

## ABSTRAK

**Margaretha Yusuf.** 2015. Gambaran Kualitas Hidup Lansia Yang Mengalami Penyakit Kronis di Puskesmas Dulalowo Kecamatan Kota Tengah Kota Gorontalo. Skripsi, Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Ilmu-ilmu Kesehatan dan Keolahragaan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing I, dr Nanang Roswita Paramata dan Pembimbing II, Dr. Hj. Rosmin Ilham S.Kep.Ns. M.M.

Masalah penyakit kronis sangat mempengaruhi lansia sepanjang hidupnya. Terdapat banyak perubahan pada lansia yang menderita penyakit kronis yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup lansia meliputi kesehatan fisik, psikologis, social dan lingkungan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran kualitas hidup lansia yang mengalami penyakit kronis di Puskesmas Dulalowo Kota Gorontalo.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah seluruh lansia yang datang berobat di Puskesmas Dulalowo Kota Gorontalo, dengan sampel 53 responden dengan teknik *Accidental Sampling* serta menggunakan analisis *Univariate*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: Kualitas hidup pada lansia yang mengalami penyakit kronis di Puskesmas Dulalowo adalah: (1)Kesehatan Fisik (60.4%) dengan kriteria kurang baik, (2)Kesehatan Psikologis (67.9%) dengan kriteria baik, (3) Hubungan Sosial (77.4%) dengan kriteria baik, (4) Lingkungan (90.6%) dengan kriteria baik.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah Kualitas Hidup Lansia di Puskesmas Dulalowo Kota Gorontalo 34 (64.2%) memiliki kualitas hidup yang baik sedangkan 19 (35.8%) memiliki kualitas hidup yang kurang baik. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan mutu pelayanan keperawatan pada Lansia yang mengalami penyakit kronis di Puskesmas Dulalowo Kota Gorontalo.

**Kata Kunci** : *Kualitas hidup, Lansia, Penyakit kronis*

**Daftar Pustaka** : 26 Buku (2004-2013)

## ABSTRACT

**Margaretha Yusuf.** 2015. The Description of the Quality of Life the Elderly People with Chronic Diseases in Dulalowo Health Care Center (PUSKESMAS) of Kota Tengah Sub-district, City of Gorontalo. Skripsi, Study Program of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science and Sports, State University of Gorontalo. Principal Supervisor was dr. Nanang Roswita Paramata and Co-supervisor Dr. Hj. Rosmin Ilham, S.Kep. Ns. M.M.

The chronic diseases influence the elderly people in their lives. There are many changes that happen to the elderly people who suffer from chronic diseases and thus, it can affect their quality of life. This quality of life consists of physical health, psychological health, social, and environmental health. This research is depeloved to find out the description of the quality of life of the elderly people who suffered from chronic diseases in the area of Puskesmas Dulalowo.

This research used descriptive method. The population of this research were all the elderly people who come to get the health treatment and medication in Puskesmas Dulalowo of Kota Tengah Sub-district. 153 samples of this research were taken using the accidental sampling method and the analysis for the data used the univariate analysis.

This research findings showed that the life quality of the elderly people who suffered from chronical diseases in Puskesmas Dulalowo were: (1) 60.4% of the respondents reported that their physical health are under the less than good category; (2) 67.9% reported that their psychological health are under the good category; (3) 77.4% of the elderly people reported that their social relationship are good; (4) 90.6% of the respondents reported that their environmental health are good.

The conclusion of this research were that the quality of life of the elderly people in the area of Puskesmas Dulalowo, 34 (64.2%) reported to have a good quality of life, meanwhile 19 (35.8%) reported that their quality of life are under the less than good category. The output of this research is expected to be of use to improve the quality of caring and treatment services toward the elderly people who suffer from the chronical diseases in Dulalowo Puskesmas of Gorontalo city.

**Keywords : Quality of Life, Elderly People, Chronic Disease**  
**References : 26 books (2004-2013).**

