

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyakit kardiovaskuler dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup pasien. *Medical Outcomes Study 12-Item Short Form* (MOS SF-12) adalah instrumen generik yang digunakan untuk mengukur kualitas hidup berkaitan dengan kesehatan. MOS SF-12 tersedia dalam bahasa Indonesia, tetapi sepengetahuan peneliti instrumen MOS SF-12vI belum dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas pada pasien kardiovaskuler.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengidentifikasi hasil uji validitas dan reliabilitas dari MOS SF-12vI pada pasien kardiovaskuler di Puskesmas Depok Sleman Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan *psychometric testing* dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan pada 140 pasien kardiovaskuler di Puskesmas Depok Yogyakarta. Teknik sampling menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Uji validitas yang digunakan adalah validitas muka dan validitas item dengan *Pearson Product Moment*. Uji reliabilitas dilakukan dengan menilai *Cronbach Alpha*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 80% responden setuju dengan kejelasan instrumen. Dua belas item memiliki rentang nilai korelasi *Pearson Product Moment* sebesar 0.229-0.627 dan semua item dinyatakan valid. Nilai *Cronbach Alpha* total item yaitu 0.785 dan *Cronbach Alpha* sub domain dalam rentang 0.503-0.851.

Kesimpulan: MOS SF-12vI merupakan alat ukur yang valid dan reliabel untuk mengukur kualitas hidup pasien kardiovaskuler.

Kata kunci: MOS SF-12vI, pasien kardiovaskuler, reliabilitas, validitas

ABSTRACT

Background: Cardiovascular disease can affect the quality of life of the patients. Medical Outcomes Study 12-Item Short-Form (MOS SF-12) is a generic instrument to evaluate Health-Related Quality of Life. MOS SF-12 is available in Indonesian, but no one has tested the validity and reliability of MOS SF-12vI instruments in cardiovascular patients.

Objective: To identify the validity and reliability of MOS SF-12vI for cardiovascular patients in Puskesmas Depok Sleman Yogyakarta

Research Method: This study was a psychometric testing with cross-sectional design. This study was conducted on 140 patients with cardiovascular diseases (CVDs). Technique sampling was used consecutive sampling. Test validity was performed using face and item validity. The reliability test was conducted using Cronbach Alpha value.

Results: eighty respondents agreed with the clarity of the instrument. All items had a Pearson Product Moment correlation value range of 0.229 to 0.627 and was considered valid. The Cronbach alpha value for the total questions was 0.785 and Cronbach Alpha's for sub domains in the ranged 0.503-0.851.

Conclusion: MOS SF-12vI is a valid and reliable measurement to evaluate the quality of life of cardiovascular patients.

Keywords: MOS SF-12vI, cardiovascular patients, reliability, validity