

ABSTRAK

YANITA PURNAMASARI. HubunganDepresidenganKualitasTidurpadaPaisen yang MenjalaniPerawatanHemodialisa.DibimbingolehUMI HANIKA FETRIYAH danM. ARIEF WIJAKSONO.

Latar Belakang: Pasienhemodialisajangkapanjangseringmerasakhawatirkondisis akitnyadangangguandalamhidupnya.Pasienmengalami masalahfinansial, kesulitanmempertahankanpekerjaan, doronganseksual, yang paling seringditemuiadalahdepresi.Depresidisebabkanadanyaperasaansedih yang berlebihan, merasaputusasasehingga klien mengalamigangguantidur menyebabkantidakterpenuhinya kualitastidurpasien, kualitastidur yang burukmengakibatkankualitashiduppaspasienmenurun.

Tujuan: Mengetahuihubungandepresidengankualitastidurpadapasien yang menjalaniperawatanhemodialisa di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin.

Metode: Jenispenelitiankuantitatif, survei analitik denganpendekatan cross sectional.Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 308 orang padatahun 2015. Jumlah sampel 56 orangdengan teknikpengambilansampel Purposive Sampling.Variabelkualitastidurmenggunakan kuesioner PSQI (*Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index*) danvariabeldepresi BDI (*Beck Depression Inventory*) denganujianalisis data menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman Rho dengantingkatkepercaya 90% = 1,645

Hasil: Mayoritas responden mengalami gejala depresi beratsebanyak 25 responden (44,6%) danresponden yangmengalami kualitastidur buruk sebanyak 30 responden (53,6%). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukan bahwa responden yang mengalami depresi ringan dengan kualitas tidur buruk sebanyak 12 responden (85,7%) dan responden yang mengalami gejala depresi berat dengan kualitas tidur buruk sebanyak 20 responden (80%). Ujistatistikhubungandepresidengankualitastidurpadapasienhemodialisadiperoleh nilai $p=0,000$, makadapatdisimpulkan hipotesis diterima, dengan nilai r sebesar 0,545 kekuatanhubungankuat.

Simpulan: Ada hubungandepresidengankualitastidurpadapasien yang menjalaniperawatanhemodialisa di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin.

Kata Kunci: Pasien, Depresi, KualitasTidur, Gagaljinjalkronik, Hemodialisa

ABSTRACT

YANITA PURNAMASARI.The Correlation Between Depression and Sleep Quality the Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis Care In RSUDUlin Banjarmasin. Supervised byUMI HANI FETRIYAH and M. ARIEF WIJAKSONO.

Background: Patients with long termhemodialysis patients often feel worried about the condition of the pain and disruption in his life. Patients experiencing financial problems, difficulty maintaining a job, sexual drive, the most common is depression. Depression caused by excessive feelings of sadness, despair so that clients experience a sleep disorder that causes the non-fulfillment of the patient's quality of sleep, poor sleep quality resulting in decreased quality of life of patients.

Objective:To determine the Correlation between Depression and Sleep Quality the patients Undergoing Hemodialysis Care in RSUDUlin Banjarmasin

Method: Quantitative research, analytic survey with cross sectional approach. The population in this study as many as 308 people in 2015. The number of samples of 56 people with purposive sampling sampling techniques. Variable quality of sleep questionnaire PSQI (Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index) and variable BDI depression (Beck Depression Inventory) with test data analysis using Spearman Rho with kepercaya rate of $90\% = 1.645$

Results: The majority of respondents experiencing severe depression symptoms as much as 25 respondents (44.6%) and respondents who experience poor sleep quality of 30 respondents (53.6%). Results of bivariate analysis showed that respondents who experienced mild depression with poor sleep quality were 12 respondents (85.7%) and respondents who experienced symptoms of severe depression with poor sleep quality of 20 respondents (80%). Statistical test the relationship of depression with sleep quality in hemodialysis patients obtained value $p = 0,000$, it can be concluded that hypothesis was accepted, with the r value of 0.545 strength strong relationship.

Conclusion: There is Corelation between Depression and Sleep Quality the patients Undergoing Hemodialysis care in RSUDUlin Banjarmasin.

Keywords: Patients, Depression, Sleep Quality, Chronic Renal Failure, Hemodialysis