

INTISARI

GAMBARAN TERAPI PALIATIF RELIGIUS dan NON RELIGIUS PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIS YANG SEDANG MENJALANI HEMODIALISIS di RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Penyakit ginjal kronis merupakan masalah kesehatan dunia. Pasien tersebut membutuhkan dialisis atau transplantasi ginjal sebagai terapi pengganti ginjal. Terapi pengganti ginjal membutuhkan biaya yang tidak sedikit. Perawatan yang mahal pada penyakit–penyakit tingkat terminal, menyebabkan munculnya pemikiran baru, yakni memberikan terapi paliatif yang lebih murah. perawatan paliatif adalah perawatan total dan aktif dari untuk penderita yang penyakitnya tidak lagi responsif terhadap pengobatan kuratif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran terapi paliatif religius dan non religius pada pasien gagal ginjal kronis yang sedang menjalani hemodialisis.

Subjek penelitian ini adalah pasien gagal ginjal kronis yang sedang menjalani hemodialisis di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta sebanyak 58 orang. Pada waktu yang bersamaan pasien diminta untuk mengisi formulir tentang terapi paliatif religius maupun non religius yang mereka pernah lakukan selama ini. Penulis juga melakukan wawancara secara mendalam kepada beberapa pasien untuk mengetahui pasien berada pada tahap mana disaat menghadapi penyakit stadium akhir.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terapi paliatif religious yang paling diminati oleh kaum wanita adalah doa dan pasien laki – laki lebih memilih shalat tahajud. Jika ditinjau menurut status pendidikannya, baik lulusan SD,SMP,SMA maupun sarjana, doa masih menjadi terapi paliatif religius yang paling banyak dilakukan. Sedangkan untuk terapi paliatif non religius, tidak ada perbedaan pilihan terapi baik ditinjau menurut jenis kelamin, usia, status pekerjaan maupun status pendidikan, semua memilih terapi alternative sebagai pilihan terapinya, kecuali pada pasien yang masih bekerja, mereka memilih music sebagai pilihan terapinya.

Kata kunci : gagal ginjal kronis, hemodialisis, terapi paliatif

ABSTRACT

OVERVIEW of RELIGIOUS and NON RELIGIOUS PALLIATIVE THERAPY in the PATIENTS with CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE WHO are UNDERGOING HAEMODIALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease is a global health problem. These patients require dialysis or kidney transplantation as renal replacement therapy. Renal replacement therapy is expensive. Expensive treatment in diseases of the terminal level, lead to the emergence of new thinking, which provides palliative therapy is cheaper. Palliative care is active total care and for patients whose disease no longer responsive to curative treatment. This study aims to know the description of palliative therapies religious and non religious in chronic renal failure patients undergoing haemodialysis.

The subject of this study is chronic renal failure patients undergoing haemodialysis in PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital of Yogyakarta as many as 58 people. At the same time the patient was asked to fill in a form of palliative therapy is religious or non religious that they've done so far. The author also conducted in-depth interviews to some patients to determine which patients are at the stage when facing end-stage disease as well as to determine a patient's clinical approach and the path of their religious coping.

The results of this study is religious palliative therapies that woman choosed is prayer and the male patient - prefer male tahajud prayers. Based on their age, patients <40 years tended to choose fasting as palliative therapy, while patients > 40 years at most tahajud prayer & prayer. When assessed based on employment status, there is no difference between patients who are still working and who are not working, all chose prayer as religious palliative therapy. It's the same as if the review according to the status of education, both graduates of elementary, junior high school or undergraduate, prayer is still a religious palliative therapy is the most widely performed. As for the palliative treatment of non religious, there was no difference in either therapeutic options are reviewed according to sex, age, employment status and educational status, all choosing alternative therapies as treatment options, except patients who are working, they choose music as their palliative therapy.

Keyword: chronic renal failure, haemodialysis, palliative therapy