

RINGKASAN

Deteksi Dini Kegawatan Sindiom Geiatii, Self Caie Deficit, tehadap Kualitas Hidup Lansia menuut Pendekatan Konsep Self Caie Doiothe Oiem (di UPID Giiya Weidha Jambangan Suabaya)

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Pada penduduk lanjut usia (lansia) mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Hal ini meningkatkan angka harapan hidup dan perubahan mobilitas lansia sehingga dapat meningkatkan perawatan kesehatan. Lansia yang mengalami permasalahan kesehatan ini seiring kali dikaitan dengan keluhan sindrom kegawatan geiatii yang memberi dampak pada kesehatan lansia. Penuaan fungsi fisiologis lansia ini juga efat kaitannya terhadap kemandirian lansia dalam mempertahankan kesehatannya. Perubahan kondisi fisik yang mengakibatkan perubahan kemandirian lansia membawa perubahan yang nyata pada lansia dalam melakukan kegiatan sehari-hari dalam kondisi sosial dan budaya tertentu dimana kondisi ini menyebabkan lansia fisik mengalami perubahan kualitas hidup. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi kegawatan sindrom geiatii, self care deficit terhadap kualitas hidup lansia. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasi eksperimental. Responden penelitian ini terdiri dari 100 responden lansia, yang dilakukan pada bulan Agustus hingga September 2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas jenis kelamin lansia 67% (67 responden) adalah perempuan. Data pendidikan terakhir lansia 37% (37 responden) adalah Sekolah Dasar (SD). Rata-rata usia responden lansia adalah 70,99 tahun dengan usia minimal 50 tahun dan usia maksimal 95 tahun. Rata-rata lama tinggal di UPID adalah 21,09 bulan dimana lama waktu minimal tinggal di UPID adalah 1 bulan dan maksimal 108 bulan. Uji korelasifit spearmen ditemukan kegawatan sindrom geiatii berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup domain fisik (0,011), domain psikologis (0,000), dan domain lingkungan (0,000), sedangkan domain hubungan sosial (0,117) tidak memiliki hubungan dengan kegawatan sindrom geiatii. Self care deficit dengan kualitas hidup lansia berhubungan pada domain psikologis (0,014), sedangkan domain fisik (0,152), hubungan sosial (0,932) dan lingkungan (0,227) tidak memiliki hubungan. Kualitas hidup dan sindrom geiatii memiliki hubungan dengan beberapa domain, begitu halnya dengan self care deficit. Penelitian ini bisa dilanjutkan ke topik penelitian lainnya sesuai dengan masalah sindrom kegawatan geiatii, kualitas hidup lansia. Status lahir berupa artikel penelitian yang dipublikasikan di Jurnal Keperawatan Muhammadiyah, terakreditasi Kemenristekdikti SINPA 4. Luaran tambahan berupa pembuatan kaifa yang mendapatkan Sertifikat Hak Atas Kekayaan Intelektual (HAKI) yaitu 1) Leaflet Kegawatan Sindrom Geiatii, 2) Poster 5 Langkah Lansia.

Kata Kunci : Lansia; Kegawatan Sindrom Geiatii; Self Deficit; Kualitas Hidup

SUMMARY

Early Detection of Emergency Syndromes, Self-Care Deficit, on the Quality of Life of the Elderly using the Approach to the Concept of Self-Care Dooithe Oíem (at UPI'D Giiya Weída Jambangan Suábayá)

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The share of the elderly population (seniors) is increasing every year. This increases life expectancy and changes in the mobility of the elderly so that health care can be improved. Elderly people who experience health problems are often associated with complaints of serious emergency syndrome which has an impact on the health of the elderly. This decrease in the physiological function of the elderly is also related to the independence of the elderly in maintaining their health. Changes in physical conditions that result in changes in the independence of the elderly bring real changes to the elderly in carrying out daily activities in certain social and cultural conditions where these conditions put the elderly at risk of experiencing changes in the quality of life. The aim of this research is to identify the seriousness of the syndrome, self-care deficit, on the quality of life of the elderly. This type of research is experimental observation. The respondents of this research were 100 elderly respondents, which was carried out from August to September 2022. The results of the study showed that the majority of the gender of the elderly, 67% (67 respondents) were women. The main educational data for 37% of the elderly (37 respondents) is elementary school (SD). The average age for elderly respondents is 70.99 years with a minimum age of 50 years and a maximum age of 95 years. Reíata length of stay in UPI'D is 21.09 months where the minimum length of stay in UPI'D is 1 month and the maximum is 108 months. Spea'man's coelation test found that the seriousness of the physical syndrome was related to the quality of life in the physical domain (0.011), the psychological domain (0.000), and the environmental domain (0.000), while the social relations domain (0.117) had no relationship with the seriousness of the physical syndrome. Self-care deficit and the quality of life of the elderly are related to the psychological domain (0.014), while the physical domain (0.152), social relationships (0.932) and the environment (0.227) have no relationship. Quality of life and lifestyle syndrome are related to several domains, as is the case with self-care deficit. This research can be continued to other research topics in accordance with the problem of emergency situations, the quality of life of the elderly. Outstanding status in the form of research articles published in the Muhammadiyah Public Affairs Journal, edited by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education SINI'A 4. Additional output in the form of making work that has received an Intellectual Property Rights (HAKI) Certificate, namely 1) Emergency Leaflet for the Geíiatí Synod, 2) Postefí 5 Steps for the Elderly.

Keywords: Elderly; Geíiatí Sindíom Emergency; Self Deficit; Quality of Life