

Pengaruh tindakan ners, cognitive behaviour therapy, assertive training, psikoedukasi keluarga, dan terapi suportif terhadap kemampuan dan tanda gejala klien halusinasi dan risiko perilaku kekerasan = The effect of standart nursing intervention, cognitive behaviour therapy, assertive training, family psychoeducation, and supportive therapy of ability and signs symtoms of client with hallucination and risk violent behaviour

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Abstrak

Halusinasi dan perilaku kekerasan merupakan gejala positif yang paling banyak ditemukan pada klien dengan skizofrenia. Tanda dan gejala halusinasi dan perilaku kekerasan membutuhkan penatalaksanaan yang komprehensif dan berkesinambungan baik untuk klien, keluarga, dan kelompok. Tujuan penulisan karya ilmiah akhir ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran penerapan dari tindakan keperawatan ners, cognitive behaviour therapy, assertive training, psikoedukasi keluarga, dan terapi suportif pada klien halusinasi dan perilaku kekerasan. Metode yang digunakan adalah operational research. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik purposive sampling berjumlah 40 klien yang terbagi dalam dua kelompok. Kelompok satu berjumlah 20 klien diberikan tindakan keperawatan ners, cognitive behaviour therapy, assertive training, psikoedukasi keluarga, dan terapi suportif (paket terapi satu). Kelompok dua berjumlah 20 klien diberikan tindakan keperawatan ners, cognitive behaviour therapy, dan assertive training (paket terapi dua). Pengumpulan data menggunakan instrumen tanda gejala dan kemampuan, kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat. Analisis univariat menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan tendensi sentral. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji friedman, wilcoxon, mann-whitney, dan korelasi rank spearman. Hasil karya ilmiah menunjukkan penurunan tanda dan gejala serta peningkatan kemampuan klien halusinasi dan perilaku kekerasan pada kelompok yang diberikan paket terapi satu lebih besar secara bermakna dibandingkan kelompok yang mendapatkan paket terapi dua ($p \text{ value} < 0,05$). Tindakan keperawatan yang dikombinasikan antara tindakan keperawatan ners oleh perawat generalis dan tindakan keperawatan spesialis oleh perawat spesialis jiwa direkomendasikan dilakukan di rumah sakit jiwa untuk menghasilkan penurunan tanda gejala dan peningkatan kemampuan klien halusinasi dan perilaku kekerasan lebih optimal.

.....Hallucinations and violent behavior are the most common positive symptoms in clients with schizophrenia. Signs and symptoms of hallucinations and violent behavior require comprehensive and continuous management for the client, family, and group. The purpose of writing this final scientific paper is to provide an overview of the application of standart nursing intervention, cognitive behavior therapy, assertive training, family psychoeducation, and supportive therapy to clients with hallucinations and violent behavior. The method used is operational research. Sampling using purposive sampling technique amounted to 40 clients who were divided into two groups. The first group of 20 clients was given standart nursing intervention, cognitive behavior therapy, assertive training, family psychoeducation, and supportive therapy (therapy package one). The second group of 20 clients was given standart nursing intervention, cognitive behavior therapy and assertive training (therapy package two). Collecting data using signs and symptoms instruments and abilities, then analyzed by univariate and bivariate. Univariate analysis using frequency distribution and central tendency. Bivariate analysis using friedman, wilcoxon, mann-whitney and spearman

rank correlation test. The results of scientific work showed the decrease in signs and symptoms as well as an increase in the client's ability to hallucinations and violent behavior in the group given therapy package one was significantly greater than the group receiving therapy package two ($p_value < 0.05$). Nursing intervention that are combined between standart nursing and specialist nursing intervention are recommended to be carried out in mental hospitals to produce a decrease in signs of symptoms and an increase in the ability of clients to have hallucinations and violent behavior more optimally