

## Performa Perangkat Penapisan Paliatif RSUPN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Performance of Palliative Screening Tools at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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### Abstrak

Latar belakang: Terdapat peningkatan kebutuhan layanan paliatif, namun belum semua terjangkau. RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo mengidentifikasi kebutuhan paliatif dengan menggunakan perangkat penapisan, namun belum dilakukan penelitian untuk menilai performanya.

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui performa perangkat penapisan paliatif dari RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo serta mengetahui titik potong yang optimal untuk perawatan paliatif.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini potong lintang, dilakukan di RSUPN Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo Juli 2019 - Oktober 2019. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara consecutive sampling. Keandalan diukur dengan interclass correlation coefficient (ICC). Konsistensi internal dinilai dengan koefisien Cronbach-Alpha. Uji kesahihan kriteria dievaluasi dengan menggunakan uji Pearson.

Hasil: Terkumpul 64 subjek, dan terbanyak kelompok usia 51-70 tahun (50%). Kanker merupakan penyakit dasar terbanyak (87,5%). Penyakit komorbid terbanyak adalah penyakit ginjal (17,1%). Sebaran skor paliatif terbanyak pada skor 6 (23,4%). Rata-rata skor adalah 7,51. Mortalitas pasien di RS sebesar 51,6%. Dari kurva sebaran skor paliatif didapatkan nilai AUC 0,687 dengan IK 95% (0,557-0,818). Titik potong optimal untuk menentukan batas konsultasi pada pasien paliatif didapatkan pada skor 8. Seluruh pasien merupakan pasien paliatif menurut pendapat ahli berdasarkan kriteriaWHO.

Kesimpulan: Performa perangkat ini cukup baik untuk menilai pasien dalam kondisi terminal dan kompleks. Titik potong optimal pada penelitian ini adalah 8. Diperlukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan proporsi data yang merata.

.....Background: There was an increasing need for palliative services, but not all are affordable. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital identified the need for palliation by using a screening score, but no research has been done to assess the performance of this screening device.

Objectives: To determine performance of the palliative patient screening tool questionnaire from Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital to assess the need of palliative care and to know the optimal cut off point for palliative care.

Methods: The study was cross sectional, and was conducted in Cipto Mangunkusumo Central General Hospital from July 2019-October 2019. Sampling was done by consecutive sampling. The reliability test was measured by the interclass correlation coefficient (ICC). Internal consistency was assessed by the Cronbach-Alpha coefficient. The criterion validity test was conducted by evaluated using the Pearson test.

Results: The total samples collected were 64 samples. The age group was dominated by 51-70 years (50%). Cancer was the most basic disease found (87.5%). Most comorbid diseases were kidney disease (17.1%). The most palliative score distribution was seen at a score of 6 (23.4%). The mean score was 7.51. Patient mortality in the hospital was 33 patients (51.6%). From the palliative score distribution curve, it was found an AUC value of 0.687 with a CI 95% (0.557-0.818). Optimal cut off point was 8. All of patients were palliative according to expert opinion.

Conclusion: This palliative screening tool was quite good for assessing palliative patients in terminal and complex conditions. The optimal cut off point in this study was 8. Further research is needed with an equally proportion samples.