

## Pengaruh gangguan pemusatan perhatian/hiperaktivitas pada prestasi dan absen di anak = The impact of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder in children on academic achievement and absenteeism

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### Abstrak

Gangguan pemusatan perhatian dan hiperaktivitas (GPPH) adalah gangguan perkembangan saraf yang dapat diidentifikasi dengan tingkat hiperaktif, impulsivitas dan gangguan pemusatan perhatian yang abnormal. Hal tersebut dapat berdampak buruk pada perilaku, emosi, kognitif, akademik, fungsi okupasi, dan fungsi sosial. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari hubungan antara GPPH dengan prestasi akademik, absen, dan faktor-faktor risiko terhadap GPPH.

Subjek penelitian anak sekolah dasar negeri yang berada di SDN Menteng 01. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian cross-sectional yang menggunakan kuesioner Conners' 10 Item Scale yang di bagikan kepada orang tua anak. Terdapat 215 anak (99 laki-laki dan 116 perempuan) yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Terdapat 35 subjek yang dicurigai terdapat GPPH. ADHD memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap prestasi akademik ( $p = 0.020$ ), namun tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap absen ( $p = 0.801$ ). Pendapatan keluarga ( $p = 0.005$ ) dan pendidikan orang tua ( $0.000$ ) juga mempunyai hubungan signifikan terhadap GPPH pada anak. Umur anak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap prestasi akademik dan absen anak. Terakhir, prestasi akademik memiliki hubungan positif berbanding lurus yang signifikan terhadap absen. GPPH memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap prestasi akademik dan juga memiliki rasio jenis kelamin 2:1 (laki-laki:perempuan).

.....Attention deficit/hyperactive disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that can be identified with abnormal levels of hyperactivity, impulsiveness and inattentivity, that can negatively affect behavior, emotions, cognitive ability, academic achievement, and occupational and social function. Studies have been done where risk factors such as socioeconomic and parent educational background has an effect on the occurrence of ADHD in children. There has also been studies that have found correlation between ADHD and its adverse effects on academic achievement and absenteeism. Studies regarding this matter in Indonesia is still considered limited. Therefore, the aim of this study to explore the correlation between ADHD and its correlation with children's academic achievement and absenteeism, and how its risk factors correlate with ADHD.

Subjects include primary public school students in SDN Menteng 01 Jakarta. This study is a cross-sectional study which utilises a questionnaires (Conners' 10-item scale for ADHD screening) that was distributed to parents. There were 215 (99 males and 116 females) subjects which fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Thirty five subjects were suspected for ADHD. ADHD had significant negative correlation to academic score ( $p = 0.020$ ) but is not significant when correlated to absenteeism ( $p = 0.801$ ). Family income ( $p = 0.005$ ) and parent education background ( $p = 0.000$ ) are also significant to ADHD. Age is significantly correlated to academic achievement and absenteeism. Conclusions. There is significant positive correlation between absence and academic achievement. To conclude, ADHD is significantly correlated with academic achievement, with a gender ratio of approxiamtely 2:1.