

HUBUNGAN *SELF-ESTEEM* DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK YANG MENJALANI HEMODIALISIS DI RSUD WATES

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Pasien gagal ginjal kronik (GGK) yang menjalani hemodialisis mengalami perubahan dalam hidupnya seperti keterbatasan mobilitas, peran dalam masyarakat yang berkurang, dan produktivitas yang menurun. Perubahan tersebut memengaruhi kondisi psikologis pasien, yang berdampak pada persepsi pasien terkait hidupnya termasuk kualitas hidup dan *self esteem*.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *self esteem* dengan kualitas hidup pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menjalani hemodialisis di RSUD Wates.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional dan metode pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden pada penelitian ini adalah pasien GGK yang menjalani hemodialisis di RSUD Wates sebanyak 50 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Kuesioner yang digunakan adalah WHOQOL-BREF dan CSEI yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Data dianalisis menggunakan korelasi *Pearson*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara *self esteem* dengan kualitas hidup dengan $p\text{-value} < 0,001$ dan kekuatan korelasi $r = 0,525$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara *self esteem* dengan kualitas hidup pasien GGK yang menjalani hemodialisis di RSUD Wates. Penelitian ini selanjutnya dapat dikembangkan untuk meneliti hubungan *self esteem* dengan kualitas hidup pada penyakit kronik lainnya.

Kata kunci: *Self esteem*, Kualitas hidup, Hemodialisis.

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**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM WITH THE QUALITY
OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE
UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS IN RSUD WATES**

ABSTRACT

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Background: Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) undergoing hemodialysis will experience changes in their life, such as restriction in terms of mobility, social activities and decrease in productivity. These changes affect patients' psychological state, and the patients' perspective on life, including the quality of life as well as self-esteem.

Objective: This study aimed to identify the correlation between self-esteem and the quality of life of the patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis in RSUD Wates.

Method: This was a quantitative research with correlational design and using cross sectional approach. The respondents of this research were patients with CKD undergoing hemodialysis in RSUD Wates - 50 people selected using purposive sampling technique. This study used WHOQOL-BREF and CSEI, questionnaire which had been put through validation and reliability tests. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using Pearson correlation.

Result: The result of this research showed that there was a significant correlation between self-esteem and patients' quality of life with $p\text{-value} < 0.001$ and $r = 0.525$ correlation strength.

Conclusion: Self-esteem is significantly related with life quality of the patients' with CKD undergoing hemodialysis in RSUD Wates. This research is still opened for researches exploring the correlation between self-esteem and the quality of life of patients with other chronic diseases.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Life quality, Hemodialysis.

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