

Korelasi Short Form of Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (IQCODE-S) Indonesia dan Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesia (MoCA-Ina) pada Pasien = Correlation of Short Form of Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (IQCODE-S) Indonesia and Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesia (MoCA-Ina) in Elderly Patient

Elisabet Augustina, author

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Abstrak

Penelitian mengenai penggunaan instrumen penapis kognitif berbasis informan pada pasien usia lanjut masih jarang hingga saat ini. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui korelasi Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesia (MoCA-Ina) yang sudah lazim digunakan sebagai instrumen penapis langsung dengan Short Form of Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (IQCODE-S) Indonesia dari pasien usia lanjut, baik di rawat jalan maupun inap. Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong-lintang dengan teknik pengambilan sampel secara konsekutif. Kriteria inklusi pasien usia lanjut di antaranya subyek berusia di atas 60 tahun dan mengerti Bahasa Indonesia dengan baik. Kriteria inklusi informan yaitu subyek berusia 25-60 tahun, mengenal pasien usia lanjut minimal selama 10 tahun terakhir, mengerti Bahasa Indonesia dengan baik dan memiliki fungsi kognitif baik. Subyek pasien usia lanjut dengan gangguan kesadaran, depresi, masalah auditorik dan visual serta buta huruf dieksklusi. Subyek penelitian meliputi 32 pasang pasien usia lanjut dan informan. Hasil studi ini mendapatkan nilai tengah usia pasien usia lanjut yaitu 66 (61-80) tahun, skor MoCA-Ina 25 (7-29), skor rerata IQCODE-S 3.13 (2.69-4.38) dan skor total IQCODE-S 50 (43-70). Dari analisis bivariat, didapatkan korelasi kuat antara skor kedua instrumen penapisan kognitif tersebut ($r = -0.738$, $p < 0.001$). Uji regresi linear menunjukkan skor MoCA-Ina dan IQCODE-S tetap menunjukkan hubungan bermakna tanpa dipengaruhi faktor demografik pasien usia lanjut.Studies on the use of informant-based cognitive screening instrument for elderly patients are still rare until now. This study aims to investigate correlation of Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesia (MoCA-Ina), which has been used commonly as a direct cognitive screening instrument with Short Form of Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (IQCODE-S) Indonesia of elderly patients, both inpatient and outpatient settings. This research is a cross-sectional study with consecutive sampling method. Inclusion criteria of elderly patients are subjects aged above 60 years old who understand Indonesian well. Inclusion criteria of informants are subjects aged 25-60 years old who the elderly patients at least the past 10 years, understand Indonesian well and have good cognitive. Subject elderly patients with impaired consciousness, depression, auditory and visual problems, as well as illiteracy are excluded. The study subjects include 32 pairs of elderly patients with their informants. Results of this study obtain median of age of elderly patients is 66 (61-80) years old, MoCA-Ina score 25 (7-29), IQCODE-S average score 3.13 (2.69-4.38) and IQCODE-S total score 50 (43-70). Bivariate analysis shows strong correlation between both cognitive screening instruments ($r = -0.738$, $p < 0.001$). Linear regression test reveals that MoCA-Ina and IQCODE-S scores still show significant relationship with no influence of demographic factors of elderly patients.