

# Dukungan keluarga terhadap pemanfaatan rehabilitasi rawat jalan secara sukarela (voluntary) bagi penyalah guna narkotika di Klinik Institusi Penerima Wajib Lapori (IPWL) BNN = Family support for the use of voluntary outpatient for narcotics abusers at the BNN Voluntary Clinic

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## Abstrak

Rendahnya pemanfaatan layanan rehabilitasi rawat jalan secara sukarela di Klinik IPWL BNN setiap tahun terutama dalam 3 tahun terakhir sangat berdampak pada masih tingginya prevalensi angka penyalah guna narkotika di Indonesia. Sesuai dengan teori Andersen (1974), faktor penyebab perilaku pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan terdiri dari 3 yaitu faktor predisposing, enabling dan reinforcing. Penelitian ini hanya fokus terhadap faktor reinforcing yaitu dukungan keluarga terhadap pemanfaatan layanan rehabilitasi rawat jalan sukarela di Klinik IPWL BNN. Tujuan untuk menggali informasi secara mendalam tentang faktor dukungan keluarga terhadap pemanfaatan layanan rehabilitasi di Klinik IPWL BNN. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan diskusi kelompok terarah. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh hasil bahwa rendahnya pemanfaatan layanan rehabilitasi di klinik IPWL BNN disebabkan faktor kurangnya pengetahuan keluarga tentang bagaimana melakukan deteksi dini dan upaya intervensi terhadap anggota keluarga yang mulai terlibat penyalahgunaan narkotika sebelum keluarga membawa ke layanan rehabilitasi. Masih tingginya stigma dimasyarakat juga menjadi penyebab keluarga malu untuk membawa klien ke layanan, hubungan komunikasi antara keluarga kurang baik. Kurangnya sosialisasi program layanan rehabilitasi dan perlunya model intervensi dan regulasi tentang keterlibatan keluarga dalam rehabilitasi. Program sosialisasi melalui media massa TV, radio, surat kabar, media sosial, majalah sangat efektif membantu penyebaran informasi deteksi dini penyalahguna narkotika di lingkungan keluarga serta upaya rehabilitasi bagi pecandu narkotika. Kemudian untuk mengatasi tingginya stigma terhadap pecandu narkotika dimasyarakat perlu adanya bentuk layanan rehabilitasi yang melibatkan masyarakat (rehabilitasi berbasis masyarakat).

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The low utilization of voluntary outpatient rehabilitation services at the BNN Voluntary Clinic every year, especially in the last 3 years has a significant impact on the high prevalence of narcotics abusers in Indonesia. In accordance with Andersens theory (1974), the causes of health service utilization behavior consisted of 3 factors: predisposing, enabling and reinforcing. This study only focused on reinforcing factors, namely family support for the utilization of voluntary outpatient rehabilitation services at the BNN Voluntary Clinic. The purpose of this study is to explore information about the factors of family support for the utilization of rehabilitation services at the BNN Voluntary Clinic. This study uses qualitative methods by collecting data through interviews and focus group discussions. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the low utilization of rehabilitation services at the BNN IPWL clinic was due to a lack of family knowledge about how to conduct early detection and intervention efforts through rehabilitation of family members who were involved in narcotics abuse before family access to rehabilitation centre. The stigma in the community is also a cause of shame for families to bring clients to services, communication links between poor families. Lack of socialization of rehabilitation service programs and the need for intervention

models and regulations regarding family involvement in rehabilitation. Socialization programs through mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, social media, and magazines are very effective in helping disseminate information on early detection of narcotics abusers in the family environment and rehabilitation efforts for narcotics addicts. Then to overcome the high stigma against narcotics, the community it self needs to be empowered in a form of comprehensive rehabilitation program (community based rehabilitation).