

ABSTRAK

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Hubungan *Peer Group Support* dan Dukungan Keluarga dengan Kepatuhan Menjalani Terapi Hemodialisa pada Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik di RSUD Kraton

Latar Belakang: Gagal ginjal kronik merupakan penurunan fungsi ginjal yang bersifat progresif dan irreversibel dimana tubuh tidak mampu lagi mempertahankan keseimbangan metabolisme, elektrolit, dan cairan sehingga menyebabkan terjadinya uremia. Kepatuhan pasien dapat dipengaruhi beberapa faktor diantaranya yaitu *peer group support* dan dukungan keluarga pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menjalani terapi hemodialisa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *peer group support* dan dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan menjalani hemodialisa pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Kraton.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian korelatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan teknik total sampling. Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 109 pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menjalani terapi hemodialisa di RSUD Kraton. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan uji *spearman rank*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan *peer group support* dengan kepatuhan menjalani terapi hemodialisa pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik dengan p value 0,001 ($p < 0,05$), dan ada hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan menjalani terapi hemodialisa pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik dengan p value $< 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$).

Simpulan: Kepatuhan harus diperhatikan dalam menjalani terapi hemodialisa. *Peer group support* dan dukungan keluarga dibutuhkan untuk mendukung kepatuhan menjalani terapi hemodialisa pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik.

Kata Kunci: *Dukungan Keluarga, Kepatuhan, Peer Group Support, Gagal Ginjal Kronik*

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ABSTRACT

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The Correlation between *Peer Group Support* and Family Support with Compliance in Undergoing Hemodialysis Therapy in Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure at Kraton Hospital

Background: Chronic kidney failure is a progressive and irreversible decline in kidney function where the body is no longer able to maintain the balance of metabolism, electrolytes, and fluids, causing uremia. Patient compliance can be influenced by several factors, including *peer group support* and family support in chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy. This study aims to determine the correlation between *peer group support* and family support and compliance with hemodialysis in patients with chronic kidney failure at Kraton Hospital.

Methods: This study is a correlative study with *a cross-sectional approach*. Data collection was carried out using the total sampling technique. The sample in this study amounted to 109 patients with chronic kidney failure who underwent hemodialysis therapy at Kraton Hospital. Data analysis in this study uses *the Spearman rank test*.

Results: The results of this study showed that there was a relationship between *peer group support* and adherence to undergoing hemodialysis therapy in patients with chronic kidney failure with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), and there was a relationship between family support and adherence to undergoing hemodialysis therapy in patients with chronic kidney failure with a p-value of < 0.001 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Compliance must be considered in undergoing hemodialysis therapy. *Peer group support* and family support are needed to support compliance with hemodialysis therapy in patients with chronic kidney failure.

Keywords: *Family Support, Compliance, Peer Group Support, Chronic Kidney Failure*

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