

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Gangguan kepribadian ambang adalah gangguan psikiatri yang ditandai pola pervasif dari tidak stabilnya suasana perasaan, citra diri, hubungan interpersonal, perilaku impulsif, dan perilaku bunuh diri yang menyebabkan gangguan fungsi dan penderitaan yang signifikan. Prevalensi gangguan kepribadian ambang pada populasi umum 1,6%, rawat jalan 11% dan rawat inap 20%. Gangguan kepribadian ambang dikaitkan dengan perilaku bunuh diri dan menyakiti diri, serta 10% pasien meninggal karena bunuh diri. Etiologi gangguan kepribadian ambang merupakan interaksi faktor biologi, psikososial dan lingkungan. Salah satu faktor psikososial dan faktor risiko gangguan kepribadian ambang adalah pola asuh yang maladaptif. Ibu merupakan pengasuh utama berdasarkan budaya patriarki dalam keluarga di Indonesia.

Tujuan: Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara gangguan kepribadian ambang dengan pola asuh ibu.

Metode: Desain penelitian kasus kontrol pada pasien gangguan kepribadian ambang yang berobat jalan di Klinik Psikiatri Rumah Sakit Hasan Sadikin. Hasil nilai rata-rata pola asuh ibu otoritatif, otoriter dan permisif dibandingkan antara kelompok kasus dan kelompok kontrol menggunakan uji T (T-Test) dan analisis hubungan dilakukan dengan uji *pearson's chi square* dengan SPSS. Hubungan dimensi pola asuh ibu dengan gangguan kepribadian ambang menggunakan analisis regresi logistik. Alat ukur yang digunakan mengukur pola asuh adalah *Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire(PSDQ) on Adolescent*.

Hasil: Subjek penelitian jumlah 65 orang kelompok kasus dan 65 orang kelompok kontrol. Gangguan kepribadian ambang rata-rata usia 24 tahun, SD= 5,49. Paling banyak perempuan 75,4%. Gambaran pola asuh ibu gangguan kepribadian ambang yaitu otoritatif 44,6%, otoriter 43,1%, permisif 12,3 %. Perbandingan rata-rata skor pola asuh ibu otoritatif gangguan kepribadian ambang lebih rendah dibandingkan kelompok kontrol. Sedangkan rata-rata skor pola asuh ibu otoriter dan permisif pada gangguan kepribadian ambang lebih tinggi dibandingkan kelompok kontrol. Hasil uji T menunjukkan ketiga jenis pola asuh ibu berbeda signifikan antara kelompok kasus dan kontrol dengan nilai $p=0,00 (<0,05)$. Hasil analisis hubungan menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara gangguan kepribadian ambang dengan pola asuh ibu dengan derajat asosiasi (0,526) yang tergolong moderat. Dimensi *democratic participation* menurunkan risiko (faktor pencegah) terjadinya GKA 0,683 kali. Sebaliknya, pola asuh ibu permisif domain *lack of self confidence* meningkatkan risiko 1,326 kali terjadinya GKA

Simpulan:

Pada penelitian ini ditemukan hubungan gangguan kepribadian ambang dengan pola asuh ibu.

Kata Kunci : Gangguan kepribadian ambang, pola asuh orang tua , pola asuh ibu.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Borderline personality disorder is a psychiatric disorder characterized by a pervasive pattern of unstable mood, self-image, interpersonal relationships, impulsive behavior, and suicidal behavior that causes significant impairment of functioning and distress. The prevalence of personality disorders is 1.6% in the general population, 11% in the outpatient population, and 20% in the inpatient population. Borderline personality disorder is associated with suicidal behavior and self-harm, and about 10% of patients died because of suicide. The etiology of borderline personality disorder is due to the interaction of biological, psychosocial, and environmental factors. One of the psychosocial factors and risk factors for borderline Personality disorder is maladaptive parenting. Based on the patriarchal culture in families in Indonesia, the mother is the main caregiver of the child.

Aim: The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between borderline personality disorder and the parenting styles of the mother.

Methods: The study design was a case-control study in patients with borderline personality disorder at the outpatient Psychiatric Clinic of Hasan Sadikin Hospital. The average score of authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive mother parenting styles was compared between the case and control groups using the T-test and the relationship was analyzed using Pearson's chi-square test with SPSS. Relationship between maternal parenting dimensions and borderline personality disorder using logistic regression analysis. Mother's parenting styles were measured by the Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) on Adolescent.

Results: There were 65 subjects in the case group and 65 subjects in control group. The average age of borderline personality disorder is 24 years old, $SD = 5.49$, and mostly women (75.4%). The parenting style of mothers with borderline personality disorder was authoritative (44.6%), authoritarian (43.1%), and permissive (12.3%). The average score of authoritative mother parenting style borderline personality disorder was lower than the control group. Meanwhile, the average score of authoritarian and permissive mother parenting styles in borderline personality disorder was higher than the control group. The results of the T-test analysis showed that the three types of parenting styles were significantly different between the case and control groups with $p=0.00$ (<0.05). The results of the relationship analysis showed that there was a relationship between borderline personality disorder and maternal parenting with a moderate degree of association (0.526). The democratic participation dimension reduces the risk (preventive factor) of the occurrence of GKA 0.683 times. In contrast, permissive parenting in the domain of lack of self-confidence increases the risk of 1.326 times the occurrence of GKA.

Conclusion:

This study found that there is a relationship between borderline personality disorder and a mother's parenting style

Keyword: borderline personality disorder, parenting style, maternal parenting.