

Validitas dan Reliabilitas Kuesioner Skrining Kekerasan terhadap Anak “ICAST-C” versi Bahasa Indonesia

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Abstrak

Saat ini belum ada kuesioner skrining kekerasan terhadap anak (KtA) di Indonesia. Upaya deteksi dini dapat menurunkan kejadian KtA. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendapatkan alat skrining kekerasan terhadap anak dengan cara modifikasi dari kuesioner yang telah banyak digunakan di Negara lain, yaitu the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)-Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST)-for Children (ICAST-C). Rancangan deskriptif dilakukan untuk menilai validitas dan reliabilitas instrumen. Pertama dilakukan lima tahapan translasi dan adaptasi lintas budaya terhadap instrumen hingga didapatkan kuesioner ICAST-C versi Bahasa Indonesia. Kedua dilakukan uji coba terhadap 45 anak usia 11–18 tahun yang bersekolah di SMP dan SMA Kota Bandung. Uji korelasi Rank-Spearman dan Kuder-Richardson digunakan masing-masing untuk mengukur validitas item dan reliabilitas. Validitas item kuesioner ICAST-C versi Bahasa Indonesia sebagian besar dinilai valid kecuali pada sembilan item ($R_s \leq 0,3$). Reliabilitas keseluruhan variabel ICAST versi Bahasa Indonesia adalah KR 0,919. Kuesioner ICAST-C versi Bahasa Indonesia mempunyai validitas item dan reliabilitas yang baik sebagai alat skrining kekerasan terhadap anak

Kata kunci: ICAST-C, kekerasan terhadap anak, kuesioner skrining.

Validity and Reliability of The Indonesian Version of The “ICAST-C” Violence Screening Questionnaire

Abstract

Nowadays there is still no screening tool for violence against child in Indonesia, Early detection may decrease child abuse prevalence The objective study was to obtain a screening tool for child abuse by modifying the questionnaires that have been widely used in other countries, specifically the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) -Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST) -for Children (ICAST-C). This descriptive study was begun with 5 phase of translation and adaptation across cultural of ICAST-C to establish Bahasa version. The item validity and reliability were measured by correlation Rank Spearman and Kuder-Richardson, respectively The items of ICAST-C Indonesian version were valid except on 9 items ($R_s \leq 0,3$). The reliability of the ICAST-C Indonesian version was KR 0.919. The Indonesian versionquestionnaire of ICAST-C had a good item validity and reliability as a screening tool for child abuse.

Keywords: Child abuse, ICAST-C, questionnaire screening.