INTISARI

Deteksi ketulian pada anak khususnya sebelum usia 3 tahun yang kemudian dilakukan intervensi dini akan menghasilkan perkembangan anak yang sangat memuaskan, akan tetapi, deteksi ketulian di Indonesia masih dilaksanakan secara pasif. Hal ini menyebabkan keterlambatan deteksi dan intervensi yang diberikan pada anak, sedangkan dampak ketulian pada anak khususnya ketulian *prelingual* sangat besar dan dapat berpengaruh pada masa depan anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara umur deteksi ketulian dengan tingkat inteligensi siswa di SLB-B Karnnamanohara Yogyakarta.

Design penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian ini adalah sampel total di SLB-B Karnnamanohara sejumlah 35 siswa yang terbagi dalam dua kelompok yaitu kelompok deteksi dini (<3 tahun) dan terlambat ($\geq$3 tahun). Pengambilan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner untuk pengelompokkan status umur deteksi ketulian dan tes inteligensi CPM *(Colored Progressive Matrices)* untuk menilai tingkat inteligensi siswa yang dikelompokkan menjadi tingkat inteligensi di bawah rata-rata (<25%), rata-rata (75%$\geq$x$\geq$25%), dan di atas rata-rata (>75%). Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis menggunakan *Crosstab* yang dilanjutkan dengan uji *Spearman*.

Hasil penelitian berdasarkan analisis *Spearman* menunjukkan nilai signifikansi hubungan antara umur deteksi ketulian dengan tingkat inteligensi adalah p=0,321 (p>0,05). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah tidak terdapat hubungan secara statistik antara umur deteksi ketulian dengan tingkat inteligensi siswa di SLB-B Karnnamanohara Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci : Inteligensi, Ketulian, Umur deteksi ketulian

ABSTRACT

Early detection of deafness in hearing loss children especially before 3 years old and then followed by early intervention will produced a satisfactory child's growth, in other hand, early detection of deafness children in Indonesia still were done passively. This situation can make late detection and late intervention that given to the children, however deafness impact to the children, especially for pre lingual deafness is very huge, and can influence with the child's future. This research is purposed to know the relation between the age of deafness detection with the degree of intelligence students in Karnnamanohara Hearing Impaired School of Yogyakarta.

Design of the research is observational analytic and the data taken by cross-sectional. Research's subject were all of the Karnnamanohara Hearing Impaired School of Yogyakarta's students, the amount were 35 students that divided into two groups, early detection group (<3 years old) and late detection group ($\geq$3 years old). The data taken by questioner to classified the status of age of deafness's detection and CPM (Colored Progressive Matrices) intelligence test to assess the degree of intelligence that finally divided into under average (<25%), average (75%$\geq$x$\geq$25%), and above average (>75%). Collected data was analyzed by Cross tab and continued with Spearman test.

The result of based on Spearman analysis showed the significance value for the relation between the age of deafness's detection with the degree of intelligence was 0,321 (p>0,05). The conclusion for this research statistically was there was no relation between the age of deafness detection with the degree of intelligence students in Karnnamanohara Hearing Impaired School of Yogyakarta.

Keywords : Age of deafness's detection, Deafness, Intelligence