

The correlation between child abuse and depressive disorder in adolescents in Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: The prevalence of child abuse in Indonesia is increasing, until now there no definitive data. The child abuse can cause mental disorders such as psychotic, anxiety, post-traumatic and depressive disorders. This study aims at determining the correlation between a history of child abuse and depressive disorder in adolescents.

Method: This analytic cross-sectional study was conducted on 768 junior high school students in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia as subjects. Data were collected by using a two-stage cluster method. A history of child abuse was measured using ICAST-C which consists of five dimensions of victimization: psychological, physical, violence exposure, neglect and sexual. The depressive was screened using Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) with a cut-off score of ≥ 19 and followed by psychiatric interviews to diagnose depressive disorder based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V). Data were analyzed using chi-square correlation test.

Results: The histories of child abuse had correlation with depressive disorders ($X^2=0.03$). Dimension of psychological abuse was the highest risk factor for the occurrence of depressive disorders than other dimension ($PR=6.51$). All dimensions had significant correlation with depression ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The study showed correlation between a history of child abuse and depressive disorder in adolescents.

Keywords: adolescents, child abuse, depressive, ICAST-C, Indonesia

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Introduction

Child maltreatment or child abuse is all forms of physical and mental child abuse, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, commercial or other exploitation, which has high likelihood of resulting in actual or potential harm to the child health, survival, development, dignity, responsibility, belief or right ("Convention on the Rights of the Child," 1989; Gilbert et al., 2011; "Pedoman Rujukan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Anak, 2007; "Preventing Child Maltreatment: a guide to taking action and generating evidence," 2006). The prevalence of child abuse is increase. Meta-analyses provided a series of overall estimations of 17.7%, 26.7%, 11.8% and 16.3% for physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect, respectively (Stoltenborgh, Bakermans-Kranenburg, Alink, & Ijzendoorn, 2012, 2013; Stoltenborgh, Bakermans-Kranenburg,

Euser, & Ijzendoorn, 2011; Stoltenborgh, Bakermans-Kranenburg, & Ijzendoorn, 2012). Indonesia is a developing middle income country that has no definite data of child abuse. Based on Indonesia Child Protection Commission (KPAI, 2012), the number of reported cases of violence 2011 is 2.178 while in 2015 there are 6.006 cases. Other data of KPAI in nine provinces in Indonesia found that children became victims of violence in the family (91%), school (87.6%) and community at large (17.9%) ("Profil Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia")

According to Danese, A (2015) violence children, especially child maltreatment