

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN DENGAN KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT ANTIPLATELET DAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN RAWAT JALAN STROKE ISKEMIK DI RSUD BANYUMAS

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**Latar Belakang:** Pasien stroke memiliki risiko tinggi pada terjadinya stroke berulang sehingga pasien stroke perlu diberikan terapi pencegahan yaitu obat antiplatelet. Kualitas hidup pada pasien *pasca* stroke menjadi perhatian penting karena dapat membantu mengevaluasi terapi yang telah diterapkan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien apa saja yang berhubungan terhadap kepatuhan minum obat dan kualitas hidup pasien stroke iskemik di RSUD Banyumas.

**Metodologi:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel 44 orang dan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Kepatuhan minum obat diukur menggunakan kuesioner MARS 5 sedangkan kuesioner WHOQOL-Bref digunakan untuk mengukur kualitas hidup. Analisis hubungan karakteristik pasien terhadap kepatuhan minum obat menggunakan uji korelasi *spearman* sedangkan analisis hubungan karakteristik pasien terhadap kualitas hidup menggunakan uji korelasi *pearson correlation*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Kepatuhan minum obat antiplatelet pasien yang diteliti termasuk dalam kategori sering patuh dengan skor 22.5 sedangkan pada kualitas hidup termasuk dalam kategori kualitas hidup cukup dengan skor 64.87%. Tidak ada hubungan antara karakteristik pasien yaitu jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan dan status tinggal terhadap kepatuhan minum obat antiplatelet. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara karakteristik pasien yaitu usia ( $p=0.004$ ), pendidikan ( $p=0.000$ ), pekerjaan ( $p=0.013$ ) dan status tinggal ( $p=0.042$ ) terhadap kualitas hidup pasien stroke iskemik.

**Kesimpulan:** Perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai pengetahuan pasien terhadap penggunaan obat antiplatelet serta penggunaan obat lain yang dapat mempengaruhi kepatuhan minum obat pasien stroke iskemik.

**Kata kunci:** Stroke, Kepatuhan minum obat, Kualitas hidup

## ABSTRACT

### THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS WITH ANTIPLATELET MEDICATION ADHERENCE AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OUT PATIENT ISCHAEMIC STROKE IN RSUD BANYUMAS

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**Background:** Stroke patients have a high risk of recurrent strokes, so stroke patients need to be given preventative therapy, namely antiplatelet drugs. Quality of life in post-stroke patients is an important concern because it can help evaluate the therapy that has been applied. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of any patient-related to medication adherence and the quality of life of ischemic stroke patients in RSUD Banyumas.

**Methodology:** This research is observational research with the *cross-sectional* approach. The number of samples was 44 people and used a *total sampling* technique. Compliance with treatment was measured using the MARS 5 questionnaire while the WHOQOL-Bref questionnaire was used to measure quality of life. Analysis of the relationship of patient characteristics with medication adherence using the *Spearman correlation* test while analyzing the relationship of patient characteristics with quality of life using the *Pearson correlation* test

**Research Results:** Adherence to taking antiplatelet medication patients studied were included in the category of frequently compliant with a score of 22.5 while the quality of life included in the category of quality of life was sufficient with a score of 64.87%. There was no relationship between patient characteristics such as sex, age, education, occupation and status of residence to adherence to taking antiplatelet drugs. There is a significant relationship between patient characteristics, namely age ( $p = 0.004$ ), education ( $p = 0.000$ ), occupation ( $p = 0.013$ ) and residence status ( $p = 0.042$ ) to the quality of life of ischemic stroke patients

**Conclusion:** Further research needs to be done about the patient's knowledge of the use of antiplatelet drugs and the use of other drugs that can affect adherence to taking medication for ischemic stroke patients

**Keywords:** Stroke, Medication adherence, Quality of life