

ABSTRAK

Perbedaan Kemampuan Activity Daily Living (ADL) pada Setiap Tingkat Kecacatan Penderita Kusta di Kabupaten Sampang

Penelitian *Descriptive Analytic*

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Kusta adalah suatu penyakit menular, menahun dan disebabkan oleh kuman kusta (*Mycobacterium leprae*) yang menyerang saraf tepi, kulit dan jaringan tubuh lainnya kecuali susunan saraf pusat. Kabupaten Sampang memiliki 2 kecamatan penyumbang jumlah penderita kusta tertinggi yaitu Kecamatan Omben terdapat 56 dan Kecamatan Sokobanah terdapat 78 orang penderita kusta. Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Sampang menyebutkan angka kejadian kecacatan tersebut cukup tinggi dengan melebihi dari 5% indikator keberhasilan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi tingkat kecacatan, mengidentifikasi kemampuan *Activity Daily Living* (ADL), serta menganalisis perbedaan kemampuan ADL penderita kusta di Kabupaten sampang.

Desain penelitian ini menggunakan *descriptive analytic*. Pengambilan Pengambilan sampel dengan kecacatan tingkat 0 sejumlah 11 responden di Kecamatan Omben dan 11 responden di Kecamatan Sokobanah menggunakan random sampling. Hasil *sampling* pada teknik *total sampling* dengan kecacatan tingkat 1 didapat sejumlah 6 responden di kecamatan Omben dan 3 responden di Kecamatan Sokobanah, serta penderita kusta dengan kecacatan tingkat 2 di dapat sejumlah 10 responden di Kecamatan Omben dan 7 responden di Kecamatan Sokobanah. Variabel independen penelitian ini adalah tingkat kecacatan kusta, sedangkan variabel dependen adalah kemampuan ADL. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan mengisi lembar observasi ADL dan kuesioner tingkat kecacatan. Analisis data menggunakan *Kruskal-Wallis Test* dengan nilai signifikansi $\alpha \leq 0,05$.

Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan ada perbedaan kemampuan ADL pada setiap tingkat kecacatan kusta penderita kusta $p=0,000$. Hasil tersebut membuktikan bahwa ada perbedaan kemampuan ADL pada setiap tingkat kecacatan penderita kusta di Kabupaten Sampang. Penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan melakukan penguatan pada metode pengambilan data dengan teknik observasi serta pemilihan teknik *cluster* yang lebih tepat pada pengambilan sampel.

Kata kunci: Tingkat kecacatan kusta, Kemampuan *Activity Daily Living*

ABSTRACT

The Difference of Activity Daily Living (ADL) capability in every Dissability's stage of leper in sampang

Descriptive Analytic research

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Leprosy is one of chronic disease, spread between people that caused by mycobacterium leprae, which attack peripheral nerve, skin, and other body tissue except central nervous system. Sampang had 2 highest district in leper's case detections rate, such as Omben had 56 lepers and Sokobanah had 78 lepers. Data from public health office shown that the incidence is high, which means the number of incidence is over 5% from normal indicator. The purpose of this study is to identify the activity daily living (ADL) capability, also analyzed the difference of leper's ADL capability in sampang.

This study were used descriptive analytic. Sample were taken which had disability's stage 0 by using random sampling, 11 samples from Omben and the others from Sokobanah. The result from total sampling technique shown that sample were taken 6 from Omben and 3 from Sokobanah which all of them had dissability's stage 1. The other samples were taken 10 from omben and 7 from Sokobanah, all of them were lepers who had dissability's stage 2.

The independent variable of this study were leper's disability stage, and dependen variable were the ADL's capability. Data were taken using ADL's observations list and questionnaire. Data were analyzed using *Kruskal-Wallis test* with level of significant $\alpha \leq 0.05$. The result of statistic test shown that, there was difference of ADL's capability in every stage of dissability $p=0.000$.

It can be concluded that there was difference on every stage of disability among lepers in sampan. So, for the future research are expected to reinforce on data taking also more better choice in cluster technique on sampel taking.

Keywords: Stage of disability, Activity daily living's capability