

# Validasi Kuesioner Graves Ophthalmopathy Quality of Life versi Bahasa Indonesia dan Hubungannya dengan Aktivitas Klinis dan Derajat Keparahan Pasien Oftalmopati Graves = Validation of Indonesian Graves' Ophthalmopathy Quality of Life Questionnaire and Its Association with Clinical Activity and Severity of Graves' Ophthalmopathy

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Perubahan okular pasien oftalmopati Graves (OG) tidak pernah mengalami remisi sempurna pasca tatalaksana berdampak negatif pada psikososial pasien. Kuesioner Graves Ophthalmopathy Quality of Life (GO-QoL) versi Bahasa Indonesia belum tervalidasi sehingga belum bisa mengevaluasi kualitas hidup pasien yang menjadi indikator dalam tatalaksana pasien OG.

Tujuan: Menyajikan kuesioner GO-QoL versi Bahasa Indonesia yang sahih dan andal dan mengetahui hubungan kualitas hidup pasien dengan aktivitas klinis dan derajat keparahan OG.

Metode: Proses validasi melalui adaptasi transkultural dengan desain potong lintang. Validitas dinilai dengan content validity index (CVI) dan reliabilitas dinilai dengan Cronbach's alpha.

Hasil: Kuesioner GO-QoL versi Bahasa Indonesia memiliki content validity index (CVI) mencapai 1,00.

Nilai Cronbach's alpha subskala fungsi penglihatan 0,971; subskala tampilan 0,993; total 0,986. Kualitas hidup pasien OG di subskala tampilan dan keseluruhan memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan clinical activity score ( $p < 0,05$ ) dan derajat keparahan ( $p < 0,001$ ).

Kesimpulan: GO-QoL versi Bahasa Indonesia validitas dan reliabilitas sangat baik. Aktivitas klinis OG yang aktif dan semakin tinggi derajat keparahan memperburuk kualitas hidup pasien pada subskala tampilan dan keseluruhan.

.....Background: Graves' ophthalmopathy (GO) ocular abnormalities persisted even after treatment, negatively impacting the patient's psychological and social health. The Indonesian Graves' Ophthalmopathy Quality of Life (GO-QoL) Questionnaire has not been validated, hence it cannot measure patient quality of life, which is crucial to GO treatment.

Objective: Providing a reliable Indonesian GO-QoL questionnaire and identifying an association between patient quality of life and clinical activity and severity of GO.

Method: The process of questionnaire validation involves transcultural adaptation and cross-sectional design. The content validity index (CVI) and Cronbach's alpha assessed validity and reliability, respectively.

Result: Content validity index (CVI) was 1.00 for the Indonesian GO-QoL questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha visual function subscale value was 0.971, while the appearance subscale value was 0.993, and the total score was 0.986. The appearance subscale and total score of OG patients' quality of life had a significant association with the clinical activity score ( $p < 0.05$ ) and disease severity ( $p < 0.001$ ).

Conclusion: The Indonesian version of GO-QoL has good validity and reliability. Both the active clinical activity of OG and the severity of the disease decreased the patient's appearance and general quality of life.