

**HUBUNGAN MENDENGARKAN MUSIK TERHADAP FUNGSI MEMORI
DIUKUR DENGAN *MINI-MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION* (MMSE)
DAN *MONTREAL COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT* VERSI INDONESIA
(MOCA-INA) PADA LANSIA DI PANTI SOSIAL TRESNA
WERDHA BUDI MULIA 1 JAKARTA DAN
TINJAUANNYA MENURUT
PANDANGAN ISLAM**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Di Indonesia terdapat adanya kecenderungan peningkatan persentase kelompok lansia yang cukup pesat, dengan meningkatnya usia harapan hidup dapat diperkirakan bahwa prevalensi demensia akan meningkat secara signifikan dalam beberapa tahun ke depan. Terapi musik memiliki potensi dalam mengurangi kecemasan, depresi dan perilaku gelisah yang ditunjukkan oleh orang tua penderita demensia serta dapat pula meningkatkan fungsi kognitif dan *quality of life*.

Metode: Studi ini merupakan studi kuantitatif dengan rancangan eksperimental palsu atau *one group pre-test and post-test design* dan metode *random sampling*.

Hasil: Hasil disajikan dalam bentuk tabel, data yang didapatkan berupa data kategorik dan numerik dengan analisis menggunakan uji statistik T-berpasangan. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 68 lansia yang telah mengalami penurunan fungsi memori. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan perbedaan yang bermakna pada hasil pengukuran fungsi memori menggunakan MMSE dan MoCA-Ina sebelum dan sesudah intervensi.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik *paired t-test* pada penelitian ini didapatkan $p\text{-value} < 0,05$ yang berarti adanya hubungan antara mendengarkan musik terhadap fungsi memori yang diukur dengan MMSE dan MoCA-Ina pada lansia di Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Budi Mulia 1 Jakarta.

Kata Kunci: *Musik, Fungsi Memori, MMSE, MOCA, Lansia*

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LISTENING TO MUSIC AND MEMORY
FUNCTION MEASURED BY MINI-MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION
(MMSE) AND INDONESIAN VERSION OF MONTREAL
COGNITIVE ASSESSMENT (MOCA-INA) IN ELDERLY
OF TRESNA WERDHA BUDI MULIA 1 JAKARTA
SOCIAL INSTITUTION REVIEWED FROM
THE SIDE OF ISLAM**

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ABSTRACT

Background: In Indonesia there is a tendency to increase the percentage of the elderly group quite rapidly, with increasing life expectancy it can be estimated that the prevalence of dementia will increase significantly in the next few years. Music therapy has the potential to reduce anxiety, depression and restless behavior shown by parents of people with dementia and can also improve cognitive function and quality of life.

Methods: This study is a quantitative study with an experimental design or one group pre-test and post-test design and random sampling method.

Results: Results are presented in table form, data obtained in the form of categorical and numerical data with analysis using statistical paired-T tests. The number of samples was 68 elderly who had decreased memory function. The results of the study found significant differences in the results of measurement of memory function using MMSE and MoCA-Ina before and after intervention.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the paired t-test statistical test in this study obtained p-value <0.05, which means that there is a relationship between listening to music to memory function as measured by MMSE and MoCA-Ina in the elderly at Tresna Werdha Social Institution Budi Mulia 1 Jakarta.

Keywords: music, memory function, elderly