

ABSTRAK

Kegawatdaruratan psikiatri merupakan suatu kondisi yang ditandai dengan adanya gangguan pada pikiran, perasaan dan perilaku seseorang yang memerlukan intervensi terapeutik segera seperti pada kasus gaduh gelisah. Salah satu penatalaksanaan yang dapat dilakukan yaitu dengan pemberian tindakan restrain. Restrain merupakan intervensi restriktif untuk membatasi gerakan seseorang yang bertujuan untuk mengendalikan situasi berbahaya dengan segera yang mempunyai kemungkinan nyata untuk menyakiti dirinya atau orang lain. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian tindakan restrain terhadap respon fisik pada pasien gaduh gelisah di IGD RSJ Provinsi Jawa Barat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *deskriptif korelasional* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh pasien gaduh gelisah yang dilakukan pemberian tindakan restrain. Sampel diambil secara *consecutive sampling* didapatkan sebanyak 21 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah SOP pemasangan restrain dan kuesioner respon fisik. Data dianalisis secara univariat menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan bivariat menggunakan *chi square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar pemberian tindakan restrain tidak sesuai (61.1%), sebagian besar respon fisik negatif (52.4%). Hasil uji *fisher exact* didapatkan nilai $p = 0.008$ ($p < 0.05$) yang berarti terdapat hubungan antara pemberian tindakan restrain terhadap respon fisik pada pasien gaduh gelisah di IGD RSJ provinsi Jawa Barat. Pemberian tindakan restrain disesuaikan dengan kondisi kegawatdaruratan pada saat datang ke IGD. Diharapkan dapat dilakukan pelatihan Kembali pada petugas Kesehatan agar pelaksanaan restrain dapat sesuai dengan SOP.

Kata Kunci : Gaduh Gelisah, Respon Fisik, Restrain.

Daftar Pustaka : 6 Buku (2010-2022)
26 Jurnal Nasional (2014-2023)
11 Jurnal Internasional (2016-2021)
8 Website (2010-2023)

ABSTRACT

Psychiatric emergency is a condition characterized by a disturbance in a person's thoughts, feelings and behavior that requires immediate therapeutic intervention such as in cases of restlessness. One of the treatments that can be done is to provide restraint. Restraint is a restrictive intervention to limit a person's movement that aims to control dangerous situations immediately that have a real possibility of hurting themselves or others. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the provision of restraint measures on physical responses in restless patients in the emergency room of West Java Province Mental Hospital.

This study used a quantitative research method using a correlational descriptive research design with a cross sectional approach. The population is all rowdy restless patients who are given restraint measures. Samples taken by consecutive sampling obtained as many as 21 people. The instruments used in this study were SOPs for installing restraints and physical response questionnaires. Data were analyzed univariately using frequency distribution and bivariately using chi square.

The results showed that most of the restraint actions were not appropriate (61.1%), most of the physical responses were negative (52.4%). The results of the fisher exact test obtained a value of $p = 0.008$ ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a relationship between the provision of restraint measures and physical responses in restless patients in the emergency room of the West Java Provincial Mental Hospital. The provision of restraint measures is adjusted to the emergency condition when it comes to the emergency room. It is hoped that retraining can be carried out on health workers so that the implementation of restraints can be in accordance with the SOP.

Keywords : *Restlessness, Physical Response, Restraint*

Bibliography : *6 Books (2010-2022)
26 National Journals (2014-2023)
11 International Journals (2016-2021)
8 Websites (2010-2023)*