

Model adaptasi psikososial keperawatan jiwa bagi pelaku rawat keluarga (family caregiver) terhadap self-efficacy dan resiliensi dalam merawat pasien Skizofrenia di wilayah banjir rob = Psychosocial adaptation model in psychiatric nursing for family caregivers to self-efficacy and resilience in caring for schizophrenia patients in tidal flood areas

Eka Budiarto, author

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Abstrak

Pelaku rawat keluarga Skizofrenia di wilayah banjir rob harus melaksanakan tugas merawat pasien Skizofrenia, mengelola dampak banjir rob terhadap pasien, dan dampak banjir rob terhadap pelaku rawat keluarga itu sendiri. Pelaku rawat keluarga dituntut beradaptasi terhadap perubahan yang dialaminya sehingga memiliki self-efficacy dan resiliensi yang baik. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi efektifitas model adaptasi psikososial keperawatan jiwa bagi pelaku rawat keluarga terhadap self-efficacy dan resiliensi dalam merawat pasien Skizofrenia. Metode penelitian menggunakan operational research dengan pendekatan Sequential Exploratory Design melalui tiga tahap penelitian. Tahap 1 mengidentifikasi faktor yang berkontribusi dalam pengembangan model adaptasi psikososial keperawatan jiwa dengan desain cross-sectional study. Tahap 2 mengembangkan model adaptasi psikososial keperawatan jiwa. Tahap 3 menguji model adaptasi psikososial keperawatan jiwa dengan desain quasi experiment with control group. Hasil analisis diperoleh variabel yang berkontribusi terhadap adaptasi psikososial diantaranya adalah stimulus residual, efektor, dan coping need. Pengembangan model diperoleh komponen model adaptasi psikososial keperawatan jiwa terdiri atas stimulus fokal, stimulus kontekstual, stimulus residual, efektor, dan coping need. Model adaptasi psikososial keperawatan jiwa bagi pelaku rawat keluarga Skizofrenia efektif meningkatkan self-efficacy dan resiliensi. Peneliti menyarankan model ini dapat diaplikasikan oleh pemerintah, badan nasional penanggulangan bencana, puskesmas, dan penelitian lanjutan dengan memasukkan unsur budaya dan situasi bencana lainnya.

.....Schizophrenic family caregivers in tidal flood areas should carry out the task of caring for schizophrenia patients, managing the impact of tidal floods on patients, and the impact of tidal floods on the family caregivers themselves. Family caregivers are required to be able to adapt of the changes they experience so that they have good self-efficacy and resilience. The purpose was to identify the effectiveness of psychosocial adaptation model in psychiatric nursing for family caregivers on self-efficacy and resilience in caring for schizophrenia patients. The research method used operational research with a Sequential Exploratory Design approach through three stages of research. Stage 1 identified contributing factors in the development of psychosocial adaptation model of psychiatric nursing with a cross-sectional study design. Stage 2 developed a psychosocial adaptation model of psychiatric nursing. Stage 3 tested the psychosocial adaptation model of psychiatric nursing with a quasi-experiment with control group design. The results of the analysis obtained variables that contribute to psychosocial adaptation including residual stimulus, effectors, and coping needs. Model development obtained components of the psychosocial adaptation model of psychiatric nursing consisting of focal stimulus, contextual stimulus, residual stimulus, effector, and coping need. Psychosocial adaptation model in psychiatric nursing for family caregivers effective increased

to self-efficacy and resilience schizophrenia family caregivers. Researchers suggest this model can be applied by the government, national disaster management agency, puskesmas, and follow-up research by including cultural elements and other disaster situations.