



Terapi Okupasi (Occupational Therapy) untuk Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus (Down Syndrome) (Studi Kasus Pada Anak Usia 5 – 6 Tahun di Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang)

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Abstract

Child with down syndrome have one of them character is muscle weak, short fingers and short feet. Cause of there certainly the children hard to doing activity gross and fine motor skills. One of method therapy is repair occupation therapy. The formulati-on of the problem in this study (1) how to application therapy occupation to children of special need (down syndrome) on BP-DIKSUS Semarang. (2) What of media and infrastructure to needed when therapy occupation to children special need (down syndrome). (3) How are form evaluation therapy occupation to children special need (down syndrome). Purpose of research is knowing application therapy occupation. Media and infrastructure needed and form of evaluation therapy occupation to children down syndrome Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang. This type research used in this study is a qualitative case studies that form the research pro-cedure that produce descriptive data in the form of words, written or spoken words of people, people and observed behavior. The process accumulation data by means of observation, interview, notation, and documentation. Based on this research study indicate therapy occupation that on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Se-marang is therapy process (opening and pray, colleague activity and kernel activity), the activity adjusted purpose to realized, be reward and punishment, before the child to treated occupation previous child behavior treated, therapy occupation more given to pre academy, pre motor skill and independence self. Media and infrastructure pre-sence CCTV, tools of gross motor skill is sensory integrity that is (a pool ball, slide, stairs), tools of gross motor skill (puzzle, tassel, sewing tools, color cube), the facility of children got (book related, report, absent card), spot of therapy not appropriation yet. Though form of evaluation on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Se-marang is ordinary evaluation. The problem is therapy schedule once in one week, a form of evaluation like a report and book related, and home program. Based of conclusion suggested (1) therapy to raising application and evaluation appropriate of basic and to adding supported therapy media. (2) parent more consistent to send the children and get insight about therapy occupation.

INTRODUCTION

Child was born in the world have different character and there in every of them, because the presence stimulations learning to give of parent since on the womb. When to get education can't same between one of other, child who have perfection on grows with the child has disturbance in grows or children with special need. Will have to impact on different and unperfection when to accept of learning or material giving from educator. Children with special need is down syndrome be needed education and special service (therapy) for them in order get to growing potential humanity and be self efficiency in order to soon of them get to accept social life is seen to be normal.

Children with special need is child have been individual need cannot same with the children normal. Opinion of James, Lynch on Astaty (2003) that of children include of category special need is disable children, straitened or then impaired children, unschool child, irregular children, dropout children, sickly children, young worker children, and street children. Special need caused possible of different from born or owned then to caused economy problems, emotional society condition, politic condition, and disaster. Meanwhile down syndrome is some condition backwardness of physical grows, and mentalism children any due abnormality of chromosome grows. Difference on this chromosome to impact backwardness physical grows and mentalism children. That invention first known in 1866 by Down (E.Kosasih, 2012;79).

Actually assembling in to education children special need to needed therapy useful to help in order that of them can to growing in physic thing and mentalism. Therapy has given expended can stimulate physical grows children to be good, so that can do anything like a doing by other children and can to change the trouble communicate grows, social, attitude happened in children with the result that produce be positive and could be self efficiency children.

Kind of therapy used to children special need (down syndrome) with to apply occupational therapy or called terapi okupasi. Occupational therapy a purpose to help children to growing strength and coordination brain of them (E. Kosasih, 2012;84). According Kamarul, pediatrician from RSAB Harapan Kita, children with down syndrome will get experience problem on fine motor skill because size hand short of them. This is can impact to them need occupational therapy. Occupational therapy be purpose to help children

was experience fine motor skill. The children usually hard to doing anything the other can do it. For example to write or cutting. This therapy can to as one to seek growing physical ability and mentalism of child to follow activity to involve gross motoric and fine motor skill, in other that be anonymous an can grow along with to accepted in social.

In Semarang occupational therapy not only to give in education valley like a school extraordinary/ therapy center, at hospital be found facility occupational therapy like RSUP Kariadi and RSIA Hermina, and one of education special valley it's to give occupational therapy facility for student have down syndrome it's on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang. The other down syndrome in there be found any student children special need out non down syndrome basicly in the there be found extraordinary school until the children was study in there getting therapy facility in Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang. In addition to at Semarang there is also the center of terapi in the area Purbalingga. One of the center of terapi in Purbalingga, in the district Bojong district Purbalingga the Mutiara Centers. Mutiara Centers is the first therapy children with special needs in the Purbalingga. There are some kind of therapy children autism offered in center of the therapy, among them is Speech Therapy and Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) Artanti, P. (2012).

On Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang every children get one facility therapy cause more children following the therapy and limiteness therapist. Schedule of occupational therapy only once week and every once session therapy as long as 45 minutes. The children who can follow occupational therapy in Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang maximal until 13 years old. The using occupational therapy can doing since baby belike occur happen to them who took support fine motor skills and gross like for sufferer med stroke, victim accident. However at Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang not give facilities to except people SLB Negeri Semarang. Beside occupational therapy to support fine and gross motor skills, children also given learning is among other life skill (like toilet training, washing hand and another) language, and cognitive absolutely can to using support life of children for communicated with another, socialize, be autonomous. And the children be able to them self absolutely every parents hope their children can socialize and useful for their circles as well

as on family and society. Grouping in learning, break down the group, changing the task, and independent learning is the strategy for teachers to manage the children with different abilities (Windarti, 2015).

RESEARCH METHOD

Methods used in research is method research with approachment descriptive qualitative. Approachment descriptive qualitative it's fission problem procedure investigated to explain or describe conditional subject or object research (person, valley, society, and another) at now basically looked facts are there. Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 2005;4) propose about methods qualitative form research procedure to generates data descriptive that is written word as well as spoken form people and attitude observed. Method research qualitative is basicly from ideology post positivism, used to researching for conditional nature object, researcher as key instrument take sample, source of data in snowball sampling data manner, technique collecting data used triangulation, analysis have the quality inductive qualitative, and research output qualitative more to pressure sense of generalitation. Snowball technique sampling is researcher leave to sampler roll over like a snowball, till the point saturated of data, that it's never again possibility of data will to collect for support a research.

This study was implemented on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang. This location is chosen because this location have occupational therapy facility and children of down syndrome aged 5-6 years old is quite a lot. This located on Jalan Elang Raya No.2 Sambiroto, Semarang. Time of implementation research at there start from 23 September 2015 till 22 October 2015.

Primary data will be taken from observation output of children down syndrome with the take photo was the children following activity of therapy and interview with their parents and therapist while recording interview was continue. Children with down syndrome would to observing has 3 children, 2 children is boy and 1 child is girl. As many children following occupational therapy have 11 children, 7 children of them is boy and 4 children is girls. And 1 therapist from children with down syndrome be a informant. Meanwhile of data secondary on this research is a book, the journal, or article about this research, with result of expansion children as support document on this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang be location on Jalan Elang Raya No.2 Semarang is a once unit the implementation of the technical (UPT) Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Jawa Tengah who have to take duty to give a education, training and therapy to children special need. In be sides Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang also be the center of education and giving training to SLB teacher on center of Java. Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang called BP-DIKSUS had visions, that is "Bring in to reality special first education and create human resource children special need be self efficiency and be wealthy on society". This vision will be to real by means of missions BP-DIKSUS, that is give the change to every children special need to get special education like as basic capability of children owned, to composing a graduate have personality and can be growing their faith, knowledge, and adequate of skill in to society, expand the link or networking of growing means and socializing special education.

One of programs therapy there's in Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang is occupational therapy. Service of occupational therapy needed to children with down syndrome. BP-DIKSUS have 18 children with down syndrome was following programs occupational therapy various aged. Occupational therapy have 3 therapist, every therapist handling with different aggregate. Mr. Andika therapist 11 children, Mr. Jonet has 5 children and Ms. An has 2 children.

Every therapist teach different things, Mr. Andika more to occupation like a pre academic, pre motoric, self efficiency. Mr. Jonet teach about censor gross and fine motoric skills. Ms. An more to ADL (Activity Daily Learning). In every day after therapy, therapist discuss with their parents by connect book, about growing of children or therapy activity yield of that day.

Opinion of Kosasih (2012:23) assembling occupational therapy implemented sistematically, start with identification activity, analysis, diagnosis, realization to follow up of service to get cure the optimum. Opinion of Chia and Lynne (2002;4) process of realization occupational therapy starting of referral and then with assessment, the assessment is needed to data support and act of determining with true therapy, establishment of relationship connection about children, therapist and their parents expected to make on process this occupational therapy, and then after of assessment other step is goal setting want to long and short time, the next process is selection of

professional, delineation, and application models of this step is important step then would when occupational therapy was doing, use of occupations, and then implementation of individual / group therapy, adaption of models, occupations and environment, evaluation with review every looked from the process therapy, every step was implemented mutual connectly and continue.

Implement occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang is process therapy compose of opening of activity (greeting and pray), partner activity, content of activity was doing adapting with goal be would achived, when process therapy giving a reward and punishment for children, before the children was occupational therapy attitude the children do therapy first, occupational therapy gived more to pre academy, pre motoric and self efficiacy.

On implement occupational therapy will go fine if facility and infrastructure support owned by place of therapy has agree basicly. Requisite of therapy must have a place and that place must adapted of function. Meanwhile of prime is for tools of occupational therapy is the tools used not dangerous and agreeable with needed for children.

Facility and infrastructure occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang support with CCTV till to hoping the parents can monitoring and look the activity while, tools of gross skill motoric has completely in sensory integrity, that is (a poll ball, slide, stairs, bicycle, etc), tools of fine skill motoric (puzzle, tassell, sewing tools, color cube, etc), the facility of children got (book related, report, absent card), the place of therapy not adapted yet with basicly better than room and tools to used not variation.

According Chia and Lynne (2002) evaluation of service that they give be increasingly important to therapist. While according by Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan no. 76 tahun 2014 evaluation/ re-evaluation to be done occupational therapist according to the purpose of planning intervention, evaluation/ re-evaluation is the activities of the monitoring evaluation done when intervention and after period intervention along with documentation to medic recording, the result of evaluation/ re-evaluation can be like conclusion, include and no limit on planning stoped programs or refer to doctor/ professional, output of evaluation/ re-evaluation wrote on record page medical patient better than page of record integrated although on page of study specifically on occupational therapy. But the service or place of therapy often disregard form of evaluation be

adapted with of basic.

Form of evaluation occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang is a ordinary evaluation and not compatible with the basic, constraint of schedule once a week, form of evaluation like a raport to gived every semester or once a six month and the book connection to used therapist to communicating with their parents every therapy, home program gived to children if in one year the long time purpose and short time the children not achieved.

CONCLUSION

Be based on discussion of output this research. Then it can be concluded implementation of occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang, composed of : opening (this activity like composing children on table to praying and greeting), activity of side (activity before activity of core), activity of core (the purpose of reached). Occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan khusus Semarang more to focus to training pre academic, pre motoric, and self efficiacy of children. Before to getting occupational therapy when the attitude of children still bad and then attitude of children was therapy first so that the future as follow therapy more easily. The provision reward and punishment when the therapy it's important, but in the implementation gifted punishment to ward children over time must be eliminated. Facilities and infrastructure occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang, that is : book connection, raport semester, absen card of therapy, note card of therapy. Media to used fine motoric skill that's : puzzle, square, card education, sewing, tassell. Meanwhile to media of gross that is : swing, a pool ball, mattres, bicycle, pilates ball, soccer ball, slide, stair. Form of evaluation on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang still ordinary and not adapted with basicly. Form of evaluation like a connect book (daily evaluation) and raport semester. Presence of the goal for a long and short time, for goal of short time every children almost same with principle is diligence, submissive, focus, desire, after that is activity of pre academic. Goal of long time is children can efficiacy self on 3 aspects that is daily activity, productivity and unoccupied time, but act of determining of goal parents not mixed up with that. Be based of conclusion out put of research do on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang, researcher present opinion to some side this is : To rising progress in applicated occupational therapy is better to adding therapist,

increasing therapist used to schedule of therapy not one a week, until therapy of children can be maximal. To rising process of applicate occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang is better the therapy not only give therapist but also make a duty as therapist like a plan of therapist/ RP. To rising facility and infrastructure occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang is better doing to add media of occupational therapy, because the children faced is children with special need, so make checking the children faced is children with special need, so to checking media to used and updated to media has gone lost, so the activity can be variatif. To rising facility and infrastructure on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan khusus Semarang, like a CCTV on a room, better is screen to used to monitoring on waiting room more to near with sitting on waiting room, so the parents can monitoring more distinct. To rising of progress occupational therapy on Balai Pengembangan Pendidikan Khusus Semarang form evaluation better is adapted like a Hospital or like with basicly, no just like evaluation daily and semester only, so growing of children can measurable and good structure. To rising knowledge of parents about occupational therapy can be better arranged socialize or gathering with parents of student periodically, so the knowledge of parents about therapy that of children doing is rise. To rising grow of children, better is

the parents can to dispatch the children therapy consistently. To rising knowledge parent about occupational therapy it's good if the parents mixed and be participated in applicated this activity, so this activity can be doing in home.

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