

Abstrak

GAMBARAN GANGGUAN SENSORI INTEGRASI PADA ANAK *AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER* (ASD) DI PUSAT TERAPI TUMBUH KEMBANG ANAK DI PURWOKERTO

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Latar Belakang: Perilaku anak ASD yang tidak biasa digambarkan dengan perilaku sensorik adanya hambatan dari sisi sensori, menimbulkan berbagai masalah fungsional dan perkembangan yang dikenal disfungsi sensori integrasi. Penelitian ini membahas tentang gambaran sensori integrasi pada anak ASD di pusat terapi tumbuh kembang anak di Purwokerto.

Metodologi: Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Total sampel 12 responden dengan teknik total sampling dan pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner *Children and Young People's Occupational Therapy Service: Sensory Checklist*. Hasil analisis disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi dan persentase dari karakteristik responden.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini mayoritas anak ASD adalah laki-laki berusia 6 tahun.

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas anak ASD dalam penelitian ini mengalami gangguan sensori integrasi dengan perilaku kesulitan menyusun puzzle, membuat suara, senandung, atau teriakan tidak terduga, menyentuh orang atau benda yang terlihat, memiliki toleransi terhadap rasa sakit yang tinggi, mengunyah atau menjilati benda-benda yang bukan makanan, penggunaan tenaga yang berlebih, dan sering melakukan gerakan yang mengganggu aktivitas harian.

Kata kunci: *Autism Spectrum Disorder*, sensori integrasi, tumbuh kembang

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Abstract
**DESCRIPTION OF SENSORY INTEGRATION DISORDERS IN
CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) AT THE
CHILD DEVELOPMENT THERAPY CENTER IN PURWOKERTO**

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Background: The unusual behavior of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is described as sensory behavior, which has sensory barriers, giving rise to various functional and development problems known as sensory integration dysfunction. This research discusses the description of sensory integration in children with ASD at the child growth and development therapy center in Purwokerto.

Method: This quantitative descriptive research uses a cross sectional approach. The total sample was 12 respondents with a total sampling technique and data collection using the children and young people's occupational therapy service: sensory checklist questionnaire. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of frequency distribution tables and percentages of respondent characteristics.

Result: The results of this study are that the majority of ASD children are 6 year old boys.

Conclusion: The majority of ASD children in this study experienced sensory integration disorders with behavioral difficulties in putting together puzzles, making unexpected sounds, humming or screaming, touching visible people or objects, having a high tolerance for pain, chewing or licking objects that were not food, excessive use of energy, and frequent movements that interfere with daily activities.

Keywords: *Autism Spectrum Disorder, Sensory Integration, growth and development*

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