

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN ANTARA KENDALI HORMON TIROID DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PADA PASIEN HIPERTIROID DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM SILOAM LIPPO VILLAGE

Latar Belakang: Hipertiroid merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan di seluruh dunia. Prevalensi hipertiroid di dunia adalah 4 dari 10.000 wanita dan 1 dari 10.000 pria. Kendali hormon tiroid dapat digunakan sebagai pemantauan hipertiroid. Gejala-gejala yang dialami oleh pasien hipertiroid dapat mengganggu kualitas hidup. Hasil penelitian mengenai hubungan kendali hormon tiroid terhadap kualitas hidup masih belum konsisten.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kendali hormon tiroid dengan kualitas hidup pada pasien hipertiroid di Rumah Sakit Siloam *Lippo Village*.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Sebanyak 55 pasien hipertiroid dipilih dengan *non-probability purposive sampling*. Penilaian kadar hormon tiroid diperoleh dari hasil pemeriksaan pada rekam medis dan kualitas hidup diukur dengan kuesioner SF-36. Data penelitian kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 26.0 dengan melakukan uji normalitas dan analisis Uji *Mann-Whitney U*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, didapati nilai $p=0,984$, lebih besar dari level signifikansi yang umumnya digunakan, yaitu 0,05.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hasil yang signifikan antara kendali hormon tiroid dengan kualitas hidup pada pasien hipertiroid.

Kata Kunci : fT4, kualitas hidup, hipertiroid

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THYROID HORMONE CONTROL AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN HYPERTHYROID PATIENTS IN SILOAM LIPPO VILLAGE HOSPITAL

Background: Hyperthyroidism is a health problem worldwide. The prevalence of hyperthyroidism in the world is 4 in 10,000 women and 1 in 10,000 men. Thyroid hormone control can be used as an assessment of hyperthyroid control. The symptoms experienced by hyperthyroid patients can be interfere with the quality of life. The results of research regarding the relationship of thyroid hormone control and quality of life are still inconsistent.

Aim: This study try to determine the relationship thyroid hormone control and quality of life in hyperthyroid patients at Siloam Lippo Village Hospital.

Methods: This study is an analytic study with a cross sectional design. Total of 55 hyperthyroid patients were selected by non-probability Sampling. The assessment of thyroid hormone levels was obtained from the results in the medical record and quality of life was measured by using SF-36 questionnaire. The sample in this study used a purposive non-probability method. The research data were then analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 26.0 by carrying out a normality test and Mann-Whitney U analysis.

Results: Based on the results, it was found that the p value = 0.984, greater than the level of significance that is generally used, which is 0.05.

Conclusions: There was no significant result between relationship thyroid hormone control and quality of life in hyperthyroid patients.

Keywords: fT4, quality of life, hyperthyroid