

Perubahan tanda gejala dan kemampuan klien risiko perilaku kekerasan dan isolasi sosial setelah pemberian terapi kognitif perilaku dan latihan keterampilan sosial = Changes in signs of symptoms and ability of patient risk of violence and social isolation behavior after cognitive behavior therapy and social skill training.

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20491725&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Skizofrenia adalah kondisi kecatatan yang kronik dan persisten, ditandai dengan gejala positif dan negatif. Diagnosis keperawatan yang muncul adalah risiko perilaku kekerasan dan isolasi sosial. Tujuan karya ilmiah akhir spesialis ini adalah untuk mengetahui perubahan tanda dan gejala serta kemampuan klien risiko perilaku kekerasan dan isolasi sosial setelah mendapatkan tindakan keperawatan ners dan tindakan keperawatan ners spesialis terapi kognitif perilaku dan latihan keterampilan sosial. Metode yang digunakan adalah desain operasional riset, jumlah sampel sebanyak 30 orang klien skizofrenia paranoid dengan diagnosis keperawatan risiko perilaku kekerasan dan isolasi sosial. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan tanda gejala risiko perilaku kekerasan dan isolasi sosial menurun ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) dan kemampuan meningkat ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) setelah pemberian tindakan keperawatan ners, terapi kognitif perilaku dan latihan keterampilan sosial. Kesimpulan, kombinasi tindakan keperawatan ners, terapi kognitif perilaku dan latihan keterampilan sosial direkomendasikan untuk diberikan pada diagnosis risiko perilaku kekerasan dan isolasi sosial.

.....Schizophrenia is a chronic and persistent condition, characterized by positive and negative symptoms. The diagnosis of nursing that appears on these signs and symptoms are the risk of violent behavior and social isolation. The purpose of the scientific work of this specialist are to know the change in the signs of symptoms and the ability of clients the risk of behavioral violence and social isolation after obtaining the of nursing generalis and nursing specialist actions of the Cognitive Behaviours Therapy and Social Skills Training. The method using the design of operational research, the number of samples of 30 patients schizofrenia paranoid with the diagnosis of the risk of violent behavior and social isolation. The results of this study were obtained signs of risk of violent behavior and social isolation ($p\text{-value of } < 0.05$) and increased capability ($P\text{-value of } < 0.05$) after the administration of nursing action, cognitive behaviour therapy, and social skills training. Conclusions, the combination of nursing action, behavioral Mind therapy and social skills therapy are recommended to be administered on the diagnosis of risk of violent behavior and social isolation