

Analisis Faktor Readmisi Pada lansia Yang Terdiagnosis Penyakit Kardiovaskuler = Analysis of Readmission Factors of Older Adults Diagnosed with Cardiovascular Disease

Trisnawati Paulus Tandilangi, author

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Abstrak

<p>Penyakit kardiovaskular merupakan penyebab utama kematian secara global. Di Indonesia, seiring bertambahnya usia, prevalensi penyakit kardiovaskuler juga mengalami peningkatan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui berbagai faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan readmisi pada lansia yang terdiagnosis penyakit kardiovaskuler. Metodologi penelitian ini dengan desain Cross-Sectional, dan menggunakan tehnik Consecutive Sampling dalam pemilihan sampel, jumlah sampel sebanyak 102 responden. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat dengan prosedur Confirmatory Faktor Analysis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kejadian readmisi dalam setahun minimum 1 kali dan maksimum 4 kali, dengan variabel depresi yang secara signifikan berhubungan dengan kejadian readmisi ($p=0.003$). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa factor sosial demografi (variabel usia, kebiasaan merokok), faktor kondisi klinis (variabel status fungsional, IMT, penurunan kadar HDL, komorbid, jenis penyakit, dan kepatuhan minum obat) dan faktor psikososial (kognitif) memiliki korelasi yang kuat antar faktor (0.987, 0.980, dan 0.984) dan variabel-variabelnya mewakili keseluruhan variabel independen.

.....Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death globally. In Indonesia, with increasing age, the prevalence of cardiovascular disease has also increased. The purpose of this study was to determine the various risk factors associated with readmission in the elderly diagnosed with cardiovascular disease. The methodology of this study was a Cross-Sectional design, and used Consecutive Sampling technique in sample selection, the sample size was 102 respondents. Data analysis was carried out by univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis with Confirmatory Factor Analysis procedures. The results showed the incidence of readmissions in a year was a minimum of 1 time and a maximum of 4 times, with depression variables significantly associated with the incidence of readmissions ($p=0.003$). Multivariate analysis showed that socio-demographic factors (variables of age, smoking habit), clinical condition factors (variables of functional status, BMI, decreased HDL level, comorbidities, disease type, and medication adherence) and psychosocial factors (cognitive) had a strong correlation between factors (0.987, 0.980, and 0.984) and their variables represented the overall independent variables.</p>