Penggunaan skala reel modifikasi dalam menilai gangguan perkembangan bahasa pada anak usia 18-36 bulan di daerah rural = The use of modified reel scale in assessing language development disorder in child age 18-36 months in rural area

Elien Wihestin, author

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Latar Belakang : Kemampuan berbahasa merupakan salah satu indikator perkembangan anak karena melibatkan kemampuan kognitif, sensori motor, psikologis, emosi dan lingkungan disekitar anak. Penilaian kemampuan bahasa anak sangat penting pada periode 2-4 tahun karena terjadi peningkatan jumlah dan kompleksitas dalam perkembangan bicara dan bahasa. Penilaian dapat dilakukan oleh tenaga kesehatan maupun oleh orang tua. Keterbatasan tenaga kesehatan di daerah rural menyebabkan penilaian berbasis orang tua sangat penting sehingga dibutuhkan instrumen yang sesuai dengan budaya, bahasa dan lingkungan anak. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui akurasi instrumen penilaian kemampuan bahasa berbasis orang tua pada anak usia 18-36 bulan didaerah rural.

Metode : Subjek penelitian diambil dari anak usia 18 ? 36 bulan dan orang tua/pelaku rawat peserta posyandu di desa Sukarapih, Kecamatan Tambelang, Kabupaten Bekasi. Orang tua/pelaku rawat harus mampu membaca dan mengerti bahasa Indonesia. Perkembangan bahasa anak dinilai dengan skala REEL (Receptive Expressive Emergent Language) modifikasi oleh orang tua dan skala ELM (Early Language Milestone) oleh peneliti. Hasil penilaian skala REEL dibandingkan dengan skala ELM melalui uji diagnostik untuk mendapatkan nilai sensitivitas dan spesifitas, nilai prediksi positif dan negatif serta likelihood ratio (LR).

Hasil : Jumlah subjek terdiri dari 100 anak dan 100 orang tua/pelaku rawat yang diambil dari empat posyandu. Skala REEL mempunyai nilai sensitivitas 72,73 %, spesifisitas 98,87 %, nilai prediksi positif 88,89%, nilai prediksi negatif 96,70%, LR positif 64,73 dan LR negatif 0,28.

Kesimpulan : Skala REEL dapat dipakai dalam menilai gangguan perkembangan bahasa pada anak usia 18-36 bulan di daerah rural dengan menggunakan kalimat yang lebih sederhana dan mudah dipahami.
<hr>
ABSTRACT
Background : Language skill is one of the indicator of a child's development

because it involves cognitive ability, sensory motor, the psychological, emotional and environment around children. Assessment of a child's language skill at the age of 2-4 years is very important due to an increase in the number and complexity in the development of speech and language. Assessment can be done by health professionals as well as by parents. Limitations of available health workers in rural areas increases the need for a parental-based assessment tool that is applicable with the culture, language and environment of the children. The research objective was to determine the accuracy of the parental-based language assessment instrument on children aged 18-36 months in rural areas.

Methods : The subjects were children aged 18-36 months and their parents / caregivers who were participants of Sukarapih neighborhood health center in the village, District Tambelang, Bekasi Regency. Parents / caregivers should be able to read and understand Bahasa Indonesia. The children's language development was assessed using the modified REEL (receptive Expressive Emergent Language) scale by their parents and the ELM (Early Language Milestone) scale by the researcher. The REEL-scale assessment results was compared with ELM scale through a diagnostic test for sensitivity and specificity, positive and negative predictive values as well as likelihood ratio (LR).

Results : The subjects consisted of 100 children and 100 parents / caregivers taken from four neighborhood health center. The REEL scale has 72.73% sensitivity, 98.87% specificity, 88.89% positive predictive value, 96.70% negative predictive value, 64.73 positive LR and of 0.28 negative LR.

Conclusion : The REEL Scale can be used to assess language development disorders in children aged 18-36 months in rural areas by using simplified and easy to understand sentences.;Background : Language skill is one of the indicator of a child's development because it involves cognitive ability, sensory motor, the psychological, emotional and environment around children. Assessment of a child's language skill at the age of 2-4 years is very important due to an increase in the number and complexity in the development of speech and language. Assessment can be done by health professionals as well as by parents. Limitations of available health workers in rural areas increases the need for a parental-based assessment tool that is applicable with the culture, language and environment of the children. The research objective was to determine the accuracy of the parental-based language assessment instrument on children aged 18-36 months in rural areas.
Methods : The subjects were children aged 18-36 months and their parents / caregivers who were participants of Sukarapih neighborhood health center in the village, District Tambelang, Bekasi Regency. Parents / caregivers should be able to read and understand Bahasa Indonesia. The children's language development was assessed using the modified REEL (receptive Expressive Emergent

Language) scale by their parents and the ELM (Early Language Milestone) scale by the researcher. The REEL-scale assessment results was compared with ELM scale through a diagnostic test for sensitivity and specificity, positive and negative predictive values as well as likelihood ratio (LR).

Results : The subjects consisted of 100 children and 100 parents / caregivers taken from four neighborhood health center. The REEL scale has 72.73% sensitivity, 98.87% specificity, 88.89% positive predictive value, 96.70% negative predictive value, 64.73 positive LR and of 0.28 negative LR.

Conclusion : The REEL Scale can be used to assess language development disorders in children aged 18-36 months in rural areas by using simplified and easy to understand sentences.;Background : Language skill is one of the indicator of a child's development because it involves cognitive ability, sensory motor, the psychological, emotional and environment around children. Assessment of a child's language skill at the age of 2-4 years is very important due to an increase in the number and complexity in the development of speech and language. Assessment can be done by health professionals as well as by parents. Limitations of available health workers in rural areas increases the need for a parental-based assessment tool that is applicable with the culture, language and environment of the children. The research objective was to determine the accuracy of the parental-based language assessment instrument on children aged 18-36 months in rural areas.

Methods : The subjects were children aged 18-36 months and their parents / caregivers who were participants of Sukarapih neighborhood health center in the village, District Tambelang, Bekasi Regency. Parents / caregivers should be able to read and understand Bahasa Indonesia. The children's language development was assessed using the modified REEL (receptive Expressive Emergent Language) scale by their parents and the ELM (Early Language Milestone) scale by the researcher. The REEL-scale assessment results was compared with ELM scale through a diagnostic test for sensitivity and specificity, positive and negative predictive values as well as likelihood ratio (LR).

Results : The subjects consisted of 100 children and 100 parents / caregivers taken from four neighborhood health center. The REEL scale has 72.73% sensitivity, 98.87% specificity, 88.89% positive predictive value, 96.70% negative predictive value, 64.73 positive LR and of 0.28 negative LR.

Conclusion : The REEL Scale can be used to assess language development disorders in children aged 18-36 months in rural areas by using simplified and easy to understand sentences., Background : Language skill is one of the indicator of a child's development because it involves cognitive ability, sensory motor, the psychological, emotional and environment around children. Assessment of a child's language skill at the age of 2-4 years is very important due to an increase in the number and complexity in the development of speech and language. Assessment can be done by health professionals as well as by parents. Limitations of available health workers in rural areas increases the need for a parental-based assessment tool that is

applicable with the culture, language and environment of the children. The research objective was to determine the accuracy of the parental-based language assessment instrument on children aged 18-36 months in rural areas.

Methods : The subjects were children aged 18-36 months and their parents / caregivers who were participants of Sukarapih neighborhood health center in the village, District Tambelang, Bekasi Regency. Parents / caregivers should be able to read and understand Bahasa Indonesia. The children's language development was assessed using the modified REEL (receptive Expressive Emergent Language) scale by their parents and the ELM (Early Language Milestone) scale by the researcher. The REEL-scale assessment results was compared with ELM scale through a diagnostic test for sensitivity and specificity, positive and negative predictive values as well as likelihood ratio (LR).

Results : The subjects consisted of 100 children and 100 parents / caregivers taken from four neighborhood health center. The REEL scale has 72.73% sensitivity, 98.87% specificity, 88.89% positive predictive value, 96.70% negative predictive value, 64.73 positive LR and of 0.28 negative LR.

Conclusion : The REEL Scale can be used to assess language development disorders in children aged 18-36 months in rural areas by using simplified and easy to understand sentences.]