



Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: BAB 6
Assignment title: Jurnal Atika Yulianti
Submission title: lansia tingkat resiko demensia
File name: Riswina_Marufa_Yulianti_-_Lasia_Tingkat_Resiko_Demensia.p...
File size: 270.11K
Page count: 9
Word count: 3,270
Character count: 19,136
Submission date: 13-May-2024 09:06AM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 2377776165

TAHUN 2024 [MANUJUI: MALAHAYATI NURSING JOURNAL, ISSN CETAK: 2655-2728
ISSN ONLINE: 2655-4712, VOLUME 6 NOMOR 5 TAHUN 2024] HAL 2092-2100

**PERBANDINGAN TINGKAT RESIKO TERJADINYA DEMENTIA PADA LANSIA YANG
TINGGAL BERSAMA KELUARGA DENGAN LANSIA YANG TINGGAL DI PANTI
KOTA MALANG**

Tania Ica Riswina¹, Siti Ainun Marufa², Atika Yulianti¹

¹Program Studi Fisioterapi, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Malang

Email Korespondensi: ainunmahruf@umm.ac.id

Disubmit: 21 Maret 2024 Diterima: 25 April 2024 Diterbitkan: 01 Mei 2024
Doi: <https://doi.org/10.33024/nmj.v6i5.14675>

ABSTRACT

Dementia is a disorder that often occurs in the elderly characterized by the deterioration of cognitive function in the elderly that can interfere with daily activities over time. Dementia generally begins with memory loss, mood swings, behavioral changes, and can interfere with the social activities of the elderly. Dementia is a syndrome caused by neurological disorders or other medical disorders. Different living environments can affect social activities between the elderly who live in nursing homes and the elderly who live at home with their families. This study aims to determine the differences between the elderly who live at home with their families and the elderly who live in nursing homes in Malang, East Java. This study used an analytic descriptive method, with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were the elderly in Pondok Lansia Al-Ishah and the elderly in Poyandu RW, 8 Merjosari. There are 40 respondents in this study, where 20 elderly people living in nursing homes and 20 elderly people living at home. Data collection used the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLT) questionnaire to assess the risk of dementia. Independent t-test statistical test was used to determine the difference in the risk of dementia, obtained p value: 0,001. The results of this study can be concluded that there is a difference in the risk of dementia in the elderly who live in nursing homes with elderly who live at home with family.

Keywords : Lansia, Tingkat Resiko, Demensia

ABSTRAK

Demensia adalah gangguan yang sering terjadi pada lansia ditandai dengan kemunduran fungsi kognitif pada lasia yang dapat mengganggu aktivitas sehari-hari seiring dengan berjalannya waktu. Demensia umumnya diawali dengan menurunnya daya ingat, perubahan suasana hati, perubahan perilaku, dan dapat mengganggu aktivitas sosial lansia. Demensia merupakan sindrom yang disebabkan oleh gangguan neurologis atau gangguan medis lainnya. Lingkungan tempat tinggal yang berbeda dapat mempengaruhi aktivitas sosial antara lansia yang tinggal di panti jompo dengan lansia yang tinggal di rumah bersama keluarga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara lansia

2092