

Studi Deskriptif Kualitatif : Ketahanan Keluarga dalam Mendampingi Individu dengan Dual Diagnosis Penyalahgunaan Napza Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) dan Gangguan Jiwa = Descriptive Qualitative: Family Resilience in Accompanying Individual With Dual Diagnosis of Drug Abuse Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) and Mental Disorders

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Abstrak

Dual diagnosis yaitu kondisi individu dengan gangguan penyalahgunaan NAPZA bersamaan dengan gangguan jiwa. Ketahanan keluarga mengacu pada adaptasi dan daya tahan keluarga. Keluarga merawat individu dual diagnosis mengalami stress dan beban pada awal psikosis sehingga berdampak terhadap fungsi keluarga. Tujuan penelitian mendapatkan gambaran ketahanan keluarga mendampingi individu dual diagnosis penyalahgunaan NAPZA dan Gangguan jiwa. Metode penelitian : Deskriptif kualitatif , Pengambilan sampel : Convenience Sampling , tempat penelitian BNN Makassar, Wisma Ataraxis Bandar Lampung, dan Puskesmas Dongi, Kab. Sidrap. Hasil Penelitian : Teridentifikasi 5 tema : 1) Ketahanan keluarga dalam merespon secara emosional dan perilaku selama menemani individu dual diagnosis 2). Koping keluarga dalam merawat individu dual diagnosis 3) Dukungan sosial dalam penyembuhan Individu dual diagnosis 4) Ketahanan keluarga selama berkomunikasi dengan klien dual diagnosis 5) Harapan agar individu dual diagnosis dapat menjalani hidup yang lebih baik

.....Dual diagnosis is a condition in individuals with Drug Abuse along with mental disorders. Patients with this dual diagnosis can experience mental disorders first and then abuse drugs with the intention of treating their mental disorders. In Indonesia, the number of deaths due to drug abuse in 2017 was 18,000. The number of drug users reaches 3.8 million to 4.1 million. The rate of drug use and mental disorders reaches 25 percent of all users. The purpose of this study was to obtain a description of the resilience of families accompanying individuals with dual diagnosis of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) drug abuse and mental disorders. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, sampling technique: Convenience Sampling, research place at BNN Baddoka Makassar, Wisma Ataraxis bandar Lampung, Puskesmas Dongi, Kab. Sidrap. Results: Based on the results of the thematic analysis, 5 themes were identified: 1) Emotional responses and family behaviors that have endurance while accompanying individuals with dual diagnosis 2). Family coping that has resistance in accompanying dual diagnosis individuals 3) Emotional and social support for individual dual diagnosis 4) Resilient communication while caring for clients with dual diagnosis 5) Hope that dual diagnosis individuals can live a better life