

HUBUNGAN FREKUENSI HEMODIALISA DENGAN PENAMPILAN PERAN PADA PASIEN DENGAN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIS DI RS PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang : Berdasarkan estimasi WHO tahun 2005 jumlah penduduk dunia yang menderita gagal ginjal kronik sebanyak 500 juta orang dan harus menjalani hidup dengan bergantung pada cuci darah sebanyak 1,5 juta orang. Di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul penderita gagal ginjal kronik pada bulan April 2012 sebesar 163 orang. Terapi penyembuhan sebagai salah satu cara untuk mempertahankan atau meningkatkan kualitas hidup penderita dan kondisi tersebut menimbulkan berbagai perubahan bagi penderita. Perubahan tersebut akhirnya akan mempengaruhi konsep diri pasien.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan frekuensi hemodialisa dengan penampilan peran pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik dengan karakteristi pasien di ruang Hemodialisa RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua pasien yang menjalani hemodialisa di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul pada bulan April 2012 yang berjumlah 163 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan berdasarkan perhitungan didapatkan jumlah sampel sebanyak 63. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesionern dengan menggunakan analisis *Rank Spearman*.

Hasil : Frekuensi hemodialisa pasien GJK di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul melakukan terapi hemodialisa sebanyak 6-8 kali/bulan yaitu sebesar 47,6%. Penampilan peran pasien GJK di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Masuk dalam kategori sedang yaitu sebesar 61,9%. Berdasarkan hasil analisis korelasi *Rank Spearman* diperoleh nilai korelasi sebesar 0,653 dan *p-value* sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$, yang berarti bahwa terdapat hubungan yang kuat dan signifikan antara frekuensi hemodialisa dengan penampilan peran pada pasien GJK di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan yang kuat dan signifikan antara frekuensi hemodialisa dengan penampilan peran pada pasien GJK di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadikan pasien hemodialisa menjadi termotivasi terutama mengenai penampilan peran atau gambaran perubahan penampilan peran terkait dengan waktu menjalani hemodialisa.

Kata Kunci : Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Hemodialisa, Penampilan Peran

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMODIALYSIS AND ROLE
PERFORMANCE OF PATIENTS WITHIN A CHRONIC KIDNEY
DISFUNCTION IN PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI HOSPITAL BANTUL**

ABSTRACT

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Background: Based on WHO estimation in 2005, the numbers of people in the world who suffer from chronic kidney disfunction are 500 million people and 1.5 million of them have to live their lives by hemodialysis. The highest numbers of those who suffer from chronic kidney disfunction in Yogyakarta Specialty Region are 1142 people within average range of age 20-65 years old and those who stayed in RSUD Panembahan Senopati in April 2012 were 163 patients. Teraphy treatment as one of ways to maintain and improve life quality of the patients is able to make difference. It can change the way of thinking of those patients about their self-concepts and this is able to influence their social interaction and is also able to make their condition becoming worse.

Aim: To know the frequency of hemodialysis within the role performance of chronic kidney disfunction patients in hemodialysis room of RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Method: This research was an observational research within cross-sectional approach. Sample collecting of this research was by using purposive sampling technique within 63 samples.

Result: Frequency of hemodialysis chronic kidney disfunction patients in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul who take hemodialysis 6-8 times/month is 47.6%. Role performance of those chronic kidney disfunction patients in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul in a moderate category is of 61.9%. Based on the result of Rank Spearman correlation analysis it is gained that the value of Rank Spearman correlation (p) is of 0.653 and p -value is of $0.000 < 0.05$ and it means that there is a strong and significant relationship between hemodialysis frequency and role performance of chronic kidney disfunction patients in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Conclusion: There is a strong and significant relationship between hemodialysis frequency and role performance of chronic kidney disfunction patients in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Suggestion: Result of this research is hopefully able to make the hemodialysis patients to be being motivated by the presence of information about role performance or the difference made by the role performance interconnected with the times they take the hemodialysis treatment.

Key words: chronic kidney disfunction, hemodialysis, role performance

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