

Pengalaman Traumatis Masa Kecil dan Gejala Psikotik: Peran Skema Diri Negatif sebagai Mediator = Childhood Trauma and Psychotic Symptoms: The Role of Negative-Self-Schema as Mediator

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Trauma masa kanak-kanak adalah faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi perkembangan gejala psikotik.

Berbagai penelitian telah menjelaskan mekanisme hubungan antara keduanya

variabel. Skema diri negatif, respons psikologis terhadap trauma dan diketahui memiliki

dampak pada tingkat gejala psikotik, dipostulatkan untuk memediasi dua variabel ini. Ini

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji peran skema negatif diri sebagai mediator antara masa kanak-kanak

trauma dan gejala psikotik dengan mengendalikan gejala depresi sebagai kovariat. Itu Penelitian dilakukan

pada 397 peserta (25,4% pria; Mage = 22,28, SD = 4,93).

Gejala psikotik diukur oleh Asesmen Komunitas terhadap Pengalaman Psikotik (AKPP), trauma masa kecil

diukur dengan kuesioner berbasis laporan diri pada studi NEMESIS, dan skema negatif diri diukur dengan

Skema Inti Singkat Timbangan (BCSS). Melalui analisis mediasi, hasilnya menunjukkan skema self-

negative secara signifikan memediasi hubungan antara trauma masa kecil dengan positif gejala ($ab = 0,08$;

$SE = 0,04$; 95% CI [0,01, 0,17]), serta gejala negatif dari gejala psikotik ($ab = 0,08$; $SE = 0,03$; 95% CI

[0,03, 0,14]), dan juga langsung hubungan antara pengalaman traumatis masa kanak-kanak dan gejala positif

juga

ditemukan. Ini menjelaskan pentingnya mempertimbangkan peran kognitif dalam menerjemahkan efek

trauma masa kecil terhadap gejala psikotik.

ABSTRACT

Childhood trauma is a risk factor that influences the development of psychotic symptoms. Various studies have explained the mechanism of the relationship between the two

variable. Negative self schemes, psychological responses to trauma and are known to have

impact on the level of psychotic symptoms, postulated to mediate these two variables. This This study aims

to examine the role of self-negative schemes as a mediator between childhood trauma and psychotic

symptoms by controlling depressive symptoms as covariates. The study was conducted on 397 participants

(25.4% male; Mage = 22.28, SD = 4.93). Psychotic symptoms were measured by the Community

Assessment of Psychotic Experience (PPA), childhood trauma was measured by a self-report questionnaire

based on the NEMESIS study, and a negative self-scheme was measured by the Short Core Scales Scheme

(BCSS). Through mediation analysis, the results showed a self-negative scheme significantly mediated the

relationship between childhood trauma with positive symptoms ($ab = 0.08$; $SE = 0.04$; 95% CI [0.01, 0.17]),

as well as symptoms negative psychotic symptoms ($ab = 0.08$; $SE = 0.03$; 95% CI [0.03, 0.14]), and also a

direct relationship between childhood traumatic experiences and positive symptoms as well

was found. This explains the importance of considering the cognitive role in translating the effects of

childhood trauma on psychotic symptoms.