

**HUBUNGAN PENERAPAN TUGAS KELUARGA DENGAN KUALITAS
HIDUP LANSIA DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP LANSIA DI DESA
KLAJURAN DESA TANJUNGHARJO KECAMATAN NANGGULAN
KABUPATEN KULONPROGO
YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

LatarBelakang: Pada tahun 2013 jumlah penduduk lansia sebanyak 18,86 juta orang atau 7,59 persendari total penduduk Indonesia. Akibat dari permasalahan karena proses menua pun semakin banyak, salah satunya adalah hipertensi. Perubahan fungsi system tubuh lansia yang mengalami hipertensi dapat berdampak buruk terhadap kualitas hidup lansia. Kualitas hidup lansia dipengaruhi oleh factor dukungan sosial keluarga.

TujuanPenelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara tugas kesehatan keluarga dengan kualitas hidup lansia di Dusun Klajuran Nanggulan Kulonprogo”.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah Diskriptif Korelatif. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik total sampling sebanyak 40 orang. Instrument penelitian ini adalah kuesioner. Analisa data dilakuakan dengan rumus Kendal Tau.

Hasil Penelitian: Tugas kesehatan keluarga sebagian besar kategori cukup sebanyak 19 orang (47,5%). Kualitas lansia berkategori sedang sebanyak 10 orang (45%). Hasil uji Kendall Tau diperoleh *p-value* sebesar $0,003 < \alpha (0.05)$ dan Koefisien Korelasi (0.463).

Kesimpulan: Adanya hubungan antara penerapan tugas keluarga dengan kualitas hidup lansia dengan tingkat keeratan sedang.

Kata kunci : Tugas kesahatan keluarga, kualitas hidup, lansia.

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**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN IMPLEMENTATION OF
FAMILY HEALTH TASK WITH QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE OLDER
PEOPLE WITH HYPERTENSION IN KLAJORAN HAMLET OF
NANGGULAN DISTRICT KULONPROGO REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: In 2013, the number of older people was 18.86 million people or 7.59 percent of the total number of population in Indonesia. As the consequences process or increased as well as, and one of them is hypertension. The changes in the function of the body system of the older people who experienced hypertension will effect to their quality of life. The older peoples quality of life is influenced by family social support.

Research Purpose: “This study aimed to discover the correlation between family health task with quality of life of older people in Klajoran Hamlet of Nanggulan sub-district.

Research Method: This study was descriptive correlative study. The sample was collected using total sampling technique with the number of the sample where 40 respondents. The research instrument was questionnaire. The data analysis technique was using Kendall Tau’s test.

Research Result: Most of family health task where insufficient category for 19 people (47.5%). The older people’s quality of life was in average category for 18 people (45%). The result of Kendall Tau’s test was significant with $p\text{-value } 0,03 < \alpha (0,05)$ and coefficient correlation 0.463.

Conclusion: There was a correlation between the implementation of family health task with quality of life of the older people.

Key Words: Family health task, quality of life, older people, hypertension.

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