

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Angka penduduk lanjut usia terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Kesehatan lanjut usia baik fisik dan mental merupakan hal yang penting untuk diperhatikan agar tetap dapat mempertahankan kualitas hidup yang baik pada lanjut usia meskipun telah mengalami penurunan daya fisik karena proses penuaan.

Tujuan: Membuktikan hubungan antara derajat gangguan pendengaran dengan skor kuesioner *Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)* pada pasien geriatri di RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

Metode: Jenis penelitian adalah observasional-analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Penelitian dilakukan di Poli Geriatri RSUD Dr. Soetomo dengan sampel penelitian terdiri dari 47 orang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *consecutive sampling*. Derajat gangguan pendengaran diperoleh dari rekam medik pasien. Pengisian kuesioner *Geriatric Depression Scale* dilakukan dengan wawancara sekitar 3-5 menit per pasien. Data dianalisis dengan Uji Regresi Linear Berganda dan Uji Korelasi *Spearman*.

Hasil Penelitian: Distribusi derajat gangguan pendengaran pasien geriatri terdiri dari ringan (48,9%), sedang (34,0%), berat (2,1%), dan tanpa gangguan pendengaran (14,9%). Berdasarkan skor kuesioner *GDS*, diketahui pada subjek terdapat 10,6% yang mengalami depresi, dan 89,4% tidak depresi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara derajat gangguan pendengaran dengan skor kuesioner *Geriatric Depression Scale*. Subjek tetap dapat berkomunikasi dengan baik karena sebagian besar hanya memiliki gangguan pendengaran ringan dan sedang.

Kesimpulan: Prevalensi gangguan pendengaran tinggi pada pasien geriatri, namun tidak disertai dengan tingginya angka depresi. Derajat gangguan pendengaran tidak berhubungan dengan skor kuesioner *Geriatric Depression Scale*.

Kata Kunci: derajat gangguan pendengaran, skor *Geriatric Depression Scale*, gangguan pendengaran, depresi, geriatri.

ABSTRACT

Background: The number of elderly continues to increase every year. Physical and mental health of elderly is need to be concerned, in order to maintain a good quality of life in elderly, even though they have experienced a decrease in physical strength due to the aging process.

Purpose: To determine the correlation between the degree of hearing loss and *Geriatric Depression Scale* questionnaire score in geriatric patients at RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

Methods: This type of research is observational-analytic with a cross sectional design. The research was conducted at the Geriatric Clinic Dr. Soetomo with the research sample consisted of 47 people. Sampling was done by consecutive sampling. The degree of hearing loss was derived from the patient's medical record. The Geriatric Depression Scale questionnaire was filled out by interviewing about 3-5 minutes per patient. Data were analyzed using Multiple Linear Regression Test and Spearman Correlation Test.

Results: The distribution of the degree of hearing loss in geriatric patients consisted of mild (48.9%), moderate (34.0%), severe (2.1%), and without hearing loss (14.9%). Based on the GDS questionnaire score, it is known that 10.6% of the subjects experienced depression, and 89.4% were not depressed. The analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between the degree of hearing loss and the Geriatric Depression Scale questionnaire score. Subjects could still communicate well because most had only mild and moderate hearing loss.

Conclusion: The prevalence of hearing loss is high in geriatric patients, but it is not accompanied by a high rate of depression. The degree of hearing loss was not related to the Geriatric Depression Scale questionnaire score.

Keywords: The degree of hearing loss, *Geriatric Depression Scale*, *hearing loss*, *depression*, *geriatric*