

**ANALISIS ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA TN. I MASALAH UTAMA
GANGGUAN PERSEPSI SENSORI : HALUSINASI PENDENGARAN
DENGAN DIAGNOSA MEDIS SKIZOFRENIA DI RUANG
PERKUTUT RUMAH SAKIT JIWA CISARUA
PROVINSI JAWA BARAT**

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Abstrak

Latar belakang : Gangguan jiwa sampai saat ini masih menjadi permasalahan yang serius di dunia. Menurut data WHO (2018), jumlah penderita gangguan jiwa diseluruh dunia mencapai hampir 450 juta orang, 321.870 orang terkena skizofrenia. Salah satu gejala negative dari skizofrenia sendiri adalah dapat menyebabkan pasien mengalami gangguan fungsi sosial. Jika tidak diatasi segera menyebabkan kemunduran pada kualitas kehidupan sosial seseorang atau menjadi gejala lainnya. Pada tahun 2018 Skizofrenia mempengaruhi sekitar 24 juta orang atau 1 dari 300 orang (0,32%) di seluruh dunia. Angka ini adalah 1 dari 222 orang (0,45%). **Tujuan :** Menganalisis klien skizofrenia dengan masalah keperawatan halusinasi pendengaran. **Metode :** Studi kasus ini digunakan untuk mengeksplorasi suatu masalah asuhan keperawatan pada klien dengan masalah keperawatan halusinasi pendengaran. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara, observasi dan studi dokumentasi. **Hasil :** Hasil pengkajian dengan klien ditemukan masalah klien sering mendengarkan bisikan suara yang menyuruh untuk berbuat jahat. Klien mengalami suara tersebut pada sore dan malam hari frekuensi 3-4 kali dengan durasi 3 menit dan respon klien kepada suara tersebut acuh dan mengusirnya. Pada saat interaksi klien terlihat cemas, klien terkadang menundukan kepala ke bawah penampilan klien rambut panjang. Sehingga dari data-data klien penegakan diagnosa keperawatan halusinasi pada Tn. I dengan diagnosa medis skizofrenia di ruang perkutut rumah sakit jiwa cisarua provinsi jawa barat, sesuai data yang ditemukan maka diagnosa utama yaitu halusinasi pendengaran. Peneliti memberikan intervensi sesuai SP halusinasi. Setelah di evaluasi di dapat hasil Tn. I mengatakan klien mampu mengidentifikasi jenis, isi, waktu, frekuensi, respon halusinasinya, dan klien mampu mengontrol halusinasinya dengan cara bercakap-cakap dengan orang lain. Kesimpulannya didapatkan hasil pemberian asuhan keperawatan berdasarkan SP mampu menurunkan halusinasi pada klien.

Kata Kunci : Halusinasi, Strategi Pelaksanaan

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**ANALYSIS OF NURSING CARE AT TN. I MAIN PROBLEM DISORDERS
OF SENSORY PERCEPTION: HALUCINATION OF HEARING WITH A
MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IN ROOM PERKUTUT
CISARUA MENTAL HOSPITAL WEST JAVA PROVINCE**

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Abstract

Background: Mental disorders are still a serious problem in the world. According to WHO data (2018), the number of people with mental disorders worldwide has reached nearly 450 million people, with 321,870 people affected by schizophrenia. One of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia itself is that it can cause patients to experience social functioning disorders. If not addressed, it immediately causes a decline in the quality of one's social life or becomes other symptoms. In 2018 Schizophrenia affects around 24 million people or 1 in 300 people (0.32%) worldwide. This figure is 1 in 222 people (0.45%). **Objective:** To analyze schizophrenic clients with auditory hallucination nursing problems. **Methods:** This case study is used to explore a nursing care problem for clients with auditory hallucination nursing problems. Data collection was carried out by means of interviews, observation and documentation studies. **Results:** The results of the study with the client found that the problem was that the client often listened to voices telling him to do evil. The client experiences the sound in the evening and at night with a frequency of 3-4 times with a duration of 3 minutes and the client's response to the sound is indifferent and drives him away. When the client's interaction looks anxious, the client sometimes lowers his head down to the client's appearance with long hair. So that from client data enforcement of hallucination nursing diagnoses on Mr. I with a medical diagnosis of schizophrenia in the perkutut room at the Cisarua psychiatric hospital, West Java province, according to the data found, the main diagnosis is auditory hallucinations. Researchers provide interventions according to SP hallucinations. After being evaluated, the results were obtained, Mr. I said the client is able to identify the type, content, time, frequency, response of the hallucinations, and the client is able to control the hallucinations by conversing with other people. In conclusion, it was found that the results of providing nursing care based on SP were able to reduce hallucinations in clients.

Keywords : Hallucinations, Implementation Strategy