

INTISARI

Meningkatnya prevalensi kelahiran anak autisme menuntut peneliti dan arsitek lebih memperhatikan fasilitas-fasilitas yang dapat mendukung kegiatan anak autisme. Ruang terapi berperan penting dalam menyediakan lingkungan yang mendukung kegiatan terapi. Anak autisme yang memiliki sifat hiposensitif dan hipersensitif menjadi poin penting dalam merancang ruang terapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keterkaitan antara stimuli visual ruang terapi anak autisme dengan perkembangan kegiatan terapi, khususnya pada ruang terapi sensori integrasi dan terapi wicara. Fokus penelitian meliputi analisis karakteristik spasial ruang terapi berdasarkan kriteria desain yang sesuai untuk anak autisme, serta eksplorasi persepsi dan preferensi keruangan anak autisme terkait stimuli visual di SLBS Mitra Ananda dan Puspa Holistic Integrative Care berdasarkan 12 variabel keruangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi, wawancara dengan eksperimen sederhana, serta kuesioner. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ruang terapi di SLBS Mitra Ananda memiliki karakteristik yang lebih sesuai untuk anak autisme hiposensitif, sebaliknya ruang terapi di Puspa Holistic Integrative Care memiliki karakteristik yang lebih cocok untuk anak autisme hipersensitif. Preferensi keruangan anak hipersensitif cenderung lebih memilih desain yang tertutup dan tenang, sedangkan anak hiposensitif justru tertarik pada elemen visual yang lebih merangsang. Preferensi terhadap ruang sensori integrasi didasari untuk mendukung kenyamanan fisik dan memfasilitasi kebersamaan, sedangkan preferensi terhadap ruang terapi wicara didasari untuk mendukung kemampuan pra akademik dan kenyamanan fisik. Selain itu, keakraban visual juga menjadi aspek yang dapat menciptakan kenyamanan bagi anak autisme. Perkembangan terapi anak autisme juga dipengaruhi oleh jenis sensitivitas, dibuktikan dengan lebih meningkatnya nilai perkembangan kemampuan anak hiposensitif di SLBS Mitra Ananda dan anak hipersensitif di Puspa Holistic Integrative Care.

Kata kunci: anak autisme, ruang terapi, stimuli visual, persepsi keruangan, perkembangan terapi

ABSTRACT

The increasing prevalence of autism in children requires researchers and architects to pay more attention to facilities that can support the activities of children with autism. Therapy rooms play a crucial role in providing an environment that promotes therapeutic activities. Children with autism who exhibit hyposensitivity and hypersensitivity are key considerations in designing therapy rooms. This study aims to investigate the relationship between visual stimuli in therapy rooms for children with autism and the development of therapeutic activities, particularly in sensory integration therapy rooms and speech therapy rooms. The research focuses on analyzing the spatial characteristics of therapy rooms based on design criteria suitable for children with autism, as well as exploring the spatial perceptions and preferences of children with autism regarding visual stimuli at SLBS Mitra Ananda and Puspa Holistic Integrative Care, using 12 spatial variables. This study employs observation methods, interviews with simple experiments, and questionnaires. The results of this study indicate that the therapy rooms at SLBS Mitra Ananda have characteristics that are more suitable for children with autism who are hypersensitive, while the therapy rooms at Puspa Holistic Integrative Care have characteristics that are more suitable for children with autism who are hypersensitive. Hypersensitive children tend to prefer closed and quiet designs, while hypersensitive children are more attracted to visually stimulating elements. Preferences for sensory integration rooms are based on supporting physical comfort and facilitating social interaction, while preferences for speech therapy rooms are based on supporting pre-academic skills and physical comfort. Additionally, visual familiarity is an aspect that can create comfort for children with autism. The development of therapy for children with autism is also influenced by the type of sensitivity, as evidenced by the increased developmental scores of hypo-sensitive children at SLBS Mitra Ananda and hyper-sensitive children at Puspa Holistic Integrative Care.

Keywords: *autistic children, therapy room, visual stimuli, spatial perception, therapy progression*