kecemasan dengan kualitas hidup pasien gagal ginjal kronik dengan nilai korelasi 0,531 dan $p < 0,000$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat kecemasan dengan kualitas hidup pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menjalani hemodialisa di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul 2014.

Kata Kunci: Tingkat Kecemasan, kualitas hidup , dan gagal ginjal kronik.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY BY THE
QUALITY OF LIFE KIDNEY FAILURE OF A CHRONICLE PATIENTS WHO
UNDERWENT HEMODIALISA IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
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ABSTRACT

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Background: Renal failure of chronic is healthy problems the world, in Indonesia there is a case of kidney failure of 200-250/ million of the population. Depression and anxiety disorder as often occurs in patients who underwent hemodialisa chronic renal failure and there are increased risk of suicide, so needs support to improve the quality of life.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between the level of anxiety by the quality of life of kidney failure of a chronic patients who underwent hemodialisa in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul 2014.

Methods: The kind of research is observational analytic by using design research cross sectional. The sample with technical non probability of sampling with the methods aksidental of sampling, patients who underwent hemodialisa in rsud panembahan senopati bantul 2014, there are 61 people. Data collection using the questionnaire Analog Anxiety Scale and World Health Quality of Life-Breff. Data analysis in this research use kendal tau test τ .

Results: Results of this research indicates respondents not anxious of 36,1 % and 52,5 % having the quality of a good living. The statistics kendal tau indicates the existence of a significant relation exists between the level of anxiety by the quality of life of patients with renal failure of a chronic of the value of a correlation 0,531 and $p < 0,000$.

Conclusion: There is a significant relation exists between the level of anxiety by the quality of life of kidney failure of a chronic patients who underwent hemodialisa in rsud panembahan senopati bantul 2014.

Keywords: Anxiety Levels, quality of life, and chronic renal failure.

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