

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Aktivitas judi berpotensi menimbulkan berbagai macam permasalahan, baik secara ekonomi maupun psikologis. Keinginan untuk terus berjudi cenderung berkembang menjadi suatu gangguan yang dikenal sebagai judi patologis Faktor yang menyebabkan individu untuk berjudi diantaranya yaitu pendapatan yang rendah, status sosial ekonomi yang rendah, deprivasi, diskriminasi, pengangguran dan gangguan mental Menurut *American Psychiatric Association*, prevalensi *problem gambling* pada populasi orang dewasa diantara 0,4% dan 1,0%. Problem gambling lebih sering terjadi pada pria dibandingkan wanita dengan perbandingan 3:1. Prevalensi berdasarkan negara, sebesar 0,9% hingga 7,0% di Amerika Serikat, 0,8% hingga 7,0% di Eropa dan negara-negara bagian utara, dan 1,0% hingga 13% di Australia dan Selandia Baru
Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis hubungan aktivitas simtom judi patologis dengan simtom depresi di Kota Rantau Prapat
Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah bersifat analitik dengan metode study *cross-sectional*, pengambilan sampel menggunakan simple random sampling, jumlah sampel sebanyak 98 orang, alat ukur menggunakan kuesioner PGSI dan BDI II.

Hasil : Sebanyak 44 orang (44,9%) responden memiliki tingkat aktivitas simtom judi patologis kategori berat dan sebanyak 53 orang (54,1%) responden memiliki tingkat simtom depresi kategori berat. Hasil uji korelasi *Pearson* antara simtom judi patologis dengan simtom depresi didapatkan nilai signifikan $P=0.001(p<0,05)$ menunjukkan bahwa adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara simtom judi patologis dengan simtom depresi.

Kata Kunci : Simtom Judi Patologis, Simtom Depresi

ABSTRACT

Background : *Gambling activities have the potential to cause various kinds of problems, both economically and psychologically. desire to continue gambling tends to develop into a disorder known as pathological gambling The factors that cause individuals to gamble include low income, low socioeconomic status, deprivation, discrimination, unemployment and mental disorders According to the American Psychiatric Association, the prevalence of gambling problems in the adult population between 0.4% and 1.0%. Problem gambling is more common in men than women in a ratio of 3:1. Prevalence by country, by 0.9% to 7.0% in the United States, 0.8% to 7.0% in Europe and northern states, and 1.0% to 13% in Australia and New Zealand*

Objective : *To find out and analyze the relationship of pathological gambling symptom activity with symptomatic symptoms of depression in Rantau Prapat City*

Method : *The type of research used is analytical with the cross-sectional study method, sampling using simple random sampling, the number of samples was 98 people, measuring instruments using PGSI and BDI II questionnaires.*

Results : *A total of 44 people (44.9%) respondents had a severe category level of pathological gambling symptom activity and as many as 53 people (54.1%) respondents had a severe category of depressive symptom levels. The results of the Pearson correlation test between pathological gambling symptoms and depression symptoms obtained a significant value of $P = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$) showed that there was a significant relationship between pathological gambling symptoms and depressive symptoms.*

Keywords : *Pathological Gambling Symptom, Depression Symptom*