

**KARAKTERISTIK SOSIODEMOGRAFI DAN TINGKAT DEPRESI  
PASIEN PASCA STROKE DI POLIKLINIK SARAF RSUP DR M DJAMIL  
PADANG**



1. Dr. dr. Yaslinda Yaunin, SpKJ
2. dr. Restu Susanti SpS, M.Biomed

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN**

**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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# **THE CHARACTERISTIC SOSIODEMOGRAPHIC AND DEPRESSION LEVEL POST STROKE PATIENT IN NERVE POLYCLINIC RSUP DR M DJAMIL PADANG**

**By  
Ikrimah Sukmanius**

## **ABSTRACT**

Depression in post-stroke patients has a high risk. 50-80% of cases of depression are often undiagnosed. Symptoms of depression are often found in post-stroke patients because of sociodemographic characteristics that affect them. The aim of this study was to identify sociodemographic characteristics and depression rates in post-stroke patients.

This research is descriptive quantitative. The study population was post-stroke patients who underwent treatment at Poliklink Saraf RSUP Dr M Djamil Padang period December 20, 2017 to February 20, 2018. Samples determined by consecutive sampling technique obtained 70 respondents who meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria of 146 respondents. Depression level were measured by the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) instrument and results were obtained by univariate analysis using the SPSS 22 program

Of the 70 respondents, there were 4 categories of depression level, normal (28,6%), mild (34,3%), moderate (27,1%) and severe (10 %). Characteristics of sociodemographic effect on the emergence of depressive symptoms in this study mostly at age 50-59 years, women, junior high school, housewives, non-hemorrhagic stroke, post-attack  $\leq$  6 months, married, and low income.

Depression occurs in one-third of stroke patients who undergo treatment. Depression of post-stroke patients is associated primarily with sociodemographic variables.

**Keywords:** Sosiodemografi characteristics, depression, post-stroke patients

# KARAKTERISTIK SOSIODEMOGRAFI DAN TINGKAT DEPRESI PASIEN PASCA STROKE DI POLIKLINIK SARAF RSUP DR M DJAMIL PADANG

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## ABSTRAK

Depresi pada pasien pasca stroke memiliki resiko tinggi. 50–80% kasus depresi sering tidak terdiagnosis. Gejala depresi sering ditemukan pada pasien pasca stroke karena karakteristik sosiodemografi yang mempengaruhinya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik sosiodemografi dan tingkat depresi pada pasien pasca stroke.

Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian adalah pasien pasca stroke yang menjalani pengobatan di Poliklinik Saraf RSUP dr M Djamil Padang periode 20 Desember 2017 sampai 20 Februari 2018. Sampel ditentukan dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* diperoleh 70 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dari 146 responden. Tingkat depresi diukur dengan instrumen *Beck Depression Inventory- II* (BDI-II) dan hasil didapat dengan analisis univariat menggunakan program SPSS 22.

Dari 70 responden penelitian, didapatkan 4 kategori tingkat depresi, yaitu normal (28,6%), ringan (34,3%), sedang (27,1%) dan berat (10%). Karakteristik sosiodemografi yang berpengaruh terhadap munculnya gejala depresi pada penelitian ini terbanyak pada usia 50-59 tahun, perempuan, SMP, ibu rumah tangga, stroke non hemoragik, pasca serangan  $\leq 6$  bulan, menikah, dan penghasilan rendah.

Depresi terjadi pada sepertiga penderita stroke yang menjalani pengobatan. Depresi pasien pasca stroke terkait terutama dengan variabel sosiodemografik.

**Kata Kunci:** karakteristik sosiodemografi, depresi, pasien pasca stroke.