

Uji Validitas dan Reliabilitas Instrumen South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) versi Indonesia. = Validity and Reliability Study of The Indonesian South Oaks Gambling Screen Tool

Sinambela, Yenny Siti Yanti, author

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Abstrak

Saat ini belum ditemukan angka prevalensi gambling disorder di Indonesia namun dalam praktik klinis kunjungan pasien yang mengalami GD semakin meningkat sehingga diperlukan instrumen yang sah dan andal yaitu South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) versi Indonesia. Penelitian dilakukan dengan penyebaran googleform ke seluruh Indonesia melalui jejaring Internet dan media sosial pada 18 April hingga 15 Mei 2021 (N= 5810, usia 18 hingga 59 tahun) dengan cara non probability sampling, sampling insidental, melakukan penerjemahan yang disesuaikan dengan budaya Indonesia, penerjemahan balik, uji validitas isi, kontruksi dan uji reliabilitas instrumen SOGS versi Indoensia. Pada uji EFA seluruh butir yang ada di dalam SOGS versi Indonesia memiliki faktor muatan yang baik yaitu > 0.4 . Nilai Kaise – Meyer- Olkin (KMO) 0,913 dan nilai p Bartlett Test of Sphericity (BTS) < 0.001 sehingga jumlah sampel dan korelasi antar item dipastikan adekuat. Berdasarkan hasil uji EFA didapatkan hasil 4 domain yang memiliki eigenvalue lebih dari satu dan secara kumulatif dapat menjelaskan 62,42% varian. Hasil CFA model 3 yang dipilih menunjukkan keadaan goodness of fit yang baik (Chi-square = 1270 ; df=166 ; p-value= 0,0000 ; RMSEA = 0,048 ; CFI= 0,99 ; AIC= 1358,72; TLI= 0,99; SRMR= 0,031). Pada uji reliabilitas didapat satu butir pertanyaan SOGS yang memiliki nilai corrected item total correlation $< 0,3$ yaitu 0,261. Nilai alpha cronbach dari SOGS versi Indonesia adalah sebesar 0.879 dengan atau tanpa penghapusan item SOGS 4. Prevalensi gambling disorder (GD) ditentukan dengan menggunakan SOGS versi Indonesia dengan N= 5810 dengan poin 8 didapat 57 subjek alami GD sehingga dapat disimpulkan prevalensi GD di Indonesia 1 %. SOGS versi Indonesia memiliki 20 pertanyaan dan terdapat 4 domain yang memenuhi kriteria DSM. SOGS versi Indonesia memiliki validasi dan reliabilitas yang baik sehingga dapat dipastikan baik untuk menskriining permasalahan judi di Indonesia

.....To date, the prevalence of gambling disorder (GD) in Indonesia remains unknown. However, the number of patients with GD has been increasing in clinical practice. There is a need for a valid and reliable instrument to assess gambling disorders, namely the Indonesian version of South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS). We distributed Google forms nationwide through the internet and social media from April 18 to May 15, 2021 to subjects (n = 5810, age 18 to 59 years) selected using non-probability sampling and incidental sampling. We performed forward translation, back translation, and cultural adaptation to suit the questionnaire to the Indonesian culture. We also performed content validity, construct validity, and reliability tests to the Indonesian version of SOGS. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) showed that all items in the Indonesian version of SOGS were found to have good content factor of > 0.4 . The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value was 0.913 and the p value of Bartlett Test of Sphericity (BTS) was less than 0.001, indicating adequate sample size and inter-item correlation. The EFA conducted revealed 4 domains with an eigenvalue of > 1 , cumulatively contributing to a variance of 62.42%. Confirmatory factor analysis of the chosen model showed goodness of fit (chi-square = 1270 ; df=166 ; p-value= 0.0000 ; RMSEA = 0.048 ; CFI= 0.99 ; AIC= 1358.72; TLI= 0.99; SRMR= 0.031). The reliability test showed one corrected item in the

Indonesian version of SOGS with a total correlation of less than 0.3 (0.261). The Cronbach's alpha value of the Indonesian version of SOGS was 0.879 with or without omitting item SOGS 4. The prevalence of gambling disorder (GD) was determined using the Indonesian version of SOGS. With a sample size of 5810, with point 8 included, 57 subjects suffered from GD. Therefore, we concluded that the prevalence of GD in Indonesia was 1%. The Indonesian version of SOGS consists of 20 questions with 4 domains corresponding to the DSM criteria for gambling disorder. The Indonesian version of SOGS has good validity and reliability, indicating good performance for gambling disorder screening in Indonesia.