ABSTRAK

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PERBEDAAN EFEK PENAMBAHAN SENSORY INTEGRATION PADA NEURO DEVELOPMENTAL TREATMENT DALAM MENINGKATKAN KESEIMBANGAN BERDIRI ANAK DOWN SYNDROME

Terdiri VI Bab,65 Halaman, 9 Tabel, 12 Gambar, 4 Grafik, 10 Lampiran.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui perbedaan penambahan *sensory integration* pada *neuro developmental treatment* dalam meningkatkan keseimbangan berdiri anak *down syndrome.* **Metode** : Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian eksperimental untuk mengetahui efek suatu intervensi yang dilakukan terhadap objek penelitian. Sampel terdiri dari 4 orang perempuan dan 8 orng laki-laki berusia antara 7-12 tahun dan dipilih berdasarkan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan menggunakan kuisioner yang tersedia. Sampling dikelompokkan menjadi dua kelompok perlakuan, kelompok perlakuan I terdiri dari 6 orang intervensi yang diberikan adalah *neuro developmental treatment* serta kelompok perlakuan II yang terdiri dari 6 orang dengan intervensi *neuro developmental treatment* dan *integration*. **Hasil :** Hasil uji normalitas dengan *Shapiro-wilk test* didapatkan data distribusi normal sedangkan uji homogenitas dengan *Lavenes test* didapatkan data memiliki varian yang homogen. Hasil uji hipotesis pada kelompok perlakuan I dengan *paired t-test* didapatkan nilai p=0,000 yang berarti intervensi *neuro developmental treatment* berpengaruh signifikan terhadap peningkatan keseimbangan berdiri anak *down syndrome*. Pada kelompok perlakuan II dengan *paired t-test* nilai p=0,000 yang berarti penambahan *sensory integration* pada *neuro developmental treatment* berpengaruh signifikan terhadap peningkatan keseimbangan berdiri anak *down syndrome*. Pada hasil *independen t-test* menunjukan nilai p=0,73 yang berarti tidak ada perbedaan pengaruh antara intervensi yang diberikan pada kelompok perlakuan I dan kelompok perlakuan II terhadap peningkatan keseimbangan berdiri anak *down syndrome*. **Kesimpulan:** Penambahan *sensory integration* pada *neuro developmental treatment* tidak lebih efektif dalam meningkatkan keseimbangan berdiri anak *down syndrome* usia 7-12 tahun.

Kata kunci: *Sensory integration, Neuro developmental treatment*, keseimbangan berdiri, *Down syndrome*.

ABSTRACT

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THE DIFFERENCES EFFECTS IN ADDITION OF SENSORY INTEGRATION TO NEURO DEVELOPMENTAL TREATMENT IN INPROVEMENT OF STANDING BALANCE WITH DOWN SYNDROME.

Consist of VI Chapter, 65 pages, 9 Table, 12 Pictures, 4 Chart, 10 Appendix.

Goal: To know the differences in addition of sensory integration to neuro developmental treatment in improvement of standing balance for children with down syndrome. **Methods:** This research is a kind of experimental to know the effects of intervention conducted consisted of 4 women and 8 man, aged between 7-12 years old and selected by *purposive sampling techniques* using the available questionnaire. Those samples were grouped into two treatment groups. The first treatment group consisted of 6 persons with the intervention given was neuro developmental treatment and the second treatment group consisted of 6 persons with the intervention given were neuro developmental treatment and sensory integration. **Result:** Normality test result with *Shapiro-wilk test* obtained normal distribution data while homogeneity test with *Lavenes test* obstained data with a homogeneous variant. The result of hypothesis test in treatment group 1 with *paired t-test* got value p=0,000 which mean neuro developmental treatment intervention have an significant effect to inprpvement of standing balance of children with down syndrome. In the treatment group 2 with *paired t-test,* p=0,000. Which means the addition of sensory integration to neuro developmental treatment have a significant effect on increasing the standing balance of the children with down syndrome. On the *independent t-test* result showed the valve of p= 0,73 which means there is not a difference of influence between the interventions given in the treatment group 2 to increase the standing balance of children with down syndrome. **Conclution:** The addition of sensory integration to neurodevelopmental treatment is not effective in increasing the standing balance of children with down syndrome with aged 7-12 years old.

Key Words: Sensory integration, Neuro developmental treatment, Standing balance, *Down syndrom*