

## **ABSTRACT**

**Meri Anggriani 30.01.11.0327**

**Factors that affect Quality Of Life of patient with Coronary Heart Disease in the Heart Clinic of RSI Siti Khadijah Palembang 2015**

**SKRIPSI**

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEPERAWATAN**

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN**

**UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK MUSI CHARITAS**

**PALEMBANG 2015**

Keywords: Quality Of Life

(xvii + 77 pages + 16 tables + 1 figure + 14 enclosures)

Coronary Heart Disease is a chronic disease that generally affects the productive age group (25-40 years). It can lead to the possibility of heart failure. Coronary Heart Disease can occur when coronary arteries are blocked or narrowed due to fatty deposits, which gradually accumulate in the arterial wall. The purpose of this study was to determine the "Factors that affect Quality Of Life of patients with coronary heart disease in the Heart Clinic of Siti Khadijah Islamic Hospital Palembang Year 2015". This research used the analytic survey method with cross sectional design. Forty-nine respondents were taken as the sample in this study selected by using purposive sampling technique applying inclusion criteria conducted on 15-27 June 2015. The data were processed and analyzed using univariate and bivariate statistical test. The instrument in this study was a questionnaire. The result of this study obtained in the bivariate analysis by one-way ANOVA test for variables depression and anxiety, while for the variables of education, family support, and work independent t-test with a limit of significance  $\alpha = 0.05$  was applied. The result showed that there were no relationship between education, depression, anxiety, family support and work with the Quality Of Life (p value for education was 0.270, p value for depression was 0.780, p value for anxiety was 0.581, p value for family support was 0.601, and p value for jobs was 0.383). At the end of the study, it was suggested that the life Quality Of Life of patients with Coronary Heart Disease can improve better and the patients should avoid any condition which can decrease them to the risk of the disease.

References: 33 (2007-2015)