

DISERTASI

HUBUNGAN STRES, KEPERIBADIAN, KADAR DOPAMIN TRANSPORTER DAN SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER DENGAN KECANDUAN INTERNET PADA SISWA SMA DI KOTA PADANG



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ABSTRACT

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS, PERSONALITY, DOPAMINE
TRANSPORTER AND SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER LEVEL WITH
INTERNET ADDICTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN PADANG**

Yaslinda Yaunin

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between stress, personality, dopamine and serotonin level with internet addiction in secondary school students. This is the first study concerning internet addiction students in Padang.

Methods of this study is A cross-sectional comparative study was conducted on secondary school students in Padang. Six hundred and eighty one students (286 male and 395 female) from eleven secondary schools Padang participated in this study. The stress level was assessed using Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale, Internet addiction and personality test were measured using Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale, Internet addiction and personality test were measured using Kimberly Young Internet Addiction test and Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory for Adolescent (MMPI-A). Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) was used to determine peripheral blood dopamine transporter (DAT) and serotonin transporter (SERT or 5HTT) levels from the students who diagnosed stress. The association between stress, personality, dopamine transporter and serotonin transporter levels between participants with and without Internet addiction was examined by t test and analysis multivariate. Logistic regression model was used to examine the association between dopamine transporter and serotonin transporter levels and Internet addiction.

The results showed the prevalence of stress among secondary students was 42,88 %. It was found that personality was negatively associated with Internet addiction (p 0,271). Positive significant relationship of Internet addiction was showed by association with levels of dopamine transporter (p 0,001) and serotonin transporter (p : 0,001) in blood serum. Dopamine transporter levels showed high relationship effect of students stress become addicted to the Internet.

Conclusions: The prevalence of stress among secondary school in Padang, Indonesia was high. The students were addicted to the Internet for their coping mechanism against stress. Personality questionnaire test was failed to identify student who addicted to the Internet. The peripheral blood dopamine transporter and serotonin transporter level can detect Internet-addicted students. The present study supported the hypothesis that dopamine transporter has important role in Internet Addiction.

Key Word : Stress, DAT, 5HTT and Internet Addiction



ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN STRES, KEPERIBADIAN, KADAR DOPAMIN TRANSPORTER DAN SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER DENGAN KECANDUAN INTERNET PADA SISWA SMA DI KOTA PADANG

Yaslinda Yaunin

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan stres, kepribadian kadar dopamin transporter dan serotonin transporter dengan kecanduan internet pada siswa SMA kelas II. Ini merupakan penelitian pertama tentang kecanduan internet pada siswa di Kota Padang.

Desain Penelitian ini adalah “*Cross Sectional Comparative*” Pada siswa SMA kelas II di Padang. 681 siswa (286 laki-laki dan 395 perempuan) dari 11 SMA ikut berpartisipasi. Tingkat stres diukur dengan kuesioner stres dari “*Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS)*”. Kepribadian dengan *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory for Adolescent (MMPI-A)* dan Kecanduan Internet dengan *Kimberly Young Internet Test. Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)* digunakan untuk memeriksa kadar dopamin transporter dan serotonin transporter yang tidak kecanduan dan kecanduan internet diperiksa dengan t test dan analisis multivariate. Analisis regresi logistik digunakan untuk menentukan hubungan kadar dopamin transporter dan serotonin transporter dengan kecanduan internet.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingginya prevalensi stres diantara siswa SMA kelas II yaitu 42,88%. Tidak ditemukan hubungan yang bermakna dari segi kepribadian (p 0,271). Ada hubungan yang signifikan positif pada kecanduan internet yang berhubungan dengan kadar dopamin transporter (p 0,001) dan serotonin transporter (p 0,001) dalam darah perifer. Kadar dopamin transporter terlihat paling berhubungan pada seorang siswa yang stres menjadi kecanduan internet.

Kesimpulan : Prevalensi stres pada siswa SMA kelas di Padang cukup tinggi. Siswa menjadi kecanduan pada internet sebagai mekanisme “*coping*” terhadap stres. Kepribadian tidak menentukan siswa menjadi kecanduan internet. Kadar dopamin transporter dan serotonin transporter dalam darah perifer bisa menentukan siswa yang

kecanduan internet. Penelitian ini mendukung hipotesis bahwa dopamin transporter (DAT) paling berhubungan pada seorang siswa stres menjadi kecanduan internet

Kata Kunci : Stres, DAT, 5HTT, Kecanduan Internet.

