

## HUBUNGAN ANTARA STATUS KOMORBIDITAS DENGAN RISIKO GANGGUAN EMOSI DAN PERILAKU PADA ANAK PASCA INFEKSI COVID-19

### INTISARI

**Latar belakang:** Pandemi COVID-19 memberikan dampak dari berbagai segi kehidupan masyarakat dunia. Dampak infeksi COVID-19 dalam jangka pendek berhubungan erat dengan gejala emosi dan perilaku akan tetapi belum banyak penelitian yang mengevaluasinya disertai dengan belum adanya monitoring untuk melihat masalah jangka panjang akibat infeksi COVID-19. Permasalahan yang dapat muncul sering dihubungkan dengan masalah depresi dan cemas meningkat sampai 57% dan ide bunuh diri sebesar 31%.

**Tujuan penelitian:** untuk mengetahui hubungan antara status komorbiditas dengan risiko gangguan emosi dan perilaku pada anak pasca infeksi COVID-19.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental jenis analitik observasional dengan pendekatan kohort prospektif. Risiko gangguan emosi dan perilaku diukur dengan *Strength and Difficult Questionnaire* (SDQ) yang dihubungkan dengan status komorbiditas. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 29 anak. Analisa data menggunakan uji chi square dan regresi logistik. Tingkat kemaknaan uji statistik dinyatakan pada  $p < 0,05$ .

**Hasil:** Penelitian ini didapatkan dengan risiko emosi dan perilaku yaitu total kesulitan 48.3%, gejala emosional 27.6%, masalah perilaku 31%, hiperaktivitas, masalah teman sebaya 48.3% dan prososial 6.9%. Hubungan antara status komorbiditas dengan risiko masalah emosional sebanyak 54.5% ( $p = 0.028$ , dan  $C = 0.426$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Beberapa variabel yang ada dalam penelitian ini secara umum memiliki risiko terhadap permasalahan emosi dan perilaku, akan tetapi hanya permasalahan emosional yang bermakna secara statistik.

**Kata kunci:** Anak, COVID-19, gangguan emosi dan perilaku, komorbiditas, remaja.

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMORBIDITY STATUS AND THE RISK OF EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN POST-COVID-19 INFECTION

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on various aspects of people's lives around the world. The influence of COVID-19 infection in the short term is closely related to emotional and behavioural symptoms. However, there has not been much research evaluating this accompanied by the absence of monitoring to see long-term problems due to COVID-19 infection. The issues that can arise are often associated with depression and anxiety problems, increasing by 57% and suicidal ideation by 31%.

**Aims:** to determine the relationship between comorbidity status and the risk of emotional and behavioral disorders in children after COVID-19 infection.

**Methods:** This study is a non-experimental observational analytic study with a prospective cohort approach. The risk of emotional and behavioral disorders was measured with the Strength and Difficult Questionnaire (SDQ). The study subjects totaled 29 children. Data analysis used chi square test and logistic regression. The significance level of statistical tests was stated at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** This study found the risk for total difficulties 48.3%, emotional symptoms 27.6%, behavioral problems 31%, hyperactivity, peer problems 48.3% and prosocial 6.9%. The association between comorbidity status and the risk of emotional problems was 54.5% ( $p = 0.028$ , and  $C = 0.426$ ).

**Conclusion:** Several variables in this study were generally at risk for emotional and behavioral problems, but only emotional problems were statistically significant.

**Keywords:** Adolescent, Behavior and Emotional problems, Child, Comorbidity.