

HUBUNGAN LAMANYA HEMODIALISA DENGAN MEKANISME KOPING KLIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Gagal ginjal tergolong penyakit kronis yang memerlukan hemodialisa untuk mempertahankan hidup. Lama menjalani hemodialisa tersebut akan berdampak terhadap psikologis pasien. Pasien akan mengalami gangguan proses berpikir dan konsentrasi serta gangguan dalam berhubungan sosial. Maka diperlukan mekanisme koping untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut. Koping yang adaptif mengarahkan pasien berperilaku konstruktif, sedangkan koping maladaptif mengarahkan pasien gagal ginjal kronik berperilaku menyimpang.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan lamanya hemodialisa dengan mekanisme koping klien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif korelasi dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 70 responden dengan teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *nonprobability sampling* dengan jenis *consecutive sampling*. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Rank Spearman* dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara lamanya hemodialisa dengan mekanisme koping klien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul dengan nilai $p=0,000$ ($p<0,05$) dan $r=0,669$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara lamanya hemodialisa dengan mekanisme koping klien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Kata Kunci: gagal ginjal kronik, hemodialisa, mekanisme koping

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**CORRELATION BETWEEN HEMODIALYSIS LENGTH WITH COPING
MECHANISM CLIENTS CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE IN RSUD
PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL**

ABSTRACT

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Background: Renal failure belongs to a chronic disease that requires hemodialysis to sustain life. The period of the therapy influence to the psychological of the patient. The patient will be experience the impaired thinking process and concentration of social relationship. Those coping mechanism is needed to overcome problem. Adaptive coping can be direct patients to behave constructively, where as maladaptive coping can direct patient to deviant behavior.

Objective: This research aims to identify the correlation between hemodialysis length with coping mechanism clients chronic kidney failure in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Methods: The study was descriptive correlation with cross sectional study design. The number of samples obtained 70 respondents to the sampling technique used is nonprobability sampling with consecutive sampling types. Statistical analysis using Spearman Rank test with 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: There was a correlation between hemodialysis length with coping mechanism clients chronic kidney failure in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul with a p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and $r = 0.669$.

Conclusion: There was a significant correlation between hemodialysis length with coping mechanism clients chronic kidney failure in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul

Keywords: chronic renal failure, hemodialysis, coping mechanism

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