

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Depresi merupakan gangguan mood yang menyebabkan perasaan sedih dan kehilangan minat yang terjadi secara terus-menerus. Nyeri kronis dapat mengganggu aktivitas sehari-hari. Hal ini dapat menyebabkan depresi, kecemasan dan kesulitan tidur yang nantinya akan memperburuk rasa sakit.

Tujuan penelitian: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui asosiasi antara derajat gejala depresi dengan tipe kepribadian pada pasien poli nyeri kronis di Rumah Sakit Siloam Lippo Village.

Hipotesis: Hipotesis yang ingin dibuktikan yaitu terdapat asosiasi antara derajat gejala depresi dengan tipe kepribadian pada pasien poli nyeri kronis.

Metode: Penelitian yang dilakukan adalah studi analitik komparatif kategorik tidak berpasangan, menggunakan rancangan potong lintang melalui kuesioner untuk mencari asosiasi antara derajat gejala depresi dengan tipe kepribadian pada 119 pasien poli nyeri kronis di Rumah Sakit Siloam Lippo Village yang bersedia menjadi responden. Data dalam penelitian didapatkan secara langsung dari subjek penelitian melalui kuesioner yang mencakup penilaian mandiri terhadap identitas pasien, riwayat penyakit nyeri kronis, gejala depresi menggunakan *Patient Health Questionnaire* (PHQ-9), tipe kepribadian menggunakan *Big Five Inventory* (BFI) 60 items, dan tingkat nyeri menggunakan *Visual Analog Scale* (VAS). Analisa data dilakukan menggunakan *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences* (SPSS) dengan metode analisis regresi logistik, korelasi Pearson dan Spearman dan *chi-square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Penelitian ini melibatkan 119 pasien poli nyeri kronis di Rumah Sakit Siloam Lippo Village. Pada penelitian ditemukan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara gejala depresi dengan tipe kepribadian dan adanya indikasi bahwa individu dengan tingkat *neuroticism* yang lebih tinggi memiliki gejala depresi yang lebih tinggi dengan koefisien regresi positif yang signifikan.

Konklusi: Penelitian menemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara derajat gejala depresi dengan tipe kepribadian.

Kata kunci : Derajat Gejala Depresi, Tipe Kepribadian, Nyeri Kronis



ABSTRACT

Background: Depression is a mood disorder that causes feelings sadness and loss of interest that occurs constantly. Chronic pain can interfere with daily activities, this can lead to depression, anxiety and difficulty sleeping which will later worsen the pain.

Research Objective: This research was conducted to determine the association between depressive symptoms with personality factors in poly chronic pain patient at Siloam Hospital Lippo Village.

Hypothesis: The hypothesis to be proven is that there is an association between the degree of depressive symptoms and personality type in chronic pain poly patients.

Research Methods: This research will be conducted using an unpaired categorical comparative analytical study, using a cross-sectional design or cross-sectional through questionnaires to look for associations between depressive symptoms and personality factors in polychronic pain patients at Siloam Lippo Village Hospital. With a research sample of 119 poly chronic pain patients at Siloam Hospital Lippo Village who were willing to be respondents. The data in this research is primary data obtained directly from the research subjects through questionnaires that include self-assessment of the patient's identity, history of chronic pain, depressive symptoms using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), personality factors using the Big Five Inventory (BFI) of 60 items, and pain levels using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Data analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) with logistic regression analysis methods, Pearson and Spearman correlations and chi-square.

Results: This research involved 119 chronic pain poly patients at Siloam Lippo Village Hospital. In this research there was a significant relationship between depressive symptoms and personality factors through statistical tests using logistic regression methods, there were indications that individuals with higher levels of neuroticism had higher depressive symptoms with a significant positive regression efficiency.

Conclusion: The research finds a significant relationship between depressive

symptoms and personality factors.

Keywords: *Depressive Symptoms, Personality Factors, Chronic Pain*

