

# Studi deskriptif kualitatif tentang penanganan perawat terhadap individu dengan dual diagnosis penyalahgunaan NAPZA dan gangguan jiwa = Qualitative descriptive study: management of nurse's for individuals dual diagnosis: drug abuse and mental disorders

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## Abstrak

Tujuan: Perawat sebagai salah satu bagian dari multidisiplin yang memiliki peran penting dalam menangani individu dual diagnosis. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui penanganan individu dual diagnosis dari perspektif perawat selama ini. Metode: Desain deskriptif kualitatif dengan wawancara in-depth interview semi terstruktur via daring. Total partisipan 31 perawat di 4 tempat penelitian yaitu BNN LIDO Bogor, RSKO Jakarta Selatan, RS Marzoeke Mahdi Bogor dan Puskesmas Tebet, dengan menggunakan convenience sampling. Analisis data dengan pendekatan analisis tematik. Penelitian ini disetujui oleh komite etik. Hasil: Penelitian ini menghasilkan 5 tema; (1) gambaran pelayanan kesehatan individu dual diagnosis belum ada ke khasan saat ini (2) dominasi peran interkolaborasi perawat pada penanganan dual diagnosis (3) kondisi emosional perawat saat merawat individu dual diagnosis (4) faktor pendukung dan penghambat perawat saat penanganan individu (5) harapan pemenuhan kebutuhan perawat untuk peningkatan kualitas pelayanan dual diagnosis. Kesimpulan: Penanganan individu dual diagnosis belum ada ke khasan saat ini dikarenakan individu bergabung dengan individu NAPZA murni dalam perawatan program rehabilitasi NAPZA dan masih sedikit perhatian terhadap masalah gangguan jiwa yang dialaminya. Belum adanya pedoman, panduan ataupun standar keperawatan khusus untuk dual diagnosis perlu dilakukan pembahasan lebih lanjut berbagai sektor, sehingga individu dual diagnosis dapat ditangani secara tepat dan terstandar.

.....Aims: Nurses as part of multidisciplinary have an important role in dealing with individual dual diagnosis. The research objective is to determine the individual handling of dual diagnoses from the perspective of nurses so far. Methods: Qualitative descriptive design with semi structured in-depth interviews online. The total participants were 31 nurses in 4 research sites, namely BNN LIDO Bogor, RSKO South Jakarta, Bogor Marzoeke Mahdi Hospital and Tebet Public Health Center, using convenience sampling. Data analysis with a thematic analysis approach. This study was approved by the ethics committee. Results: This study resulted in 5 themes; (1) the description of dual diagnosis individual health services has no specificity at this time (2) the dominance of the inter-collaboration role of nurses in handling dual diagnosis (3) the emotional condition of nurses when caring for dual diagnosis individuals (4) supporting and inhibiting factors for nurses when handling individuals (5) ) the hope of fulfilling the needs of nurses to improve the quality of dual diagnosis services. Conclusion: The treatment of dual diagnosis individuals is not specific at this time because the individual joins a pure drug individual in the treatment of a drug rehabilitation program and there is still little attention to the mental problems they experience. The absence of specific nursing guidelines or standards for dual diagnosis requires further discussion of various sectors, so that individual dual diagnoses can be handled appropriately and in a standardized manner.