

UJI VALIDITAS DAN RELIABILITAS ALZHEIMER DISEASE ASSESMENT SCALE – COGNITIVE MODIFIKASI INDONESIA (ADAS-COG Ina) UNTUK SKRINING AWAL PENYAKIT ALZHEIMER

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Abstrak

Penyakit Alzheimer merupakan salah satu penyakit penyebab demensia. Istilah demensia menggambarkan serangkaian gejala yang mencakup kehilangan memori, perubahan suasana hati, masalah dengan komunikasi dan penalaran. Penyakit tersebut merupakan penyakit mempengaruhi otak dan bertahap dari waktu ke waktu dan menyebabkan kerusakan sel-sel otak. Pengetahuan masyarakat tentang Penyakit Alzheimer (pikun) sebagai sebuah penyakit juga masih kecil. Sebagian besar masyarakat menganggap Penyakit Alzheimer sebagai bagian dari proses penuaan yang sifatnya alami. Di sisi lain Penyakit Alzheimer belum ada obatnya sehingga deteksi dini sangat perlu dilakukan. Deteksi dan diagnosis dini Penyakit Alzheimer menawarkan sejumlah manfaat untuk membantu individu dan keluarga pasien. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengukur nilai validitas, reliabilitas, sensitivitas dan spesifisitas ADAS-Cog modifikasi Indonesia dibandingkan dengan MMSE untuk skrining awal *possible* Alzheimer.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross sectional*, subjek penelitian adalah lansia di Posyandu Lansia di Pakem Yogyakarta yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Subjek yang memenuhi kriteria dilakukan pencatatan jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, riwayat penyakit yang diderita (hipertensi, merokok, dislipidemia, DM, penyakit jantung, stroke, riwayat trauma kepala, riwayat infeksi otak, riwayat tumor otak, dan riwayat pemakaian alkohol) dan menandatangani *inform consent*. Selanjutnya dilakukan pemeriksaan ADAS-Cog Ina dan MMSE. Selanjutnya dilakukan uji validitas transkultural dan uji validitas masing-masing ranah. Pengisian data pada kuesioner, ADAS-Cog dan MMSE dilakukan residen neurologi yang akan dilakukan *interrater reliability inter observer* dengan statistik K (Kappa) yang diformulasikan oleh Fleiss.

Didapatkan 55 subyek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, pada bagian Menyebutkan obyek dan jari (2) kata “RATTLE” modifikasi menjadi kata “KETEL”. Pada ranah Tugas Mengenali Kata (7) terdapat kata “SANDWICH” dimodifikasi menjadi kata “ROTI”. Hasil Uji Validitas *Product Moment Pearson Correlation* menunjukkan nilai Valid di seluruh item ranah. ADAS-Cog Ina mempunyai sensitivitas 85%, spesivitas 71%, NPP 62%, NPN 89%, LR (+) 2,93 dan LR (-) 0,21. Uji reliabilitas didapatkan nilai Kappa 0,891.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini, didapatkan nilai validitas, reliabilitas, sensitivitas, dan spesifisitas yang tinggi pada ADAS-Cog modifikasi Indonesia untuk skrining awal Penyakit Alzheimer.

Kata kunci: ADAS-Cog Ina, MMSE, validitas, reliabilitas

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VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY TEST OF INDONESIA ALZHEIMER DISEASE ASSESMENT SCALE - COGNITIVE MODIFICATION (ADAS-COG Ina) FOR THE INITIAL SCREENING OF ALZHEIMER DISEASES

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Abstract

Alzheimer's disease is one of the diseases that cause dementia. The term dementia describes a series of symptoms that include memory loss, mood swings, problems with communication and reasoning. The disease is a disease affecting the brain and gradually over time and causes damage to brain cells. Public knowledge about Alzheimer's disease as a disease is also still small. Most people consider Alzheimer's disease as part of the natural aging process. On the other hand Alzheimer's disease has no cure so early detection is very necessary. Early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer's offers a number of benefits to help individuals and families of patients. The purpose of this study was to measure the value of the validity, reliability, sensitivity and specificity of modified Indonesian ADAS-Cog compared to MMSE for initial screening of possible Alzheimer's.

This study was a cross-sectional study, the subjects of the study were elderly at the Posyandu Lansia di Pakem Yogyakarta who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Subjects that meet the criteria are recorded sex, age, education, occupation, history of illness (hypertension, smoking, dyslipidemia, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, history of head trauma, history of brain infection, history of brain tumors, and history of alcohol use) and sign informed consent. Next is the ADAS-Cog Ina and MMSE examinations. Then the transcultural validity test and the validity test of each domain were carried out. Filling in the data on the questionnaire, ADAS-Cog and MMSE was carried out by neurological residents who were to be inter-observer interrater reliability with K statistics (Kappa) formulated by Fleiss.

Obtained 55 research subjects who met the inclusion criteria, in the Mentioning object and finger section (2) the word "RATTLE" modification became the word "KETEL". In the realm of recognizing the word (7) there is the word "SANDWICH" modified to be the word "ROTI". Validity Test Results The Product Moment Pearson Correlation shows Valid values in all domain items. ADAS-Cog Ina has 85% sensitivity, 71% specificity, 62% NPP, 89% NPN, LR (+) 2.93 and LR (-) 0.21. Reliability test obtained Kappa value of 0.891.

The conclusions of this study obtained values of high validity, reliability, sensitivity and specificity in modified Indonesian ADAS-Cog for early screening for Alzheimer's disease.

Keywords: ADAS-Cog Ina, MMSE, validity, reliability

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