

Hubungan antara pasien gangguan pemusatan perhatian dan hiperaktif (GPPH) dengan faktor yang mempengaruhi pasien (GPPH) di Jakarta = The relationship between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) patient with contributing factors of (ADHD) in Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Gangguan Pemusatan Perhatian dan Hiperaktif (GPPH) adalah gangguan neurobehavioral yang ditandai dengan gejala kurangnya perhatian, sifat hiperaktif, dan impulsif. GPPH dikenal sebagai kelainan psikiatri yang paling sering diderita oleh anak-anak. GPPH dapat berlanjut menjadi gangguan lain dan dapat juga mengganggu perkembangan anak. Dikarenakan alasan yang telah tersebut, mengetahui apa saja factor pendukung dan hubungannya terhadap prevalensi ADHD menjadi penting.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penilitan cross sectional yang dilakukan di tiga sekolah dasar di Jakarta. Data didapat melalui kuisisioner yang diberikan pada subyek dan orang tua subyek. Kemudian data dianalisis menggunakan program SPSS 19 dan metode chi-square dan fischer test.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil studi analisis deteksi dini didapatkan 69,6% anak dengan GPPH. Terdapat 4 faktor yang telah teranalisa dan hanya ayah merokok yang memberikan hasil yang signifikan($p=0,029$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara ayah merokok dengan anak GPPH dan prevalensi GPPH di Jakarta cukup tinggi(69,6%).

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Background: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) define as disorder of neurobehaviour which has symptom of inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity. This disorder is renown as the most psychiatric problem for children. ADHD can lead to several disturbances that will affect growth development. For all the reason that have been stated, it is necessary to understand the contributing factors of ADHD and the relationship with its prevalence as well.

Method: The study uses cross sectional design and it is conducted in three elementary schools in Jakarta. The data was obtained by a questionnaire with some and give n to subjects and parent subjects. Then the data will be analysed using SPSS 19 with several test like chi-square and fischer test.

Results: Based on the analysis of early detection, it is found that 69,6% of all children have ADHD. There are 4 factors that have been analysed but only paternal smoking that give significant result($p= 0,029$).

Conclusion: There is relationship between paternal smoking with ADHD patient and prevalence of ADHD in Jakarta is quite high(69,6%).