

Validity and Reliability Tests for Administration of Kidney Disease Quality of Life-Short Form in Indonesian Version = Tes Validitas dan Reliabilitas Kuisisioner Kualitas Hidup Pasien Penyakit Ginjal Versi Pendek

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Penderita penyakit ginjal kronik akan mengalami berbagai stressor dalam kehidupan sehari-hari yang dapat menurunkan kualitas hidupnya. Kualitas hidup yang buruk berkorelasi dengan peningkatan mortalitas dan morbiditas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengadaptasi kuesioner KDQOL-SF ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan mengevaluasi reliabilitas dan validitas kuesioner pada subjek sehat di Indonesia.

Metode: Kuesioner KDQOL-SF yang sudah diterjemahkan sebelumnya diberikan kepada 33 subjek sehat di RSUP Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Responden berusia di atas 18 tahun dan mampu berbahasa Indonesia secara lisan dan tulisan. Reliabilitas diukur dengan menggunakan koefisien korelasi intraclass Alpha Cronbach dan reliabilitas konsistensi internal. Validitas dievaluasi menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson.

Hasil: Dari 33 responden, mayoritas subjek berjenis kelamin laki-laki (81%) dengan rerata usia 47,4 ± 13,7 tahun. Skor tertinggi pada aspek dukungan sosial dengan skor rata-rata 99,48 ± 2,95, sedangkan skor terendah adalah aspek vitalitas dengan skor rata-rata 63,28 ± 11,61. Nilai Alpha Cronbach antara 0,580-0,999 dan koefisien korelasi Pearson antara 0,405-0,976 dengan $P < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Kuesioner KDQOL-SF yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia valid dan reliabel untuk digunakan dalam menilai kualitas pasien sebelum transplantasi ginjal di Indonesia.

.....Background: Patients with chronic kidney disease will endure various stressors in daily living which may decrease their quality of life. Poor quality of life correlates with increased mortality and morbidity. This research aims to adapt the KDQOL-SF questionnaire into Indonesian and to evaluate the reliability and validity of the questionnaire in healthy subjects in Indonesia.

Methods: Previously translated (into Indonesian) KDQOL-SF questionnaire was given to 33 healthy subjects at Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital. Respondents were over 18 years old and were able to speak Indonesian orally and in written form. Reliability was measured using Alpha Cronbach's intraclass correlation coefficient and internal consistency reliability. Validity was evaluated using Pearson's correlation test.

Results: Out of 33 respondents, majority of subjects were male (81%) with mean age 47.4 ± 13.7 years old. Highest score was in social support aspects with mean score 99.48 ± 2.95, while the lowest score was vitality aspect with mean score 63.28 ± 11.61. Alpha Cronbach's score was between 0.580-0.999 and Pearson's correlation coefficient between 0.405-0.976 with $P < 0.05$.

Conclusions: KDQOL-SF questionnaire, which was translated into Indonesian, was valid and reliable to be used in evaluating patients' quality of before kidney transplantation in Indonesia.