

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT DENGAN FREKUENSI BANGKITAN PASIEN EPILEPSI ANAK DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

Latar belakang: Epilepsi adalah gangguan keseimbangan antara eksitasi dan inhibisi di otak dimana terjadi eksitabilitas yang tidak terkontrol. Pada populasi anak-anak secara umum, prevalensi epilepsi antara 3-6 per 1000. Pengobatan sangat berpengaruh di usia muda sebab pengobatan memiliki efek yang besar terhadap perkembangan dan kualitas hidup penderita. Terapi penyakit kronis membutuhkan farmakoterapi jangka panjang, tetapi ketika pasien diberikan obat oleh dokter, hampir sebagian tidak meminum obat atau tidak meminum obat sesuai yang diresepkan, dan kebanyakan akan berhenti minum obat ketika mereka merasa membaik.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan tingkat kepatuhan minum obat dengan frekuensi bangkitan pasien epilepsi anak di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian observasional dengan desain potong lintang, yang dilakukan di poli saraf anak RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *consecutive sampling* pada 60 responden. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner *Morisky scale* dan dianalisis menggunakan korelasi *Spearman*.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan lemah antara tingkat kepatuhan minum obat dengan frekuensi bangkitan pasien epilepsi anak ($r=0,134$), semakin baik tingkat kepatuhan minum obat, semakin sedikit frekuensi bangkitan, tetapi tidak bermakna secara statistik ($p=0,306$).

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang lemah antara tingkat kepatuhan minum obat dengan frekuensi bangkitan pasien epilepsi anak, semakin baik tingkat kepatuhan minum obat, semakin sedikit frekuensi bangkitan, tetapi tidak bermakna secara statistik.

Kata kunci: *epilepsi, kepatuhan, frekuensi bangkitan*

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN MEDICATION ADHERENCE AND FREQUENCY OF SEIZURE IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH EPILEPSY IN RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

Background: Epilepsy is a balance disorder between excitability and inhibition in the brain, in which there is uncontrolled excitability. The prevalence in general pediatric population ranges between 3 and 6 per 1000. Medication is very influential in younger age since it has great impact on their development and quality of life. Chronic illness needs long-term pharmacotherapy, yet almost half of the patient given medication by the physician do not take their medicine or do not take the drugs as prescribed, and most of them stop taking the medicine as they feel better

Objective: This study aims to determine the correlation between medication adherence and frequency of seizure in pediatric patient with epilepsy in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Method: This reasearch was observational reasearch using cross-sectional design, implemented in pediatric neurology polyclinic RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Sampling was done by consecutive sampling in 60 respondents. Data was obtained using *Morisky scale* questionnaire and analyzed using *Spearman* correlation

Result: There was weak correlation between medication adherence and frequency of seizure in pediatric patient with epilepsy ($r=0,134$), the better the medication adherence level of patients, the less the frequency of seizure, but not statistically significant ($p=0,306$).

Conclusion: There was weak correlation between medication adherence and frequency of seizure in pediatric patient with epilepsy, the better the medication adherence level of patients, the less the frequency of seizure, but not statistically significant.

Keywords: *epilepsy, adherence, frequency of seizure*