

IR – PERPUSTAKAAN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

THESIS

**THE COMPARISON OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1
DIABETES MELLITUS BASED ON PARENTS AND CHILDREN REPORT**



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FACULTY OF MEDICINE

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA SURABAYA

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This thesis is made to fulfill the requirement of the research module
Medical study program Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga Surabaya

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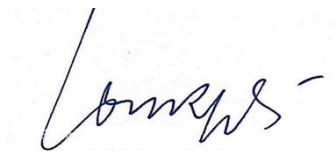


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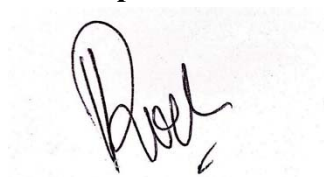
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Mellitus Based on Parents and Children report****THESIS****Author:**
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Surabaya, September 22, 2022



Hafidz Naufal Dhiyaulhaq

ABSTRACT**THE COMPARISON OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS BASED ON PARENTS AND CHILDREN REPORT**

Hafidz Naufal Dhiyaulhaq, Nur Rochmah, Nining Febriyana

Background: The primary goal of current diabetes management for children and adolescents has shifted from purely medical to optimal glucose control, normal psychological development, and increase QoL. Parents who accompany their children in the routine treatment of diabetes also have their own perceptions of their children's quality of life. QoL is a crucial health outcome indicator for the purpose of identifying at-risk children and implementing early intervention programs, it is critical to develop and use pediatric HRQoL evaluations, especially in patients with T1D. Therefore, further discussion is needed regarding the QoL of T1D children according to parents and children. The research intend to compare between the QoL of T1D children according to parents report and children report in Indonesia, especially in Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya.

Methods: The type of research conducted by the researcher is analytic study with cross sectional to compare the perception from the parents and their childrens about the Quality of Life of the children with their disease (T1D), in Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. In the use of a cross sectional study, the measurement of the variable was carried out at the same time and directly. comparison between variables were analyzed using independent t-test and $P < 0.05$ was statistically significant.

Result: The result of this study revealed that From each domain, The average quality of life score of children from parents as respondent is 71, while from children as respondent is 73,14. From each domain, the average statement regarding the disease from parents as respondent is 66,1, while from children as respondent is 68,5 ($P=0.978$). The average statements regarding the treatment I from parents as respondent is 74,3, while from children as respondent is 75,8 ($P=0.728$). The average statements regarding the treatment II from parents as respondent is 81, while from children as respondent is 80,6 ($P=0.766$). The average statements regarding the worries from parents as respondent are 60,8, while from children as respondent are 61,7 ($P=0.641$). The average statements regarding the communication from parents as respondent are 72,8, while from children as respondent are 79,1 with ($P=0.531$).

Conclusion: There is no difference between parents report and children report on QoL of children with T1D for each domain.

Keywords: Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus type 1, Quality of Life, Children, Parents, Indonesia

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ABBREVIATION

ADA	: American Diabetes Association
DKA	: Diabetic Ketoacidosis
GAD	: Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase
HbA1c	: Hemoglobin A1c
HRQoL	: Health Related Quality of Life
IA2	: Insulinoma Antigen 2
IAA	: Insulin AutoAntibodies
IDAI	: Ikatan Dokter Anak Indonesia
ISPAD	: International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes
NGSP	: National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program
PedsQL	: Pediatric Quality of Life
PRO	: Patient-Reported Outcome
QoL	: Quality of Life
RSUD	: Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah
T1D	: Type 1 Diabetes
T1DM	: Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus
TTGO	: Tes Toleransi Glukosa Oral
UKK	: Unit Kegiatan Khusus
WHO	: World Health Organization

ZnT8 : Zinc Transporter 8 Autoantibodies