

Validity reliability of the Indonesian version of kidney disease quality of life (kdqol-36) questionnaire in hemodialysis patients at hasan sadikin hospital, Bandung, Indonesia

Rudi Supriyadi, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20511633&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Background: the prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and dialysis patients is increasing every year in Indonesia. The impact of CKD and dialysis on patient quality of life (QOL) has been recognized as an important outcome measure in the management of CKD. The Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL-36) has been validated and is widely used as a measure of QOL for CKD and dialysis patients in many countries, but not in Indonesia. The aim of this study is to determine the reliability and validity of the Indonesian version of KDQOL-36 on hemodialysis patients in Indonesia.

Methods: the KDQOL-36 was translated into Indonesian language by a certified translator and then it was back-translated into English. The translated questionnaire was further reviewed by an expert panel. The final questionnaire was administered to hemodialysis patients in Hemodialysis Unit at Hasan Sadikin General Hospital. Validity was measured using Pearson's correlation between the kidney disease-targeted scores, generic dimensions (SF-12) scores and each scale score in KDQOL-36. The internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha and reliability was examined using test-retest.

Results: out of 103 patients, we found that most subjects were male (52.4%) with median age of 51 (22-75) years. The duration of hemodialysis was 3.4 (SD 2.1) years. The validity test showed a significant correlation ($p < 0.001$) on kidney disease-targeted total score, SF-12 and each score of the scale within it. All of the KDQOL-36 scales showed good test-retest reliability. Internal consistency reliability values were acceptable, with Cronbach's Alpha $> 0,7$ for all scales. **Conclusion:** the Indonesian version of the KDQOL-36 questionnaire is valid and reliable for evaluating QOL in regular hemodialysis patients.

.....**Latar belakang:** prevalensi penyakit ginjal kronik (PGK) dan pasien dialisis meningkat setiap tahunnya di Indonesia. Pengaruh PGK dan dialisis terhadap kualitas hidup pasien merupakan bagian penting dalam tatalaksana PGK. Kuesioner Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL-36) merupakan instrumen khusus penilaian kualitas hidup pasien PGK dan dialisis yang telah diterjemahkan di berbagai negara, namun belum pernah dilakukan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner KDQOL-36 versi bahasa Indonesia pada pasien di Indonesia.

Metode: penerjemahan kuesioner KDQOL-36 ke bahasa Indonesia dan penerjemahan kembali ke bahasa Inggris dilakukan oleh penerjemah bersertifikat, dilanjutkan dengan penilaian kuesioner lebih lanjut oleh tim ahli. Kuesioner versi akhir diuji pada pasien hemodialisis rutin di Unit Hemodialisis RSUP. Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung. Validitas dianalisis dengan uji korelasi Pearson antara skor total skala target penyakit ginjal, kesehatan umum (SF-12) dan seluruh skala dalam KDQOL-36. Konsistensi internal diuji dengan koefisien Cronbach Alpha dan reliabilitas dianalisis dengan uji test-retest.

Hasil: subjek penelitian berjumlah 103 pasien, sebagian besar laki-laki (52,4%), dengan median usia 51 (22-75) tahun dan telah menjalani hemodialisis rata-rata 3,4 (SB 2,1) tahun. Hasil uji validitas menunjukkan korelasi bermakna ($p < 0,001$) antara skor total skala target penyakit ginjal, SF-12 dan setiap skor dalam skala tersebut. Seluruh skala dalam KDQL-36 menunjukkan reliabilitas tes-retest yang baik. Nilai reliabilitas

konsistensi internal dapat diterima dengan nilai Cronbach Alpha 0,7 untuk seluruh skala.

Kesimpulan: kuesioner KDQOL-36 versi bahasa Indonesia memiliki validitas dan reliabilitas yang baik untuk menilai kualitas hidup pasien hemodialisis rutin