

Hubungan Letak Tumor Otak Dengan Depresi

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Abstrak

LATAR BELAKANG Tumor otak dapat menyebabkan gangguan psikologik, fisik, dan sosial. Depresi merupakan salah satu dari sekian banyak Manifestasi psikiatrik pada penderita tumor otak. Perkiraanannya sangat bervariasi, studi yang dilakukan oleh David KW (2002) dengan menggunakan kriteria Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorder edisi ke IV (DSM IV) didapatkan prevalensi depresi pada penderita tumor otak sebesar 28%. Dan Guy Pelletier (2002) menemukan prevalensi depresi pada penderita tumor otak 7,9% sampai 39%. Depresi dapat mempercepat progresifnya kanker dan mortalitas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan letak tumor otak dengan depresi. **METODE** Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan sistem potong lintang deskriptif ; analiljk pada 46 penderita tumor otak primer. Kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan NP I dengan menanyakan sesuai kuesioner NP I pada caregiver. Kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan fisik neurologik dan melihat hasil pemeriksaan CT scan otak I MRI. **HASIL** Dari 46 penderita tumor otak didapatkan 21 orang laki-laki dan 25 orang perempuan. Usia kurang dari 40 tahun 19 orang dan 40 tahun ke atas 27 orang. Mengalami keluhan sakit kepala 39 orang dan muntah 19 orang. Didapatkan 20 penderita (43,4%) mengalami depresi dengan rincian depresi sedang 50%, depresi berat 35% sisanya depresi ringan 15%. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis kelamin, usia, sakit kepala dan muntah. Hubungan depresi dengan letak lesi : dari 20 penderita dengan lokasi tumor di hemisfer kanan didapatkan 6 orang (30%) mengalami depresi. Sedangkan dari 26 penderita dengan lokasi tumor di hemisfer kidal mengalami depresi 14 orang (53,8%). **KESIMPULAN** Penderita dengan tumor di hemisfer kidal mempunyai risiko 2,722 kali untuk mengalami depresi dibanding dengan di hemisfer kanan Tapi pada uji statistik tidak terdapat hubungan berrnakna antara lokasi tumor dengan depresi pad a penderita tumor otak.**BACKGROUND** Brain tumor may result in physical, social and psychological disorders. Depression as one of some psychiatric manifestation with patient who had brain tumor. Approximately, it highly varied, study worked by David KW (2002) using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, fourth - edition (DSM IV) had found depression prevalence of brain tumor of 28%. And Dan Guy Pelletier (2002) discovered prevalence with brain tumor victims from 7,9% through 39%. Progressively, depression may accelerate cancer and mortality. This research is aimed at knowing correlation among brain tumor location with depression. **METHOD** This research is conducted by descriptive and analytical cross section system to 46 victims of primary brain tumor. Subsequently, it is conducted NP I examination by asking according to ·NP I questioner to caregiver. Then, physically, it had been conducted neurologqical examination and see brain CT scan assessment I MRI. **RESULTS** . From 46 brain tumor victims had been discovered 21 males and 25 females. Less than 40 years old is. 39 and more than 40 years old is 27 persons which of 39 . persons had headache and 19 person vomited. It is found that which of 20 victims {43.4%) had depression comprising middle depression is 50%, heavy depression is 35% and its residue (15%) is mild depression. Significantly, there was no correlation among gender, age, headache and vomit. Correlation among depression and lesion location : From 20 victims with tumor location at right hemisphere had been found 6 victims (30%) had depression. Whereas 26 victims with tumor location at left hemisphere which of 14

victims (53.8%) had depression. CONCLUSION Victims who had tumor at -left hemisphere had 2.722 fold had depression than who had tumor in left hemisphere. But, Significantly, from statistical test there was no correlation among tumor location and depression to brain tumor victims.