

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Skizofrenia mempengaruhi lebih dari 21 juta orang di seluruh dunia. Skizofrenia berdampak besar pada *activity daily living* (ADL) karena pasien skizofrenia harus menghadapi gejala yang terus muncul, menghadapi masalah pengobatan dan penanganan, merasa asing dan terisolasi. Kepatuhan pengobatan mempunyai hubungan yang berarti untuk memperbaiki *activity daily living* (ADL) pada pasien skizofrenia terutama pada status fungsional yaitu fungsi sosial, fungsi kerja dan perawatan diri.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kepatuhan pengobatan pasien dengan *Activity Daily Living* (ADL) pasien skizofrenia di Wilayah Puskesmas Jetis II Patalan Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode: Studi *cros- sectional* dilakukan pada 52 pasien skizofrenia di Wilayah Puskesmas Jetis II Patalan Bantul Yogyakarta. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pengisian lembar kuesioner *Medication Adherence Rating Scale* (MARS) dan *Physical Self-Maintenance Scale* (PSMS). Analisis data pada penelitian ini menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa dari 52 responden 71,2% memiliki kriteria tinggi pada kepatuhan pengobatan dan 61,5% memiliki kriteria baik pada *activity daily living* (ADL). Analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kepatuhan pengobatan dengan *activity daily living* (ADL) pasien skizofrenia ($p=0,004$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara kepatuhan pengobatan dengan *activity daily living* (ADL) pada pasien skizofrenia di Wilayah Puskesmas Jetis II Patalan Bantul Yogyakarta

Kata Kunci: kepatuhan pengobatan, *activity daily living* (ADL), skizofrenia

ABSTRACT

Background: Schizophrenia affects more than 21 million people worldwide. Schizophrenia has a high impact on the activity daily living (ADL) since the patients of schizophrenia should face the continuous symptoms, problem of the medication and handling, alienated and isolated. The adherence medication have a significance correlation to improve the activity daily living (ADL) in schizophrenic patients primarily on functional status including social functions, work functions and self-care.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the relationship of adherence medication with Activity Daily Living (ADL) of schizophrenia patients at Community Health Centre Jetis II Patalan Bantul Yogyakarta.

Methods: The study of cross- sectional was performed on 52 schizophrenia patients at Community Health Centre Jetis II Patalan Bantul Yogyakarta. Data was collected with questionnaire of Medication Adherence Rating Scale (MARS) and the Physical Self-Maintenance Scale (PSMS). Data of this study analyzed with Chi-Square test.

Results: The results showed that 71.2% of 52 respondents had high criteria on medication adherence and 61.5% had good criteria on activity daily living (ADL). The analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between medication adherence with activity daily living (ADL) of schizophrenia patients ($p = 0.004$).

Conclusion: There was a significant relationship between medication adherence with the activity daily living (ADL) of schizophrenia patients at Community Health Centre Jetis II Patalan Bantul Yogyakarta.

Keywords: medication adherence, activity daily living (ADL), schizophrenia