

Penerapan terapi social skills training (SST) dan cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) pada klien isolasi sosial dan halusinasi dengan pendekatan teori adaptasi stuart dan interpersonal peplau di ruang utari Rumah Sakit Marzoeki Mahdi Bogor = Application of social skills training (sst) and cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) therapy on social isolation clients and hallucinations with stuart and interpersonal adaptation theory approach peplau in the utari room Marzoeki Mahdi Hospital Bogor

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Skizofrenia adalah gangguan jiwa yang dimanifestasikan dengan penurunan dan ketidakmampuan berkomunikasi, gangguan realita, afek tumpul, gangguan kognitif serta kesulitan melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari. Tanda dan gejala negatif yang muncul mengakibatkan isolasi sosial, dan tanda gejala positif yang muncul mengakibatkan halusinasi. Tujuan penanganan kasus ini adalah diketahuinya perubahan tanda gejala dan kemampuan klien isolasi sosial dan halusinasi setelah diberikan tindakan keperawatan ners, social skill training dan cognitive behaviour therapy. Desain penulisan adalah studi kasus dengan responden empat orang. Penanganan kasus tentang topik yang sama sudah pernah dilakukan, namun yang membedakan dengan kasus ini adalah pendekatan teori yang digunakan yaitu teori adaptasi Stuart dan interpersonal Peplau. Data dikumpulkan sebelum dan sesudah klien diberikan tindakan keperawatan ners, social skill training dan cognitive behaviour therapy. Hasil penanganan kasus menunjukkan bahwa terjadi penurunan tanda gejala isolasi sosial dan halusinasi serta peningkatan kemampuan klien bersosialisasi, kognitif dan perilaku setelah diberikan tindakan keperawatan ners, social skill training dan cognitive behaviour therapy.

ABSTRACT
Schizophrenia is a mental disorder manifested by decreased and inability to communicate, reality disorder, dull affects, cognitive impairment and difficulty performing daily activities. Negative signs and symptoms that result in social isolation, and signs of positive symptoms that appear to cause hallucinations. The purpose of this case is to know the change of symptom signs and ability of social isolation client and hallucinations after given nursing action, social skill training and cognitive behavior therapy. The design of writing is a case study with four respondents. Handling cases on the same topic has been done, but what distinguishes this case is the theoretical approach used is Stuart 39 s adaptation and interpersonal theory of Peplau. Data were collected before and after clients were given nursing actions ners, social skill training and cognitive behavior therapy. The results of case handling showed that there was a decrease of symptoms of social isolation and hallucinations as well as increased ability of client socializing, cognitive and behavior after given nursing action, social skill training and cognitive behavior therapy.