

Hubungan pendekatan interaksi tenaga kesehatan pasien dengan diabetes melitus outcome dan kemampuan self care pada pasien DM tipe 2 = The relationship of health workers patients interaction approach with diabetes outcomes and ability of type 2 diabetes patients self care / Doharni Pane

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tingginya kasus diabetes Melitus telah menempatkan Indonesia pada urutan ketiga yang memiliki kasus DM terbanyak se-Asia. Diperlukan suatu bentuk pendekatan interaksi antara tenaga kesehatan dengan pasien guna meningkatkan kualitas layanan dan keberhasilan penatalaksanaan pasien DM tipe 2. Penelitian kuantitatif cross sectional ini bertujuan mempelajari hubungan patient centered care terhadap DM outcome dan kemampuan self care pasien DM tipe 2. Data dikumpulkan dari 70 pasien DM tipe 2 yang berusia lebih dari 20 tahun dan rutin berobat di unit rawat jalan RS Premier Bintaro. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar 51,4 responden memperoleh pendekatan interaksi pelayanan patient centered care, dan 48,6 responden memperoleh pendekatan interaksi pelayanan non patient centered. Secara statistik tidak terdapat hubungan jenis pendekatan interaksi patient centered care dengan DM outcome. Namun terbukti terdapat hubungan jenis pendekatan interaksi patient centered care dengan kemampuan selfcare pasien DM tipe 2. Kesimpulannya adalah bahwa pendekatan interaksi patient centered care seharusnya berfokus pada peningkatan kemandirian pasien dalam melakukan penatalaksanaan DM tipe 2, sehingga diabetes outcomes tercapai.

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ABSTRACT

High incidence of diabetes mellitus has put Indonesia in the third country with the most diabetes cases in Asia. Therefore, it is required a interaction approach applied between health professionals with the patients in order to improve service quality and successfulness of the type 2 diabetes management. This study aims to identify the effectiveness of patient centered approach to DM outcomes, and the ability of self care in patients with type 2 DM. This study employed a cross sectional with an analytic descriptive desing study.The data in this study were collected from 70 patients with type 2 diabetes over the age of 20 years and regularly visit the outpatient unit. The results of this study showed that the majority 51.4 of respondents obtained patient centered care approach in their interaction and 48.6 with of non patient centered. Statistically, there was no correlation between the type of patient centered care approach with DM outcome p 0,393 . But in other parts, this study proved that there was a relationship between patient centered care approach with the ability of self care in type 2 diabetes. To conclude, the Patient Centered Care approach should focus more on enhancing patients ability to patients self care in order to improve diabetes outcomes.