

## **ABSTRAK**

### **FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN INSOMNIA PADA LANSIA DI KECAMATAN NATAR LAMPUNG SELATAN**

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**Latar Belakang:** Insomnia merupakan kondisi dimana seseorang kesulitan untuk memulai tidur, mempertahankan tidur, atau sulit tertidur kembali saat terbangun dari tidur dan dapat terjadi kepada semua kalangan usia. Lansia memiliki faktor risiko lebih tinggi mengalami kejadian insomnia karena berbagai proses penuaan yang secara alami terjadi pada lansia. Dampak insomnia yang terbukti mempengaruhi suasana hati, kesehatan, kinerja, dan kualitas hidup menyebabkan perlunya diagnosis berdasarkan gabungan anamnesis berupa faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian insomnia seperti depresi, kecemasan, *sleep hygiene*, aktivitas fisik, jenis kelamin, dan penyakit medis.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik obsevasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri atas lansia di UPTD PSLU Tresna Werdha Natar Lampung Selatan dan lansia yang menghadiri posyandu Puskesmas Tanjung Sari Natar Lampung Selatan. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat dengan menggunakan uji *Kendall Tau*, *Mann-Whitney* dan *Chi-Square*. Adapun instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian berupa kuesioner antara lain *KSPBJ-Insomnia Rating Scale*, *Geriatric Depression Scale*, *Geriatric Anxiety Inventory*, *Sleep Hygiene Index*, dan *Global Physical Activity Questionnaire*.

**Hasil dan Pembahasan:** Pada analisis *Kendall Tau*, variabel depresi ( $p=<0,001$ ), kecemasan ( $p=<0,001$ ), *sleep hygiene* ( $p=0,013$ ), aktivitas fisik ( $p=0,004$ ) terbukti memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap kejadian insomnia pada lansia di Kecamatan Natar Lampung Selatan. Pada analisis *Mann-Whitney*, varibel jenis kelamin ( $p=0,147$ ) dan analisis *Chi-Square* penyakit medis ( $p=0,772$ ) tidak memiliki hubungan terhadap kejadian insomnia pada lansia di Kecamatan Natar Lampung Selatan.

**Kesimpulan:** Depresi, kecemasan, *sleep hygiene*, dan aktivitas fisik merupakan faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian insomnia pada lansia.

**Kata Kunci:** Aktivitas Fisik, Depresi, Insomnia, Kecemasan, Lansia.

## ABSTRACT

### **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENT OF INSOMNIA IN THE ELDERLY IN NATAR DISTRICT SOUTH LAMPUNG**

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**Background:** Insomnia is a condition where a person have difficulties to start, maintain, or get back to sleep after waking up from one. Insomnia could occur in every age group. Elderly are believed to have higher risk to have insomnia due to the natural patphysiology part of aging process. It is believed that insomnia could effect a person's mood, health, daily performance, and quality of life. Therefore, it is crucial to diagnose based on anamnesis to evaluate the factors associated with insomnia, such as depression, anxiety, sleep hygiene, physical activity, sexuality, and medical illnesses.

**Method:** This research uses an observational analytical method using a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of elderly people who lived in the UPTD PSLU of the Tresna Werdha Natar South Lampung Elderly Social Home and elderly people who attended the Tanjung Sari Natar South Lampung Community Health Center posyandu. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Kendall Tau, Mann-Whitney and Chi-Square for nominal and ordinal data. Several tools in this research includes KSPBJ-Insomnia Rating Scale, Geriatric Depression Scale, Geriatric Anxiety Inventory, Sleep Hygiene Index, dan Global Physical Activity Quessionaire.

**Result:** Kendall Tau analysis showed that depression ( $p=<0,001$ ), anxiety ( $p=<0,001$ ), sleep hygiene ( $p=0,013$ ), physical activity ( $p=0,004$ ) are proven to have a significant association with the incidence of insomnia in the elderly in Natar District, South Lampung. Whereas Mann-Whitney analysis showed that sexuality ( $p=0,147$ ) and Chi-Square analysis showed that medical illnesses ( $p=0,772$ ) are proven to not have a significant association with the incidence of insomnia in the elderly in Natar District, South Lampung

**Conclusion:** Depression, anxiety, sleep hygiene, and physical activity are proven to have a significant association with the incidence of insomnia in the elderly in Natar District, South Lampung.

**Keywords:** Anxiety, Elderly, Depression, Insomnia, Physical Activity