

Skrining Depresi pada Pasien Kanker Leher Rahim dengan Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) ICD-10 di RS Cipto Mangunkusumo = Depression Screening in Cervical Cancer Patients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Public Hospital using Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) ICD-10.

Fahira Yusriya, author

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Gangguan psikiatri depresi memiliki prevalensi yang tinggi pada pasien kanker leher rahim, yaitu 33 - 71,3% di dunia. Depresi yang dialami oleh pasien disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, diantaranya adalah usia, kondisi sosial ekonomi, pendidikan, dan stadium kanker. Pasien dengan gangguan depresi memiliki kemungkinan perburukan prognosis yang lebih tinggi terkait kondisi kanker. Oleh sebab itu, penting dilakukan skrining depresi sehingga intervensi dini dapat dilakukan. Tujuan: Menghitung prevalensi dan faktor yang mempengaruhi gejala gangguan psikiatri depresi pada pasien kanker leher rahim Metode: Desain studi yang digunakan adalah studi potong lintang (cross-sectional). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara consecutive sampling dan gangguan depresi didiagnosis dengan kuesioner MINI ICD-10. Pengolahan data dilakukan menggunakan SPSS versi 20. Uji bivariat menggunakan uji Chi Square dan Fisher's exact test yang selanjutnya dilakukan uji multivariat regresi logistik. Hasil: Dari 44 subjek penelitian, 28 subjek menderita depresi. Faktor yang memengaruhi, yaitu usia, pendidikan, pendapatan, dan stadium tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik ($p > 0,05$). Stadium lanjut memiliki risiko depresi 1,642 lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan stadium awal (OR=1,642; CI95%: 0,463 – 5,828). Usia > 50 tahun, tamat SMA, dan pendapatan Rp2.500.000 merupakan faktor protektif terhadap kejadian depresi. Simpulan: Prevalensi depresi pada pasien kanker leher rahim adalah 63,6%. Faktor usia, pendidikan, pendapatan, dan stadium tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian depresiBackground: Depressive psychiatric disorders have a high prevalence in cervical cancer patients, about 33 – 71,3% globally. Depression experienced by patients is caused by several factors, including age, socioeconomic conditions, educational level, and cancer stage itself. Patients with depressive disorder have a higher probability of worsening cancer prognosis. Therefore, it is essential to make an early diagnosis so that intervention can be done. Objectives: To investigate the prevalence of depression symptoms in cervical cancer patients and analyze its risk factors. Methods: This study uses a cross-sectional study design. The sample is obtained by consecutive sampling, and depressive disorders were diagnosed using the MINI ICD-10 questionnaire. Data will be processed using SPSS version 20. Statistical analysis test used in this study are bivariate test using the Chi-Square test and Fisher's exact test, which was then carried out by the multivariate logistic regression test. Results: Of 44 research subjects, 28 patients suffered from depressive disorders. Factors affecting depression, namely age, education, income, and stage, are statistically insignificant ($p > 0,05$). The OR result in the stage cancer variable implies that the advanced stage has a 1,642-fold risk to increase the incidence of depression in cervical cancer patients (OR = 1.642; 95% CI: 0.463 - 5.828). Age above 50 years old, graduated from high school, and monthly income IDR 2,500,000 are the protective factors against depression. Conclusion: The prevalence of depression in cervical cancer patients is 63,6%. Associated factors such as age, education, monthly income, and cancer stage are statistically insignificant with the

incidence of depression in cervical cancer patients