INTISARI

Uji Kesahihan Interna dan Keandalan *"Early Childhood Screening Assessment (ECSA)"* dalam Bahasa Indonesia Sebagai Alat Uji Penapisan Gangguan Sosial, Emosi dan Perilaku Anak

<u>Elvira Rosana</u>, Mei Neni Sitaresmi, Alifah Anggraini

Latar belakang: Kejadian gangguan emosi, sosial dan perilaku anak cukup tinggi di dunia termasuk di Indonesia. Oleh sebab itu dibutuhkan skrining lebih dini untuk dapat ditangani lebih awal. Saat ini belum ada instrumen untuk skrining gangguan emosi, sosial dan perilaku pada anak khususnya balita yang sudah tervalidasi di Indonesia. Salah satu intrumen yang sudah dipakai dan direkomendasikan adalah *Early Childhood Screening Assessment* (ECSA) untuk anak usia 1,5 – 5 tahun. Penelitian ini bertujuan melakukan adaptasi lintas budaya ECSA ke dalam bahasa Indonesia (ECSA_INA) dan menilai kesahihan interna dan keandalan.

Metode: Tahap pertama dilakukan adaptasi lintas budaya terdiri dari translasi instrumen asli ke bahasa Indonesia, sintesis dari para ahli dan terjemahan kembali ke bahasa asli kemudian dilakukan diskusi kembali oleh ahli. Selanjutnya dilakukan *pre-testing* di komunitas pada 6 orang tua. Tahap kedua uji kesahihan interna dan keandalan dilakukan pada 70 responden di komunitas yang memiliki anak usia 1,5- 5 tahun. Masing-masing responden mengisi ECSA_INA 2 kali dengan interval 14 hari. Selanjutnya dilakukan analisis secara statistik dengan uji korelasi *Chronbach's α*, *Intraclass Correllation Coefficient* (ICC) dan *pearson correlation*.

Hasil: Konsistensi interna ECSA_INA memuaskan dengan *Chronbach's α* 0,831. *Test-retest reliability* baik dengan ICC 0,867 (p<0,000). Kesahihan interna setiap butir secara umum baik.

Simpulan: ECSA_INA adalah instrumen yang sahih dan andal untuk skrining gangguan emosi, sosial dan perilaku di Indonesia pada anak Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Gangguan emosi, sosial dan perilaku, instrumen, adaptasi lintas budaya Indonesia, kesahihan, keandalan

ABSTRACT

Internal Validity and Reliability Test of the "Early Childhood Screening Assessment (ECSA)" in Indonesian as a Screening Test Instrument for Social, Emotional and Behavioral Disorders in Children

Elvira Rosana, Mei Neni Sitaresmi, Alifah Anggraini

Background: The incidence of emotional, social and behavioral disorders in children is quite high in the world, including in Indonesia. Therefore, earlier screening is needed so that it can be treated early. Currently there is no instrument for screening emotional, social and behavioral disorders in children, especially toddlers, that has been validated in Indonesia. One of the instruments that has been used and recommended is the Early Childhood Screening Assessment (ECSA) for children aged 1.5 – 5 years. This research aims to carry out a cross-cultural adaptation of ECSA into Indonesian (ECSA_INA) and assess its internal validity and reliability.

Methods: The first phase of cross-cultural adaptation consists of translation of original instruments into Indonesian, synthesis from experts and translation back to the original language and then discussion by experts. Furthermore, pre-testing was carried out in the community for 6 parents. The second phase of the internal validity and reliability test was conducted on 70 respondents in communities who have children aged 1.5 - 5 years. Each respondent fills in ECSA_INA 2 times with an interval of 14 days. Furthermore, the data were analyzed statistically with the correlation test of chronbach's α, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and pearson correlation.

Results: The internal consistency was excellent (Chronbach's $\alpha = 0,831$). Test-retest reliability with intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) of $0,867$ ($p < 0,000$). Overall internal validity is good.

Conclusion: The ECSA_INA is a reliable and valid insrument for screening social, emosional and behavior in Indonesian children.

Keywords: social, emosional and behavior disorder, instrument, Indonesian cross cultural adaptation, reliability, validity