



INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Mahasiswa dianggap sebagai populasi yang rentan terhadap kualitas tidur yang buruk. Sejumlah penelitian telah melaporkan bahwa tidur dibutuhkan dalam konsolidasi memori. Selain itu, kualitas tidur yang buruk juga dikaitkan dengan penurunan pemrosesan informasi yang mempengaruhi waktu reaksi. Keduanya dianggap penting dalam fungsi sehari-hari, pembelajaran, dan menunjang performa akademik. Akan tetapi, hubungan antara kualitas tidur dengan memori episodik dan waktu reaksi belum dibuktikan secara meyakinkan pada populasi mahasiswa yang membutuhkan fungsi ini dan faktor penentu kesehatan tidur pada mahasiswa, termasuk faktor perilaku, faktor kesehatan mental, dan faktor fisik, tidak dipertimbangkan.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kualitas tidur dengan memori episodik dan waktu reaksi pada mahasiswa Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional menggunakan data *cross-sectional* dari 221 mahasiswa berusia 18-25 tahun yang berpartisipasi pada kegiatan *Health and Wellness Festival* Gadjah Mada. Kualitas tidur diukur menggunakan *Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index short form* (PSQI-SF) versi Indonesia. Memori episodik dan waktu reaksi diukur menggunakan *MemTrax test* (memori episodik digambarkan oleh persentase jawaban benar *MemTrax test* dan waktu reaksi digambarkan oleh rata-rata waktu reaksi *MemTrax test*). Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat deskriptif, analisis bivariat dengan uji korelasi lambda, dan analisis multivariat dengan regresi linear.

Hasil: Total 133 (60,2%) mahasiswa memiliki kualitas buruk dan 88 mahasiswa memiliki kualitas tidur baik. Rerata persentase jawaban benar sebesar 95,38%. Rerata waktu reaksi sebesar 0,783 detik. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara kualitas tidur dengan memori episodik ($p\text{-value}=0,072$) dan terdapat hubungan antara kualitas tidur dengan waktu reaksi ($p\text{-value}=0,0001$). Pada analisis regresi linear, kovariat yang tetap berhubungan dengan waktu reaksi, yakni kebugaran kardiorespirasi dan durasi tidur. Analisis sub-grup regresi linear dilakukan berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan IMT, didapatkan bahwa kualitas tidur bersama-sama dengan kebugaran kardiorespirasi dan durasi tidur berhubungan dengan waktu reaksi di antara mahasiswa perempuan dengan IMT tinggi (*overweight/obesitas*).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kualitas tidur dan memori episodik. Akan tetapi, terdapat hubungan positif antara kualitas tidur dengan waktu reaksi pada mahasiswa Universitas Gadjah Mada. Kualitas tidur perlu diperbaiki dengan juga mempertimbangkan faktor lain, seperti durasi tidur dan kebugaran kardiorespirasi untuk mendapatkan waktu reaksi yang baik terutama pada mahasiswa perempuan dengan IMT tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Kualitas Tidur, Memori Episodik, Waktu Reaksi, Fungsi Kognitif, Kesehatan Tidur



ABSTRACT

Background: University students are considered a vulnerable population to poor sleep quality. Several studies have reported that sleep is essential for memory consolidation. In addition, poor sleep quality is also associated with decreased information processing, which affects reaction time. Both of these are considered important in daily functioning, learning, and supporting academic performance. However, the relationship between sleep quality and episodic memory and reaction time has not been conclusively demonstrated in the student population requiring this function and the determinants of sleep health in college students, including behavioral factors, mental health factors, and were also infrequently considered.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the association between sleep quality and episodic memory in Gadjah Mada University students

Methods: This research is an observational study using cross-sectional data of 221 students aged 18-25 years who participated in the Gadjah Mada Health and Wellness Festival. Sleep quality was measured using the Indonesian version of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index short form (PSQI-SF). Episodic memory and reaction time were measured using the MemTrax test (episodic memory was described by the percentage of correct answers on the MemTrax test and reaction time was described by the average Memtrax test reaction time). Data analysis used descriptive univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with lambda correlation test, and multivariate analysis with linear regression.

Results: A total of 133 (60,2%) students had poor sleep quality and 88 students had good sleep quality. The average percentage of correct answers was 95.38%. The average reaction time was 0,783 seconds. Bivariate analysis showed that there was no relationship between sleep quality and episodic memory ($p\text{-value}=0.072$). However, there is an association between sleep quality and reaction time ($p\text{-value}=0.0001$). In the linear regression analysis, the covariates that remained related to reaction time were cardiorespiratory fitness and sleep duration. A linear regression subgroup analysis was performed according to gender and BMI, and found that sleep quality together with cardiorespiratory fitness and sleep duration were associated with reaction time among female university students with high BMI (overweight/ obesity).

Conclusion: There is no association between sleep quality and episodic memory. However, there is a positive association between sleep quality and reaction time in university students. Sleep quality needs to be improved by also considering other factors such as sleep duration and cardiorespiratory fitness to improve reaction time, especially among female university students with high BMI

Keywords: Sleep quality, Episodic memory, Reaction time, Cognitive Function, Sleep health