

**Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kualitas Hidup Penderita *HIV* yang
Menjalani Rawat Jalan di *Care Support and Treatment (CST)*
Rumah Sakit Jiwa Daerah Sungai Bangkong
Kota Pontianak**

ABSTRAK

Skripsi, Juni 2015
Disa Novianti .S

xiii + 43 hlm + 6 tabel + 2 Skema + 3 Lampiran

Latar Belakang : Infeksi *Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)* telah menimbulkan masalah yang cukup luas pada individu yang terinfeksi. Beberapa masalah yang timbul adalah stigma dan diskriminasi sehingga pasien *HIV* menunjukkan perasaan yang malu, sedih, takut, cemas akan penyakitnya dan pasien cenderung mengabaikan perawatan yang berdampak pada penurunan kualitas hidup baik secara psikologis maupun sosial.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kualitas hidup penderita *HIV* yang menjalani rawat jalan di *Care Support and Treatment (CST)* Rumah Sakit Jiwa Daerah Sungai Bangkong

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian *deskriptif korelasional* dengan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *purposive sampling* dan untuk menguji hubungan antara variabel independen dan dependen menggunakan analisis *chi-square* dan *t-test independen*.

Hasil Penelitian : Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,02$), lama menderita penyakit ($p=0,00$) dengan kualitas hidup pasien *HIV*. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia ($p=0,55$), jenis kelamin ($p=1$), dan status perkawinan ($p=0,54$) dengan kualitas hidup pasien *HIV* yang menjalani rawat jalan di *CST* Rumah Sakit Jiwa Daerah Sungai Bangkong Kota Pontianak.

Kesimpulan : Tingkat pendidikan dan lama terinfeksi penyakit mempengaruhi kualitas hidup pasien *HIV*. Semakin tinggi tingkat pendidikan maka semakin mudah seseorang menerima informasi tentang perawatan dan pengobatan serta pasien dapat beradaptasi dengan pengobatan yang diberikan.

Kata kunci: *HIV*, usia, jenis kelamin, status perkawinan, pendidikan, lama terinfeksi, kualitas hidup

Daftar Pustaka : 48 (1992-2014)

The Factors That Affect The Quality of Life Of Hiv Outpatient In Care Support and Treatment (CST) Sungai Bangkong Regional Mental Hospital of Pontianak City

ABSTRACT

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xiii + 43 pages + 7 table + 2 scheme + 3 attachments

Background: Infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) has caused considerable problems in individuals infected with broad. Some of the problems that arises is the stigma and discrimination that HIV patients feel of shame, sad, fear and worry about the disease so that patients tend to ignore the treatment, and affect to decrease the quality of life both psychologically and socially.

Objective: To determine the factors that affect the quality of life of HIV outpatient in Care Support and Treatment (CST) Sungai Bangkong Regional Mental Hospital of Pontianak city

Methods: The study design was correlational descriptive with the cross sectional approach. The sampling technique was a porpusive sampling and to examine the relationship between independent and dependent variables using chi-squere analysis and independent t-test.

Results: There was a relationship between the level of education ($p = 0.02$), the duration of disease ($p = 0.00$) with the quality of life of HIV patients. There was no relationship between age ($p = 0.55$), sex ($p = 1$), and marital status ($p = 0.54$) with the quality of life of HIV outpatient in Care Support and Treatment (CST) Sungai Bangkong Regional Mental Hospital of Pontianak city

Conclusion: Level of education and the duration of desease were factor that effect the quality of life of HIV patient in care support. The level education and the term of disease infection affect the quality of live of HIV patient. The higher education level is more easily to a person receivers information about the care and treatment, so patient can adapt to a treatment.

Keywords: HIV, age, sex, marital status, education, duration of infection, quality of life

References: 48 (1992-2014)