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THE CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CATARACTS WITH TREATMENT COMPLIANCE IN POST OPERATING PATIENTS CATARACTS IN MITRA KASIH HOSPITAL CIMAH

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ABSTRACT

Background: Blindness and visual impairment are public health problems. Blindness due to cataracts or clouding of the eye lens is a global health problem that must be addressed immediately. Mitra Kasih Hospital is in fourth place with the incidence of cataracts. The purpose of this study was to determine the Correlation between knowledge about cataracts and adherence to care in postoperative cataract patients at Mitra Kasih Hospital, Cimahi. Method: This type of research is quantitative analytical research design with a cross-sectional approach, the sample in this study to be 53 respondents. The sampling technique uses accidental sampling. Bivariate analysis using Chi-square test Results: Most of the respondents had less knowledge of 26 respondents 49.1%, most of the respondents had non-compliant adherence in post cataract surgery care of 34 respondents 64.2%. Conclusions and Suggestions: In conclusion, there is a significant Correlation between knowledge about cataracts and care adherence in cataract surgery patients (P-Value 0.000 <0.05). Suggestions for patients can have a positive impact on post cataract surgery patients, where patients can understand knowledge in actively participating in counseling and actively seeking information about cataracts.

Keywords: Knowledge, Compliance, Cataract

INTRODUCTION

Blindness and visual impairment are public health problems. Blindness due to cataracts or clouding of the eye lens is a global health problem that must be addressed immediately, because blindness can cause a reduction in the quality of human resources and loss of productivity and requires quite large costs for treatment.[1]

Cataract is a condition where there is clouding of the lens fibers or material in the lens capsule. Cataract is a pathological condition of the lens where the lens becomes cloudy due to hydration of lens fluid or denaturation of lens proteins. This cloudiness occurs due to disturbances in the body's normal lens metabolism which can occur at certain ages.[2]

The World Health Organization (WHO) found that there are 285 million people who have vision problems in the world, 39 million are blind and 246 million have low vision. Based on the Rapid Assessment of Avoidable Blindness (RAAB) survey in 2020-2021, Indonesia is in first place. In fact, cases of blindness caused by cataracts in Indonesia reach 78% of the number of cases in Southeast Asia.[3] The prevalence of cataracts in Indonesia based on the 2018 Riskesdas results is 1.8%. The highest prevalence of cataracts is in North Sulawesi (3.7%), Jambi (2.8%) and Bali (2.7%).[4] The results of the Rapid Assessment of Avoidable

Blindness (RAAB) survey by the Association of Indonesian Ophthalmologists (Perdami) in 2019 in 15 provinces showed that the blindness rate was found to have reached 30% and of this figure, cataracts were the highest cause, namely 81%, in West Java it showed prevalence. Blindness is 2.8% and more than 70% of them are due to untreated cataracts.[3]

Based on data obtained from the Cimahi City Health Service in 2019, the incidence of cataracts was 3,046 cases. In the following year, 2020, the number of cataracts increased by 3,229 with new cases recorded and 1,578 old cases. In this case, Mitra Kasih Hospital occupies the fourth region with a cataract incidence rate of 404 new cataract sufferers. The prevalence of cataracts in 2021 will increase again to 367 cataract sufferers.[5].

Post-cataract surgery complications are caused by several factors, one of which is non-compliance with treatment. Factors that influence adherence to treatment are divided into five dimensions, namely: factors related to the patient (no symptoms are felt or the patient does not understand the condition of the disease), factors related to therapy (discomfort or side effects), factors related to the condition (cognitive status/ patient's affective status, treatment regimen, disease severity, or difficulty in instilling eye drops correctly), health system-related factors, and social or economic factors.[8]

Complication prevention can be done by assessing the patient's basic needs and providing action to meet the patient's basic needs. The most important factors in eye care are condition-related factors, namely the patient's cognitive status/affective status which is related to knowledge.[9]

Assessing a patient's basic needs is an important role for a nurse in patient management. Starting from pre-operation and continuing to post-operation. Nurses provide preoperative education with the aim of increasing patient understanding, increasing self-care abilities, feeling comfortable, helping recovery and reducing post-operative complications. Having the patient well prepared preoperatively will really help the patient manage their pain and carry out appropriate self-care activities.[10]

Indonesian people's knowledge of eye health is still lacking regarding prevention. Due to lack of access to information regarding the causes of cataracts and how to treat them. The success of cataract treatment cannot be separated from post-operative care. Post-operative care also greatly determines the success of cataract treatment, including knowledge and attitudes as well as compliance in post-operative cataract care.[11]

Compliance is a behavior in following recommendations regarding daily habits. Compliance is influenced by the level of education, where education is the main basis for successful prevention or treatment. The aim of education is to increase compliance in post-cataract surgery care to improve health status, especially for those experiencing cataract disease.[12]

METHOD

This type of quantitative research is an analytical research design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 53 respondents. The sampling technique uses accidental sampling. Bivariate analysis uses the Chisquare test

RESULT

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers in the results were obtained as in the table below:

Tabel 1 Frequency distribution of patient knowledge about cataracts at Mitra Kasih Cimahi Hospital

Knowledge	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
Good	13	24.5
Enough	14	26.4
Poor	26	49.1
Total	53	100.0

Tabel 2 Frequency distribution of treatment compliance in post-cataract surgery patients at Mitra Kasih Cimahi Hospital

Compliance	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
Compliance	19	35.8
Not compliance	34	64.2
Total	53	100.0

According to table 4.6, it shows that the majority of respondents had non-compliance after cataract surgery at Mitra Kasih Cimahi Hospital, 34 respondents 64.2% and 19 respondents 35.8%.

Tabel 3 The correlation between knowledge about cataracts and treatment compliance in post-cataract surgery patients at Mitra Kasih Cimahi Hospital

Knowledge	Compliance				Total		P Value
	Compliance		Not Compliance				
	N	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	11	84,6	2	15,4	13	100	0,000
Enough	2	14,3	12	85,7	14	100	
Poor	6	23,1	20	76,9	26	100	

Total	19	35,8	34	64,2	53	100
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Based on table 4.7, it shows that 26 out of 53 knowledgeable respondents were not compliant, 20 (76.9%) and 6 people (23.1%) were compliant. The Chi-Square test results obtained a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge about cataracts and treatment compliance in post-cataract surgery patients at Mitra Kasih Cimahi Hospital.

CONCLUSION

Base on the result that mostly respondents has poor knowledge about catarac that 26 respondents or 49,1%. Majority of respondents had non-compliance after cataract surgery at Mitra Kasih Cimahi Hospital, 34 respondents 64.2%. that 26 out of 53 knowledgeable respondents were not compliant, 20 (76.9%) and 6 people (23.1%) were compliant. The Chi-Square test results obtained a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge about cataracts and treatment compliance in post-cataract.

DISSCUSSION

The results of this research can be used as learning reference material and increase students' insight and knowledge so that they can produce student graduates who are competent in the field of health, especially cataracts.

For Mitra Kasih Hospital to add health programs in the context of good and correct eye care, especially cataracts so that it can reduce the rate of eye fog. For example, by providing education to cataract patients to increase knowledge and attitudes about care after cataract surgery so that it is hoped that vision problems will no longer occur. For patients, it can have a positive impact on post-cataract surgery patients, where patients can gain knowledge by actively participating in counseling and actively seeking information about cataracts.

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