

**FAKTOR – FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
DEPRESI PADA LANSIA DI PSTW BUDI LUHUR YOGYAKARTA**

SKRIPSI

Diajukan Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat Mencapai Gelar Sarjana Keperawatan
STIKES A.Yani Yogyakarta



Disusun oleh :

RINNA YULIANTY

NPM: 3209013

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU
KESEHATAN JENDERAL AHMAD YANI
YOGYAKARTA
2013**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

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Telah Dipertahankan di Depan Dewan Penguji dan Diterima Sebagai Salah Satu
Syarat untuk Mendapatkan Gelar Sarjana Keperawatan di Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu
Kesehatan Jenderal Ahmad Yani Yogyakarta

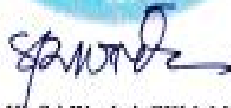
Tanggal:

Menyetujui:

Penguji,


Pri Prabowo, S.Kp., MSc
NIP: 19650519198803.1.001

Pembimbing I,


Dr. H. Sri Werdani, SKM., M.Kes
NIDN: 05.3003.5002

Pembimbing II,


Fairivati Nur A., S.Kep.Ns
NIDN: 05.1405.8301

Mengesahkan,
Ketua Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan
STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta


Dwi Susanti, S.Kep.Ns
NIDN: 05.3005.8401

FACTORS RELATED TO INCIDENCE OF DEPRESSION IN THE ELDERLY IN PSTW BUDI LUHUR YOGYAKARTA

ABSTRACT

Background : Statistics Indonesia predicts the percentage of elderly population in Indonesia is 9,77% of total Indonesian population in 2010 and will be 11,34% in 2020. The highest life expectancy in Indonesia is in Special Region of Yogyakarta, which is 74 years, above national life expectancy of 72 years. One of the regencies with the highest number of elderly is Bantul Regency with a total of 113094 elderly. High number of elderly means high number of problems faced, especially regarding physical as well as mental health, which will influence quality of life. Mental health problems in the elderly often occur and make them experience various emotions such as sadness, anxiety, loneliness and irritability. Mental health problem which often occur in the elderly is depression. Depression in the elderly is often undetected because the elderly are focused on physical complaints and depression symptoms are not distinctive.

Research Purpose : To discover the characteristics of respondents and describe factors related to incidence of depression in the elderly.

Research Method : Research type was non-experimental with descriptive analytic research design using cross sectional study approach. Total respondent was 49 elderly, 22 male elderly and 27 female elderly. Research sample was collected using simple random sampling. Data analysis used was univariate analysis using proportion test, bivariate analysis using correlation test, and multivariate using logistic regression.

Results : Age and sex variables each show weak relation with negative but very weak correlation value (-0,243) of sex variable and positive but very correlation value (0,217) of age variable. So, it could be said that both variables were related to incidence of depression but the relationships were weak. Social interaction and caregiver support variables each have very strong relationships with incidence of depression, with correlation value of social interaction of 0,952 and correlation value of caregiver support of 0,788. So, it could be said that both variables were related to incidence of depression in the elderly. The result of multivariate statistics test shows that social interaction is the factor with the highest influence on incidence of depression in the elderly with standardized coefficients value of 0,898.

Conclusion : Sex and age were related to incidence of depression but very weakly, while social interaction and caregiver support were related to incidence of depression in the elderly with strong relationships. Social interaction was the factor with the highest relationship with incidence of depression in the elderly.

Keywords : Depression, elderly, social interaction, caregiver support