

Uji validasi dan reliabilitas instrumen profil sensori singkat untuk anak usia 3-10 tahun = Validation and reliability study of short sensory profile instrument for children age 3-10 years

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20367174&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[Latar Belakang: Proses sensori merupakan dasar perkembangan otak anak, suatu fondasi penting dalam proses pembelajaran, persepsi dan aksi tubuh. Sensory Processing Disorders (SPD) merupakan gangguan dalam mengatur dan mengolah informasi sensorik yang masuk sehingga mengakibatkan ketidaksesuaian dengan respon dan perilaku yang diharapkan. Prevalensi SPD berkisar 5-15% pada anak tanpa disabilitas dan 40-88% pada anak dengan disabilitas. Profil sensori singkat (PSS) merupakan instrumen skrining perkembangan sensori, yang dapat mengukur performa anak pada aktivitas sehari-hari. Perbedaan letak geografis dan kebudayaan dapat mempengaruhi aktivitas sensori anak sehingga diperlukan suatu studi transkultural untuk aplikasi instrumen tersebut. Tujuan: Didapatkannya instrumen PSS yang valid dan reliabel dalam bahasa Indonesia. Metode: Menggunakan 7 langkah studi validasi transkultural WHO dan uji reliabilitas menggunakan metode tes retest pada anak usia 3-10 tahun populasi normal dengan cara guided interview terhadap orangtua menggunakan instrumen PSS. Hasil Penelitian: Didapatkan 208 sampel, pada uji validasi, menggunakan analisa konsep makna dan bahasa serta kesesuaian dengan budaya Indonesia, tim validasi melakukan modifikasi untuk 13 dari 38 item PSS. Modifikasi dilakukan karena terjadinya ketidaksesuaian makna dalam penerjemahan, tidak terdapatnya padanan kata yang sesuai, penekanan pada makna kalimat serta penambahan keterangan agar memperjelas pertanyaan instrumen. Pada uji reliabilitas, kami mendapatkan konsistensi internal yang baik (α Cronbach=0,875) dan nilai reliabilitas tes retest yang tinggi 0,987.

Kesimpulan: Profil sensori singkat telah valid dan reliabel dalam versi bahasa Indonesia sehingga dapat digunakan dalam skrining perkembangan sensori anak.;Background: Sensory processing is the basis of child brain development, an important foundation in learning process, perception and body action. Sensory processing disorders (SPD) is dysfunction in regulation and organizing sensory information that resulting in inappropriate respons and behaviour. Prevalence of SPD is 5-15% in child without disabilities and 40-88% in children with disabilities. Short sensory profile is sensory screening instrument that can measure child performance in daily basis. Difference in geographic location and culture influences child sensory activities. We need to perform transcultural study before using the instrument in our population. Purpose: To achieve PSS instrument which valid and reliable in Indonesian language. Methods: Using 7 step WHO transcultural validation study and test retest reliability children age 3-10 years in normal population using guided

interview questionnaire on parents. Results: There were 208 subjects. In validation study, using linguistic and concept meaning analyze, and adaption in Indonesian culture, validation team managed to modify 13 of 38 item of PSS. These modification happened because there were discrepancies found, from inaccurate translation, emphasis on sentences meaning, substitution of words/phrase because there was no equivalent in Indonesian language, and adding explanation to the sentences . In reliability study, we have good internal consistency (Cronbach alpha = 0,875) and high test retest reliability 0,987. Conclusion: PSS is valid and reliable in Indonesia language, this instrument can be used in children sensory development screening., Background: Sensory processing is the basis of child brain development, an important foundation in learning process, perception and body action. Sensory processing disorders (SPD) is dysfunction in regulation and organizing sensory information that resulting in unappropriate respons and behaviour. Prevalence of SPD is 5-15% in child without disabilities and 40-88% in children with disabilities. Short sensory profile is sensory screening instrument that can measure child performance in daily basis. Difference in geographic location and culture influences child sensory activities. We need to perform transcultural study before using the instrument in our population. Purpose: To achieve PSS instrument which valid and reliable in Indonesian language. Methods: Using 7 step WHO transcultural validation study and test retest reliability children age 3-10 years in normal population using guided interview questionnaire on parents. Results: There were 208 subjects. In validation study, using linguistic and concept meaning analyze, and adaption in Indonesian culture, validation team managed to modify 13 of 38 item of PSS. These modification happened because there were discrepancies found, from inaccurate translation, emphasis on sentences meaning, substitution of words/phrase because there was no equivalent in Indonesian language, and adding explanation to the sentences . In reliability study, we have good internal consistency (Cronbach alpha = 0,875) and high test retest reliability 0,987. Conclusion: PSS is valid and reliable in Indonesia language, this instrument can be used in children sensory development screening.]