

Hubungan antara indeks respon gejala acute coronary syndrome (ACS) dan persepsi penyakit selama dirawat dengan kualitas hidup pasca rawat infark miokard = Relationship between response index symptom of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) and illness perception during treatment with quality of life after care of myocardial infarction

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Nama : Ika Ainur Rofi rsquo;ahProgram Studi : Magister Ilmu KeperawatanJudul : Hubungan antara Indeks Respon Gejala Acute Coronary Syndrome ACS dan Persepsi Penyakit Selama Dirawatdengan Kualitas Hidup Pasca Rawat Infark MiokardPembimbing : Prof. Dra Elly Nurachmah, S.Kp, M.App.Sc, D.N.Sc, RNSri Yona, S.Kp, MN., Ph.D Penyakit jantung koroner merupakan masalah kardiovaskuler utama yang menyebabkan angka perawatan rumah sakit dan kematian di dunia. Infark miokard merupakan penyakit jantung koroner yang terjadi secara spontan akibat trombosis koroner, kerusakan arteri koroner, erosi plak aterosklerosis, ketidakseimbangan suplai dan kebutuhan oksigen. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara indeks respon gejala ACS dan persepsi penyakit selama dirawat dengan kualiatns hidup pasca rawat infark miokard. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain non eksperimental jenis cross sectional analitik dengan jumlah sampel 101 orang yang dilakukan di RSI Sakinah Mojokerto. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kualitas hidup dengan indeks respon gejala ACS dan persepsi penyakit, usia, status pernikahan, tingkat pendidikan, kecemasan, depresi, dan dukungan sosial p value=0,001; ?

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ABSTRACT

Name Ika Ainur Rofi rsquo;ahStudy Program Faculty of Nursing Indonesian UniversityTitle Relationship between Response Index Symptom of Acute Coronary Syndrome ACS and Illness Perception during Treatment with Quality of Life after Care of Myocardial InfarctionCounsellor Prof. Dra Elly Nurachmah, S.Kp, M.App.Sc, D.N.Sc, RNSri Yona, S.Kp, MN., Ph.D Coronary heart disease is a major cardiovascular problem that causes hospitalization and mortality rates in the world. Myocardial infarction is a spontaneous coronary heart disease caused by coronary thrombosis, coronary artery damage, atherosclerotic plaque erosion, oxygen supply and demand imbalance. The purpose was to determine the relationship between response index symptom of ACS and illness perception with quality of life after care of myocardial infarction. This research used a non experimental design cross sectional analytic type with a sample of 101 people conducted at Sakinah Hospital in Mojokerto. The results showed a significant relationship between quality of life with response index symptom of ACS, illness perception, marital status, education level, anxiety, depression, and social support p value 0,001