

# Sensitivitas dan spesifisitas strength and difficulties questionnaire subskala emotional problem pada Pelajar SMA di Jakarta = Sensitivitas dan spesifisitas strength and difficulties questionnaire emotional problem subscale pada pelajar SMA di Jakarta

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Skrining dan intervensi masalah kesehatan mental remaja di Indonesia merupakan hal yang menantang, dikarenakan terbatasnya sumber daya, seperti tenaga kesehatan mental profesional, uang, dan waktu. Kuesioner self-report dapat menjadi salah satu upaya preventif masalah kesehatan mental. Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) subskala emotional problem merupakan alat skrining yang seringkali digunakan untuk mendeteksi masalah kesehatan mental di remaja. Alat skrining yang akurat dapat membantu praktisi klinis melakukan asesmen dan mengambil keputusan terkait penanganan lebih lanjut. Oleh karena itu, uji akurasi terhadap SDQ subskala emotional problem versi Indonesia perlu dilakukan. Metode: Uji akurasi dilakukan dengan membandingkan hasil SDQ dengan wawancara diagnostik sebagai gold standard. Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID) dan DSM-5 digunakan sebagai acuan dalam pembuatan gold standard. Proses penelitian menggunakan teknik double-blind. Wawancara dilakukan kepada 40 orang remaja siswa SMA di wilayah DKI Jakarta, mengacu pada hasil skrining. Hasil dianalisis dengan menggunakan crosstabs dan Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC). Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa SDQ subskala emotional problem memiliki nilai sensitivitas 94.4% dan nilai spesifisitas sebesar 86.4%. Lebih lanjut, kurva ROC menunjukkan bahwa skor cut-off 6 yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini sudah ideal dalam mengidentifikasi individu dengan emotional problem pada populasi remaja. Kesimpulan: Dapat disimpulkan bahwa alat ukur skrining SDQ subskala emotional problem versi Indonesia, merupakan instrumen yang akurat untuk melakukan skrining emotional problem pada remaja .....

Background: Screening and intervention of emotional problems in Indonesia can be quite challenging given the large gap between available resources in terms of professional mental health practitioners, money, and time, within Indonesia's population. Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) emotional problem subscale is a simple screening tool often used to detect mental health issues in adolescents. An accurate screening tool may assist a clinician in conducting assessments and making decisions regarding further treatment. Hence, a study to examine the accuracy of the SDQ emotional problem subscale Indonesian version is required. Methods: Accuracy has been examined by comparing the SDQ with diagnostic interviews as a gold standard. Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID) and DSM-5 has been used as a guideline to construct the gold standard. A double-blind study has been utilized with the assistance of the research team. Interviews have been conducted with 40 adolescents acquired from high schools located in Jakarta. Data has been analyzed with crosstabs and Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC). Results: The results of the present study show that the SDQ emotional problem subscale has a sensitivity of 94.4% and specificity of 86.4%. ROC plot shows that the cut-off score of 6 is ideal to identify adolescents with emotional problems. Conclusion: The Indonesian version of the SDQ emotional problem subscale showed high diagnostic accuracy for emotional problem screening based on the DSM-5, therefore it is an accurate tool to screen for emotional problems in adolescents.