

STUDI SCOPING REVIEW TENTANG KONDISI COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE ANAK-ANAK PASCABENCANA DI KAWASAN ASIA PASIFIK

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Abstract

Children in the Asia Pacific region are among the vulnerable groups affected by natural disasters, which are frequent in this area, one of the most disaster-prone in the world. Previous research has discussed the impact on mental health, but studies specifically addressing the cognitive aspects in the Asia Pacific context are limited. This scoping review aims to explore cognitive performance, identify symptoms and disorders, and determine preventive and interventional steps to enhance the cognitive performance of children in the Asia Pacific using a scoping review method. Out of 4937 articles from five academic databases and manual searches, 19 met the inclusion criteria. Results show that disasters in the Asia Pacific have an impact on the decline in cognitive scores as seen in intelligence tests and the appearance of symptoms of impaired cognitive performance. Despite this, cognitive flexibility allows the child's brain to adapt so that optimization of cognitive performance conditions can be achieved. This study also mapped steps for detection, prevention and cognitive performance interventions, but the study could not conclude the effectiveness of those approaches. Further research can conduct a systematic literature review to assess the effectiveness of certain approaches in improving cognitive performance and also examine external factors that affect children's cognitive performance in disaster situation.

Keywords: *children, disasters, asia pacific, cognitive performance, scoping review*

Abstrak

Anak-anak di Kawasan Asia Pasifik termasuk kelompok rentan terdampak bencana alam. Penelitian terdahulu membahas dampak bencana terhadap kesehatan mental. Akan tetapi, penelitian yang secara spesifik membahas aspek kognitif anak dan dalam konteks Asia Pasifik masih terbatas. Penelitian *scoping review* ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi dan memetakan *cognitive performance*, gejala gangguan kognitif, dan mengidentifikasi langkah deteksi, preventi, dan intervensi. Sebanyak 4.937 artikel diperoleh dari pencarian lima basis data: ProQuest, JSTOR, Scopus, PubMed, Google scholar, dan pencarian manual. Total 19 artikel yang sesuai kriteria inklusi dianalisis secara tematik. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa kondisi *cognitive performance* anak-anak pascabencana mengalami penurunan skor kognitif dan munculnya gejala gangguan *cognitive performance*. Meskipun demikian, fleksibilitas kognitif memungkinkan otak anak beradaptasi sehingga optimalisasi kondisi *cognitive performance* dapat tercapai. Penelitian ini tidak dapat mengambil kesimpulan efektivitas pendekatan-pendekatan tersebut. Penelitian selanjutnya dapat melakukan *systematic literature review* untuk menilai efektivitas pendekatan tertentu dalam meningkatkan *cognitive performance* dan juga mengkaji faktor eksternal yang mempengaruhi *cognitive performance* anak dalam situasi bencana.

Kata kunci: *anak-anak, bencana alam, asia pasifik, cognitive performance, scoping review*