

Perbedaan perkembangan dengan instrumen bayley scales of infants and toddler development edisi iii terhadap stimulasi metode glenn doman dan metode kemenkes pada bayi usia 6 12 bulan = Difference in developmental aspects of glenn doman and kemenkes stimulation method with bayley scales of infant and toddler development bsid third edition instrument for infants at age 6-12 months / Otty Mitha Sevianti

Otty Mitha Sevianti, author

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Perkembangan anak merupakan sesuatu yang bersifat multi dimensi dan terdiri atas area kognitif, bahasa, fungsi gerak, sosial emosional dan perilaku adaptif, masing-masing memiliki nilai tersendiri namun saling berintegrasi. Dua metode stimulasi (Glenn Doman (GD) dan Kemenkes (K)) dinilai kualitasnya dalam penelitian ini.

Tujuan. Mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan stimulasi metode GD dan K terhadap skor perkembangan bayi usia 6-12 bulan.

Metode. Penelitian kohort prospektif pada bayi normal. Skrining perkembangan awal dilakukan menggunakan alat ukur Denver. Pasca 3 bulan intervensi, perkembangan bayi dinilai menggunakan BSID edisi-III yang terlebih dahulu dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Kualitas stimulasi rumah di nilai menggunakan alat ukur HOME.

Hasil. Skor validitas dari BSID edisi-III adalah 0,964 (kognitif), 0,934 (bahasa), 0,822 (gerak) dengan Cronbach Alpha sebesar 0,918 serta reliabilitas test-retest 0,846. Subjek yang memenuhi kriteria sebanyak 88 orang, dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki (61,4%), usia 9-12 bulan (68,2%), status gizi baik (75%). Perbedaan bermakna terdapat pada skor HOME dan semua aspek penilaian perkembangan BSID di kedua grup setelah masa intervensi 3 bulan ( $p < 0,001$ ). Skor grup GD lebih unggul 1 angka dibandingkan K pada skor HOME ( $p = 0,024$ ) and 32 angka lebih unggul pada skor BSID ( $p = 0,002$ ). Faktor jumlah anak bermakna secara statistik memengaruhi perkembangan dengan risiko relative 3.13 (IK 95% 1.18-8.33,  $p = 0,022$ ).

Simpulan. Instrumen BSID edisi-III versi Bahasa Indonesia merupakan alat ukur yang sah dan andal untuk digunakan pada penelitian ini. Secara umum tidak terdapat perbedaan skor perkembangan bayi usia 6-12 bulan yang mendapat stimulasi metode GD dan K kecuali perkembangan perilaku adaptif.

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**ABSTRACT**

Child development is multi-dimensional and encompasses cognitive, language, sensory-motor, social-emotional, adaptive behavior domains, all of

which are interdependent. Two stimulation interventions (Glenn Doman (GD) and Kemenkes (K) methods) were conducted in this study.

**Aims.**To investigate the difference in developmental aspects after intervention with GD and K methods in infants age 6-12 months.

**Methods.** This was a prospective cohort study in normal developmental infants. Developmental screening at enrollment used Denver instrument. Three months post intervention, the development was assessed with BSID III, in which validation and reliability test were undertaken as first step. A modified version of HOME inventory was used as edition to assess home environment.

**Results.**The validity score of BSID-III was 0.964 (cognitive), 0.934 (language), 0.822 (motor) with Cronbach alpha of 0.918 and a reliability test-retest of 0.846. There were 88 subjects fulfilled the criteria. Subject mostly were male (61.4%) 9-12 months old (68.2%), normal anthropometric status (75%). The results revealed significant differences in HOME score and all aspects of Bayley score in GD and K group after 3 months intervention period ( $p < 0.001$ ). The GD benefited 1 point compared with K group in HOME score ( $p = 0.024$ ) and 32 points in Bayley score ( $p = 0.002$ ). Number of children was the most influential factor in infants' development with a relative risk of 3.13 (CI95% 1.18-8.33,  $p = 0.022$ ).

**Conclusions.**The Bahasa Indonesia version of BSID-III was a reliable and valid tool for the assessment of this study. There was no difference in developmental score at age 6-12 months who had GD and K stimulation methods except for adaptive behavior scale.