ABSTRACT

Treating the final stages of CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) patients which was mostly done in Indonesia was hemodialysis. Hemodialysis would prevent the death, but couldn’t restore the quality of life of patients as usual. Quality of life in patients with chronic diseases including CKD was an important concern for health professionals, because it could become a reference in reviewed of an intervention or therapy. This study aimed to analyze factors that related with quality of life of patients with CKD on hemodialysis in RSU Haji Surabaya, so it could be used to maintained the quality of life of patients.

This study was an observational analytic study with cross sectional designed. Samples of this study were 72 patients who calculated with simple random sampling from the list of hemodialysis schedule. Data were collected using interviews and secondary data on the patients diagnosis document. Questionnaire was WHOQOL-BREF to assesses the quality of life (physical aspect, mental aspect, social aspect and environmental aspect).

The results showed correlation between family support (p = 0.005) and diabetes status (p = 0.003) with the status of patient's quality of life. While other variables as age, sex, education, marriage, work, long hemodialysis, dialysis adequacy and anemia status were not have related to the status of the patient’s quality of life.

The conclusion, there are correlation between family support and DM status with quality of life status of patients with CKD on hemodialysis. From both these variables in mind that the status of DM is the dominant variable related to the quality of life. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention, especially for every patient with DM and review of related rules of family assistance for the patients.

Key Word: Hemodialysis, Quality of Life, WHOQOL-BREF, Family Support, Diabetes Mellitus (DM)