

Lampiran 1 : Lembar *Checklist Critical Appraisal Cross Sectional JBI*

Peninjau : _____ **Tanggal :** _____
Penulis : _____ **Tahun :** _____
Catat Nomor : _____

	Ya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak Dapat Di Terapkan
1. Apakah kriteria untuk dimasukkan dalam sampel didefinisikan dengan jelas?				
2. Apakah subjek penelitian dan pengaturannya dijelaskan secara rinci?				
3. Apakah paparan diukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?				
4. Apakah objek, kriteria standar digunakan untuk pengukuran kondisi?				
5. Apakah faktor perancu diidentifikasi?				
6. Apakah strategi untuk menangani faktor perancu dinyatakan?				
7. Apakah hasil ukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?				
8. Apakah analisis statistik yang digunakan sesuai?				

Penilaian Keseluruhan :

- Termasuk
- Mengecualikan
- Cari Info lebih lanjut

Lampiran 2 : Hasil Lembar *Checklist Critical Appraisal Cross Sectional JBI*

Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Dengan *Self Esteem*
 Pada Klien Rehabilitasi Narkoba
 (*Literature Review*)

Instrument Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)
Critical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional

Studi Pengulas : Dapid Arian

Tanggal : Kamis, 23 Juli 2020

Penulis : Mohd Syukri

Tahun : 2019

Catat Nomor : p-ISSN: 2654-718X

	Iya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak Dapat Dijelaskan
1. Apakah kriteria untuk dimasukkan dalam sampel didefinisikan dengan jelas?	✓			
2. Apakah subjek penelitian dan pengaturannya dijelaskan secara rinci?		✓		
3. Apakah paparan diukur dengan cara yang valid	✓			

dan dapat diandalkan?				
4. Apakah objek, kriteria standar digunakan untuk pengukuran kondisi?	✓			
5. Apakah faktor perancu diidentifikasi?		✓		
6. Apakah strategi untuk menangani faktor perancu dinyatakan?	✓			
7. Apakah hasil ukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			
8. Apakah analisis statistic yang digunakan sesuai?	✓			

Instrument ini dikutip dari Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editor). *Manual Reviewer Joanna Briggs Institute. The Joanna Briggs Institute*, 2017. Tersedia di <https://reviewersmanual.joannabriggs.org>

Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Dengan *Self Esteem*
 Pada Klien Rehabilitasi Narkoba
 (*Literature Review*)

Instrument Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)
Critical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional

Studi Pengulas : Dapid Arian

Tanggal : Kamis, 23 Juli 2020

Penulis : Filiz Ersogucu, Sibel Karakas

Tahun : 2016

Catat Nomor : dx.doi : j.apnu 2016.03.007

	Iya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak Dapat Dijelaskan
1. Apakah kriteria untuk dimasukkan dalam sampel didefinisikan dengan jelas?	✓			
2. Apakah subjek penelitian dan pengaturannya dijelaskan secara rinci?	✓			
3. Apakah paparan diukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			

4. Apakah objek, kriteria standar digunakan untuk pengukuran kondisi?	✓			
5. Apakah faktor perancu diidentifikasi?		✓		
6. Apakah strategi untuk menangani faktor perancu dinyatakan?	✓			
7. Apakah hasil ukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			
8. Apakah analisis statistic yang digunakan sesuai?	✓			

Instrument ini dikutip dari Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editor). *Manual Reviewer Joanna Briggs Institute. The Joanna Briggs Institute*, 2017. Tersedia di <https://reviewersmanual.joannabriggs.org>

Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Dengan *Self Esteem*
 Pada Klien Rehabilitasi Narkoba
 (*Literature Review*)

Instrument Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)
Critical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional

Studi Pengulas : Dapid Arian

Tanggal : Kamis, 23 Juli 2020

Penulis : Qilong Cao and Ying Liang

Tahun : 2017

Catat Nomor : DOI: 10.1177

	Iya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak Dapat Dijelaskan
1. Apakah kriteria untuk dimasukkan dalam sampel didefinisikan dengan jelas?	✓			
2. Apakah subjek penelitian dan pengaturannya dijelaskan secara rinci?	✓			
3. Apakah paparan diukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			

4. Apakah objek, kriteria standar digunakan untuk pengukuran kondisi?	✓			
5. Apakah faktor perancu diidentifikasi?	✓			
6. Apakah strategi untuk menangani faktor perancu dinyatakan?		✓		
7. Apakah hasil ukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			
8. Apakah analisis statistic yang digunakan sesuai?	✓			

Instrument ini dikutip dari Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editor). *Manual Reviewer Joanna Briggs Institute. The Joanna Briggs Institute*, 2017. Tersedia di <https://reviewersmanual.joannabriggs.org>

Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Dengan *Self Esteem*
 Pada Klien Rehabilitasi Narkoba
 (*Literature Review*)

Instrument Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)
Critical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional

Studi Pengulas : Dapid Arian

Tanggal : Kamis, 21 Juli 2020

Penulis : Mengfan Xia, Chunyu Yang

Tahun : 2019

Catat Nomor : DOI: 10.1002

	Iya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak Dapat Dijelaskan
1. Apakah kriteria untuk dimasukkan dalam sampel didefinisikan dengan jelas?	✓			
2. Apakah subjek penelitian dan pengaturannya dijelaskan secara rinci?	✓			
3. Apakah paparan diukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			

4. Apakah objek, kriteria standar digunakan untuk pengukuran kondisi?	✓			
5. Apakah faktor perancu diidentifikasi?	✓			
6. Apakah strategi untuk menangani faktor perancu dinyatakan?	✓			
7. Apakah hasil ukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			
8. Apakah analisis statistic yang digunakan sesuai?	✓			

Instrument ini dikutip dari Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editor). *Manual Reviewer Joanna Briggs Institute. The Joanna Briggs Institute*, 2017. Tersedia di <https://reviewersmanual.joannabriggs.org>

Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Dengan *Self Esteem*
 Pada Klien Rehabilitasi Narkoba
 (*Literature Review*)

Instrument Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)
Critical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional

Studi Pengulas : Dapid Arian

Tanggal : Kamis, 22 Juli 2020

Penulis : Arief Pratama, Endang Retno

Tahun : 2014

Catat Nomor : ISSN: 2502-5791

	Iya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak Dapat Dijelaskan
1. Apakah kriteria untuk dimasukkan dalam sampel didefinisikan dengan jelas?	✓			
2. Apakah subjek penelitian dan pengaturannya dijelaskan secara rinci?		✓		
3. Apakah paparan diukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			

4. Apakah objek, kriteria standar digunakan untuk pengukuran kondisi?	✓			
5. Apakah faktor perancu diidentifikasi?	✓			
6. Apakah strategi untuk menangani faktor perancu dinyatakan?	✓			
7. Apakah hasil ukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			
8. Apakah analisis statistic yang digunakan sesuai?	✓			

Instrument ini dikutip dari Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editor). *Manual Reviewer Joanna Briggs Institute. The Joanna Briggs Institute*, 2017. Tersedia di <https://reviewersmanual.joannabriggs.org>

Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Dengan *Self Esteem*
 Pada Klien Rehabilitasi Narkoba
 (*Literature Review*)

Instrument Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)
Critical Appraisal Checklist for Analytical Cross Sectional

Studi Pengulas : Dapid Arian

Tanggal : Kamis, 19 Juli 2020

Penulis : Ernawati, Muhammad Qasim

Tahun : 2018

Catat Nomor : ISSN : 2549-5127

	Iya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak Dapat Dijelaskan
9. Apakah kriteria untuk dimasukkan dalam sampel didefinisikan dengan jelas?	✓			
10. Apakah subjek penelitian dan pengaturannya dijelaskan secara rinci?	✓			
11. Apakah paparan diukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			

12. Apakah objek, kriteria standar digunakan untuk pengukuran kondisi?	✓			
13. Apakah faktor perancu diidentifikasi?	✓			
14. Apakah strategi untuk menangani faktor perancu dinyatakan?		✓		
15. Apakah hasil ukur dengan cara yang valid dan dapat diandalkan?	✓			
16. Apakah analisis statistic yang digunakan sesuai?	✓			

Instrument ini dikutip dari Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editor). *Manual Reviewer Joanna Briggs Institute. The Joanna Briggs Institute*, 2017. Tersedia di <https://reviewersmanual.joannabriggs.org>

Lampiran 3 : Lembar Bimbingan Skripsi

CATATAN BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama : Dapid Arian
NIM : AK.1.16.011
Judul Skripsi : Hubungan Dukungan Sosial dengan *Self-Esteem*
pada Klien Rehabilitasi Pecandu Narkoba
(Literature Review)
Pembimbing utama : Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep
Pembimbing Pendamping : Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep

No	Hari/Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing	Paraf Pembimbing
1.	Sabtu, 01/02/2020	Acc judul yang di ajukan lanjut cari jurnal dari study pendahuluan	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep
2.	Sabtu, 21/02/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judul perbaiki >konsul pembimbig 2 - Latar belakang diawali dengan masalah umum - Kesisinambungan alinea diperbaiki - Data study pendahuluan 	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep

		diperbaiki - Lanjutkan bab berikutnya	
3.	Jumat,22/05/2020	- Perubahan metode (literature review) - Kesenambungan kata diperbaiki - Perbaiki bagian bab 3	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep
4.	Minggu,24/05/2020	- Perbaiki penulisan, jenis, besar huruf - Perbaiki alenia - Perbaiki penulisan Bahasa asing - Jurnal terkait dengan penelitian berapa dari luar dan berapa dari dalam - Penambahan pengertian dari pico	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep
6.	Rabu,03/06/2020	- Acc siding up	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep
7.	Kamis,12/03/2020	- Acc judul - Lakukan study pendahuluan terkait tema	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep


		- Pelajari teori yang mendukung	
8.	Sabtu,11/04/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perbaiki bab 1 sedikit lagi, bab2 acc, bab 3 sedikit lagi - Setelah di perbaiki acc siding up 	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep
9.	Jum'at,17/04/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perbaiki definisi operasional - Beri pengertian pada sampel - Perbaiki bagian uji validitas dan realibilitas instrumen 	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep
10.	Kamis,30/04/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pergantian metode menjadi literature review - Baca panduan - Pembuatan bab 3 	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep
11.	Selasa,02/06/2020	- Acc siding up	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep
12.	Senin, 27/07/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perbaiki setelah S. Up - Cari jurnal terkait judul 	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep

		- Lanjut ke penelitian	
13.	Selasa, 04/08/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buat abstrak - Perbaiki huruf besar, penulisan Bahasa asing - Perbaiki point-point materi - Perbaiki kerangka konseptual - Perbaiki penulisan table - Pada BAB V harus menjawab tujuan 	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep
14.	Rabu, 12/08/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Penulisan abstrak tanpa alinea atau tanpa paragraph baru - Perbaiki spasi setelah tanda “,” (koma) - Perbaiki penulisan manfaat penelitian - Penulisan Bahasa asing 	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep
14.	Kamis, 13/08/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acc siding akhir - Buat lembar bimbingan dan riwayat hidup 	Titin Mulyati, S. Kp., M. Kep

15.	Rabu, 05/08/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perbaiki BAB IV - Hasil JBI jelaskan - Perbaiki cara pembuatan tabel 	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep
16.	Rabu, 12/08/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Critical appraisal</i>nya menggunakan apa - Ada jurnal yang tidak sesuai 	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep
	Sabtu, 15/08/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jurnal yang digunakan 6 - Perbaiki abstrak - ACC siding akhir 	Rd. Siti Jundiah, S. Kp., M. Kep

Lampiran 4 : Hasil cek *Plagiarism*

Plagiarism Checker X Originality Report

 Plagiarism Quantity: 26% Duplicate

Date	Kamis, Agustus 13, 2020
Words	3727 Plagiarized Words / Total 14274 Words
Sources	More than 161 Sources Identified
Remarks	Medium Plagiarism Detected - Your Document needs Selective Improvement

HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN SOSIAL DENGAN HARGA DIRI PADA KLIEN REHABILITASI PECANDU NARKOBA (LITERATURE REVIEW) SKRIPSI Diajukan Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat Untuk Mencapai Gelar Sarjana Keperawatan DAPID ARIAN NPM. AK 1 16 011 PROGRAM STUDI KEPERAWATAN FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN UNIVERSITAS BHAKTI KENCANA 2020 LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN JUDUL - HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN SOSIAL DENGAN HARGA DIRI PADA KLIEN REHABILITASI PECANDU NARKOBA

Lampiran 5 : Pembuktian jurnal

21.35  

← JURNAL 5.pdf



**PENGARUH DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DAN DUKUNGAN KONSELOR ADIKSI
TERHADAP MOTIVASI UNTUK SEMBUH PADA PECANDU NARKOBA
DIBALAI REHABILITASI BNN BADDOKA MAKASSAR**

Ernawati, Muhammad Qasim
Keperawatan, STIKES Nani Hasanuddin Makassar
(email : ernakespro@yahoo.co.id)
Keperawatan, STIKES Nani Hasanuddin Makassar
(email : qasimqasim63@yahoo.co.id)

Abstract

Abstract
In 2014 the number of drug abusers in Indonesia is estimated about 3,8 to 4,1 million people who have used drugs within a year in the group age around 10-59 years old. In other words, there is about 1 of 44 to 48 people of them which is 10-59 years old who will or ever used drugs in 2014. The purpose of this research is to know the influence of family and counselor support on motivation of the drug addicts in rehabilitation center of BNN Baddoka Makassar. The research used an analytical observational with cross sectional approach. The research was conducted at BNN Baddoka Rehabilitation center in Makassar on May – July 2017. The number of population was 123 people and the number of sample was 55 respondents. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The data collection used questionnaire and Chi-square statistical test was used in the data processing. Based on the statistical test result, there were influence between family support and motivation to recover of the drug addicts ($p=0,012$, less than the value $\alpha=0,05$) and there were influence of counselor support on motivation to recover of the drugs addict by ($p=0,000$, less than the value $\alpha=0,05$). Finally, it can be concluded that there is influence of family and counselor support on motivation to recover for the drug addicts in the rehabilitation center of BNN Baddoka Makassar.

Keywords : *The Influence Of Family, Addiction Counselor Support, Motivation To Recover*

1. PENDAHULUAN

Tingginya angka penyalahgunaan narkoba disebabkan karena produksi narkoba yang terus meningkat sehingga mudah didapat, jaringan komunikasi yang semakin canggih dan faktor sosial ekonomi. Alasan berikutnya adalah karena lintas gender, lintas usia dan lintas lapisan, artinya pengguna narkoba sudah makin meluas, meliputi laki-laki dan wanita, tua muda, hingga berbagai kelas ekonomi di masyarakat (Isnaini, Y 2011).

kenas eksotik di *Health Vaccination* (Yusnini; 2011). Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia (WHO) menyatakan bahwa penyakit tersebut satu kasus sekali terjadi akan tetapi sepuluh kasus dan tingginya angka kematian per hari karena penyakitnya yang mematikan yaitu 2-3 orang per harinya. Hal ini belum menggambarkan data yang sebenarnya karena sering penyebab kematian yang sebenarnya tidak diungkap oleh keluarga karena rasa malu. Serta bahwa penyakit menular hepatitis B/C dan HIV/AIDS, laporan menunjukkan 80% penyebab narkoba dengan jarum suntik menderita hepatitis B/C dan 40-50% tertular HIV. Penyebabnya adalah pemakaian jarum suntik yang tidak steril dan bergantian (Isnaini, Y 2011).

Menurut laporan tahunan pengguna obat

sedunia *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) menyebutkan bahwa pengguna narkoba pada tahun 2011 sebanyak 240 juta orang tahun 2012 sebanyak 243 orang, sementara pada tahun 2013 sebanyak 246 juta orang pengguna narkoba. (UNODC, 2015)

Pada Tahun 2014 Indonesia Jumlah penyalahguna narkoba diperkirakan ada sebanyak 3,8 juta sampai 4,1 juta orang yang pernah pakai narkoba dalam setahun terakhir (*current users*) pada kelompok usia 10-59 tahun di tahun 2014 di Indonesia. Dengan bahasa lain ada sekitar 1 dari 44 sampai 48 orang dari mereka yang berusia 10-59 tahun masih atau pernah pakai narkoba di tahun 2014 (Laporan BNN, 2014).

2014 (Laporan BNN, 2014).

Di Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat Jumlah Kasus Narkoba dilihat dari hasil survey Badan Narkotika Nasional dan POLRI 2013, dikemukakan bahwa jumlah kasus Narkoba untuk Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat dimana pada tahun 2010 sebanyak 413 , pada tahun 2011 sebanyak 521 Orang dan pada tahun 2012 sebanyak 645 orang, juga mengamati hasil ini menandakan ada peningkatan kasus setiap tahunnya. (KEMENKES RI, 2014)

Volume 3 Nomor 1, Juli 2018 40

Namun bila keluarga hanya menyuruh mereka untuk berhenti tetapi tidak mewujudkannya dalam dorongan positif, hasilnya tidak akan nyata. Sugesti yang dimunculkan dari obat-obatan itu akan lebih kuat daripada suruhan untuk berhenti dari orang lain. Dukungan keluarga sangat berperan penting bagi pengguna dan sangat membutuhkan dukungan orang tua untuk sembuh daripada yang mempunyai tekad baja untuk lepas (Isnaini, Y

kelamin terbanyak yaitu jenis kelamin
sebanyak 48 responden (87,2%).

Tabel 2 Distribusi Frekuensi R
berdasarkan Umurdi Balai Reh
BNN Baddoka Makassar

Umur	n	%
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21.35



4G

JURNAL 4.pdf



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Archives of Psychiatric Nursing xxx (2016) xxx–xxx

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/apnu

Social Functioning and Self-Esteem of Substance Abuse Patients

Filiz Ersoğütçü^a, Sibel Aslı Karakaş^{b,*}^a Erciyes Hospital for Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases, Elazığ, Turkey^b Department of Psychiatry Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Atılım University, Erciyes, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Aim: This descriptive study was conducted to examine the levels of social functioning and self-esteem in individuals diagnosed with substance abuse.

Material and Method: The study was conducted at the AMATUM (Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Center) service of a psychiatry clinic in the Elazığ province in eastern Turkey between September 1, 2014 and February 1, 2015. The population is composed of 240 patients being treated in this clinic, and the sample included 200 patients who comply with the research criteria and agreed to participate in the study. A Socio-Demographic Questionnaire, Coopersmith Self-Esteem Scale (CS) and Social Functioning Scale (SF) were used for data collection. Percentages, averages, standard deviations and Pearson's correlation were used for data analysis.

Results: This study found that the patients' mean score on the Self-Esteem Scale is 30.97 ± 18.01 . Their score on the Social Functioning Scale is 115.76 ± 22.41 . A significant correlation between the patients' self-esteem and the age of first substance use was detected ($p = 0.001$). A significant correlation was detected between their social functioning and the duration of their substance use ($p = 0.005$). This study found a positive significant correlation between social functioning and self-esteem ($p = 0.001$).

Conclusion: This study found that substance abuse patients have a medium level of self-esteem and social functioning. A significant positive correlation between social functioning and self-esteem was found. It was also found that the age of first substance use and self-esteem are directly correlated. Counseling to increase patients' levels of self-esteem and improve their social functioning is recommended.

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Addiction is a disease that may emerge due to the abuse of one or more substances. It causes a variety of physical and psychological symptoms in cases of withdrawal. It is treatable, but may recur, and it causes addicts to value their substance abuse more than previously valued activities or objects (Sezgin, Evren, Çınar, Köçükoğlu & Kılıç, Bayram, 2010; Yorgancıoğlu & Eren, 2009).

Annual average opiate usage prevalence among adults for 2012 across the world is estimated to be approximately 0.4% (EMCDDA, 2014). In Turkey, it is estimated to be 1–8/1000 (EMCDDA, 2014). Marijuana is the most widely used drug in Europe and Turkey (Devlet Denetleme Kurulu, 2014; UNODC, 2014). Despite the fact that the level of prevalence of substance abuse of students of ages 15–16 varies greatly from country to country as of 2011, recent data estimate that approximately one-fourth of students of ages 15–16 use illegal drugs (EMCDDA, 2014). Substance abuse behavior and its prevalence among the youth are issues of concern for many countries (Evren, 2014).

The rate of substance abuse and use is lower in Turkey than the United States and European countries (Albayrak & Bulut, 2014). However, substance use frequency in Turkey is higher than the normal population growth rate (Albayrak & Bulut, 2014). Turkey is affected negatively both by being a crossroads between Asia, Europe and Africa and by being a target country for substance possession (Devlet Denetleme Kurulu, 2014). As the youngest European country and with its rate-burge in youth population, Turkey is the most important target of this global threat (Karara, 2010).

Today, substance abuse is one of the most important public health issues faced by all societies (Karaca & Kublay, 2004). Gradual increases have been observed in the rates of substance abuse and diseases, morbidity and mortality compared to all other preventable disorders (Geçek, 2007). Substance use is an extremely costly and destructive social disease that profoundly affects personal health, family life, public safety and the economy in a negative way (Geçek, 2007).

In addition to the medical dimension of the problem of substance abuse, its psychosocial and economic dimensions are also very important (Ceylan, Yavuz, & Gençer, 2005). One of the most important indicators of psychosocial health is valuing oneself. Self-esteem, which represents the emotional dimension of the self, means self-acceptance, self-approval, self-respect and self-assessment regarding one's own values (Vizir & Çapar, 2010). It has been determined by numerous studies that individuals with low self-esteem have a tendency toward substance use to satisfy their need for self-esteem and to control their

Author contributions: Study conceptualization: Filiz Ersoğütçü, Sibel Aslı Karakaş. Data collection/analysis: Filiz Ersoğütçü, Sibel Aslı Karakaş. Drafting of manuscript: Filiz Ersoğütçü, Sibel Aslı Karakaş. Critical revision for important intellectual content: Supervision: Filiz Ersoğütçü, Sibel Aslı Karakaş. Statistical expertise: Filiz Ersoğütçü, Sibel Aslı Karakaş. Manuscript preparation/revision: Filiz Ersoğütçü, Sibel Aslı Karakaş.

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ARTICLE IN PRESS

F. Ersoğütçü, S.A. Karakaş / Archives of Psychiatric Nursing xxx (2016) xxx–xxx

2

emotions and behavior (Satan, 2011; Tokur, Tiryaki, Özgürüm, & İskender, 2011; Zengin & Altay, 2014). Self-confidence, social support and the improvement of self-esteem are important preventive factors (Turhan, İnand, Özer, & Akdoğan, 2011).

The problem of substance abuse emerges as an important social issue that negatively affects social functioning, disrupts social harmony and causes negative social interactions (Ceylan et al., 2005). Social functioning is the ability to work, sustain interpersonal relations and take care of oneself (Ateş Budak, 2011). Antisocial individuals negatively affected by substance abuse have a tendency to commit crimes (Çişir et al., 1995). Substance use pushes individuals into homicidal and/or suicidal behavior and causes crime (Altınar, Engin, Gärer, Alay, & Akgöl, 2009). Drug or stimulant users are three to four times more likely to commit crimes than non-users (Altınar et al., 2009).

Research is needed to prevent the increase of substance abuse and the problems it causes. Acquiring broader information on the prevalence of substance use, making retrospective assessments, making rela-

Instruments

Socio-Demographic Questionnaire

This form was constructed by the researcher to determine the personal characteristics, characteristics regarding substance use and family properties and has 14 questions in total. Introductory information form has questions that aim at determining individual characteristics such as age, marital status, level of education, substance use, duration of use, as the type of substance, duration of use and age of onset of substance use and family properties.

Coopersmith Self-Esteem Scale (CS)

This scale was prepared by Stanley Coopersmith (1927–1993) for different age groups, and for adults in particular (Coopersmith, 1981). Tufan and Tufan in Turkey conducted validity and reliability studies every other year and found the test-retest reliability of the scale to be 0.65 and 0.76 (Tufan & Tufan, 1987). Coopersmith test vehicle's found

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Hubungan Antara Dukungan Sosial dan Self Esteem pada Remaja Penyalahguna Zat yang Sedang dalam Masa Rehabilitasi

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Abstract

The aimed of this study was to find out the correlations between social support with self esteem in adolescents substance abusers who is undergoing rehabilitation program. Social support theory by Cohen & McKay (1983) and self-esteem theory by Coopersmith (1967) were used as the references for this study.

This study was conducted on 35 adolescents (12-22 years old) respondents who have the substance abuse condition in the rehabilitation. The sampling technique used in this research was purposive sampling. A translated questionnaire about Interpersonal Support Evaluation List (ISEL) by Cohen & Hoberman was used as an instrument to measure the social support, while translated questionnaire by Coopersmith named Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory (CSEI) was used to find out the self esteem. The Reliability score of ISEL scale 0.88i. The Reliability score of CSEI 0.879. Data analysis was performed with Spearman's Rank technique using SPSS 16.0 for windows.

The result showed a non significance value (p) 0.282 between social support and self esteem. This study concluded that there was not a significant correlations between social support and self-esteem in adolescents substance abusers.

Keywords: Social Support, Self Esteem, Adolescence, Substance Abuse

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan self esteem pada remaja penyalahguna zat yang sedang dalam masa rehabilitasi. Dukungan sosial dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Cohen & McKay (1983), sedangkan untuk self esteem menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Coopersmith (1967).

Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 35 remaja (12-22 tahun) yang tengah mengalami rehabilitasi atas penyalahgunaan zat di Surabaya. Teknik Sampling yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah purposive random sampling. Alat pengumpul data menggunakan kuesioner dukungan sosial berupa skala yang ditranslasi dari Interpersonal Support Evaluation List (ISEL), sedangkan alat ukur self esteem menggunakan kuesioner berupa skala translasi dari Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory (CSEI). Reliabilitas untuk skala ISEL adalah sebesar 0,88i, sedangkan reliabilitas skala dari CSEI adalah 0,879. Analisis data pada penelitian ini dilakukan dengan teknik Spearman's Rank dengan menggunakan bantuan program SPSS 16.0 for windows.

Berdasarkan analisis data yang dilakukan hasil uji hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan self esteem pada remaja penyalahguna zat yang sedang dalam masa rehabilitasi

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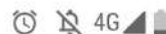
Arief Pratama Herdiyanto, Endang Retno Surjaningrum

menunjukkan nilai sig (p) sebesar 0,282. Hasil analisis data pada remaja penyalahguna zat yang sedang dalam masa rehabilitasi menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan sosial dengan self esteem.

Kata Kunci: Dukungan Sosial, Self Esteem, Remaja, Penyalahgunaan Zat



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**HUBUNGAN JENIS, LAMA PEMAKAIAN DAN HARGA DIRI DENGAN
RESILIENSI PENGGUNA NAPZA FASE REHABILITASI**
*RELATIONSHIP OF TYPES, OLD USE AND SELF ESTEEM WITH
RESILIENCE OF REHABILITATION PHASE USERS*

Mohd Syukri

Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Jambi
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ABSTRAK

Fenomena penyalahgunaan narkotika, psikotropika, dan zat adiktif lain (Napza) di kalangan generasi muda semakin mencemaskan karena telah menjangkau hampir seluruh lapisan masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan jenis napza, lama pemakaian dan harga diri dengan resiliensi pengguna pada fase rehabilitasi. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di RSJD Provinsi Jambi, BNN Kota Jambi, dan yayasan Natura Kota Jambi dengan melibatkan responden sebanyak 65 orang melalui teknik total sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar pengguna napza adalah pemakai lama, harga diri rendah dimiliki oleh sebagian besar responden, dan responden yang memiliki resiliensi sedang adalah terbanyak. Penemuan yang lain menunjukkan adanya hubungan bermakna antara lama pemakaian dengan resiliensi pengguna, adanya hubungan bermakna antara jenis napza dengan resiliensi pengguna, dengan adanya hubungan bermakna antara harga diri dengan resiliensi pengguna. Hasil temuan ini layaknya dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu bahan acuan dalam pemberantasan penyalahgunaan napza yang sering terjadi dimasyarakat melalui penyuluhan-penyuluhan, ataupun tindakan-tindakan yang diperlukan oleh pihak yang terkait.

Kata kunci: napza; lama pemakaian; harga diri; resiliensi; rehabilitasi

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of abuse of narcotics, psychotropic and other addictive substances (drugs) among the younger generation is increasingly worrying because it has reached almost all levels of society. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between drug types, duration of use and self-esteem with user resilience in the rehabilitation phase. This research has been carried out in RSJD Jambi Province, Jambi City National Narcotics Agency, and Jambi City Natura Foundation involving 65 respondents through total sampling technique. The results showed that the majority of drug users were long-time users, the low self-esteem was owned by most respondents, and the respondents who had moderate resilience were the most. Another finding showed a significant relationship between the duration of use and user resilience, there was a significant relationship between types of drugs and user resilience, with a meaningful relationship between self-esteem and user resilience. These findings can be used as a reference in combating drug abuse that often occurs in the community through counseling or actions needed by the parties concerned.

Keywords: Napza; long usage; self-esteem; resilience; rehabilitation

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PENDAHULUAN

Permasalahan penyalahgunaan napza saat ini menjadi momok yang menakutkan karena telah sampai pada tingkat anak-anak Sekolah Dasar. Secara universal penyalahgunaan napza dapat mengancam dan merusak masa depan penggunanya, bahkan dapat menimbulkan kejahatan-kejahatan lainnya akibat dari ketergantungan terhadap napza tersebut. Narkotika, Psikotropika, dan Zat Adiktif (NAPZA) adalah bahan/zat/obat yang bila masuk ke dalam tubuh manusia dapat mempengaruhi tubuh terutama otak/susunan saraf pusat, sehingga menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan fisik, psikis, dan fungsi sosialnya karena terjadi kebiasaan, ketagihan (adiksi), dan ketergantungan.

Berdasarkan *World Drug Report* dari *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) sekitar 200 juta orang di seluruh dunia menggunakan napza jenis narkotika dan psikotropika ilegal. Kanabis merupakan jenis napza yang paling sering di gunakan, diikuti dengan amfetamin, kokain, dan opioida (Natsir, 2012). Syarif & Tafa, (2008) mengatakan di berbagai negara sekitar 50% pengguna narkoba suntik (penasun) hidup dengan HIV/AIDS, bahkan di beberapa wilayah di



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

WILEY COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

The relationship among social support, self-esteem, affect balance and loneliness in individuals with substance use disorders in China

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Abstract

This study analyzed the potential mediating role of self-esteem and affect balance on the relationship between social support and loneliness. Respondents were 426 substance use disorders from the Shifosi and Dalian Shan rehab facilities in China who had completed the Multi-dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Positive and Negative Affect Scales, and UCLA Loneliness Scale. The results indicated that self-esteem and affect balance fully mediated the relationship between perceived social support and loneliness and all the paths, ranging from social support through self-esteem and affect balance to loneliness, were significant. Finally, we analyzed possible approaches to decreasing individuals with substance use disorders' loneliness.

KEYWORDS

social support, self-esteem, affect balance, loneliness, individuals with substance use disorders

1 | BACKGROUND

Loneliness is an important indicator of individual mental health that can directly affect an individual's psychological state and physical well-being (Courtin & Knapp, 2017). In a recent report, researchers predicted that loneliness would reach epidemic proportions by 2030 unless proper interventions are established (Linehan et al., 2014). Loneliness is a painful subjective experience or psychological feeling characterized by lack of satisfactory relationships (Liu, Gou, & Zuo, 2016), and while numerous studies have shown that loneliness is associated with depression (Fried et al., 2015), high stress (Smith, Theeke, Culp, Clark, & Pinto, 2014), sleep disturbance

*Xia and Yang have contributed equally to this work.

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(Fekete, Williams, & Skinta, 2018), physical inactivity (Shankar, McMunn, Banks, & Steptoe, 2011), violence and even mortality (Holwerda et al., 2014), the research on loneliness intervention is still very scarce in our understanding of these risk factors. The existing research on loneliness is mostly concentrated on adults (Courtin & Knapp, 2017) and children (Zeedyk, Cohen, Eisenhower, & Blacher, 2016), and there has been systematic research on the problem of loneliness among individuals with substance use disorders. Emotional support for individuals with substance use disorders can lead to a relatively closed state of mind that causes them to feel lonely, and loneliness weakens aspects of self-control ability and determination that could help



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Article



Perceived social support and life satisfaction in drug addicts: Self-esteem and loneliness as mediators

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Abstract

This study was designed to investigate the mediation effects of both self-esteem and loneliness on the relationship between social support and subjective well-being in drug addicts. In all, 110 participants, all drug addicts from Guangdong Fangcun Brain Hospital, completed the questionnaire. Pearson's correlation analysis showed that perceived social support was positively related to self-esteem and life satisfaction and was negatively correlated with loneliness in drug addicts. Structural equation modeling estimated by the Bootstrap method indicated that loneliness and self-esteem partially mediated the association between perceived social support and life satisfaction. These findings provided insights into the association between perceived social support and life satisfaction in drug addicts.

Keywords

drug addicts, life satisfaction, loneliness, perceived social support, self-esteem

Introduction

In recent decades, social support, an important area of psychology, has been a major concern of researchers (Bastardo and Kimberlin, 2000; Sarriera et al., 2015; Yi et al., 2016). In fields such as sociology, psychiatry, social epidemiology, and nursing, there have been an increasing number of studies on social support (Lett et al., 2005; Montes-Bergeres and Augusto, 2007). Numerous studies have shown that social support had a significant correlation with mental health, quality of life, and well-being (Davey et al., 2014; Rigby, 2000; Liang and Guo, 2015). Social support is an important and effective psychological resource which allows individuals to cope with stress and bad moods. It was found that those who obtained support from family, friends, or specialists showed a higher sense of happiness or life satisfaction (Brannan

et al., 2013; Nabi et al., 2013). In general, social support is divided into two types: received social support and perceived social support (Oh et al., 2014). Received social support is the actual support from the people around an individual. Perceived social support is the subjective perception and assessment of support from family, friends, and others, involving emotional experience and the formation of attitudes

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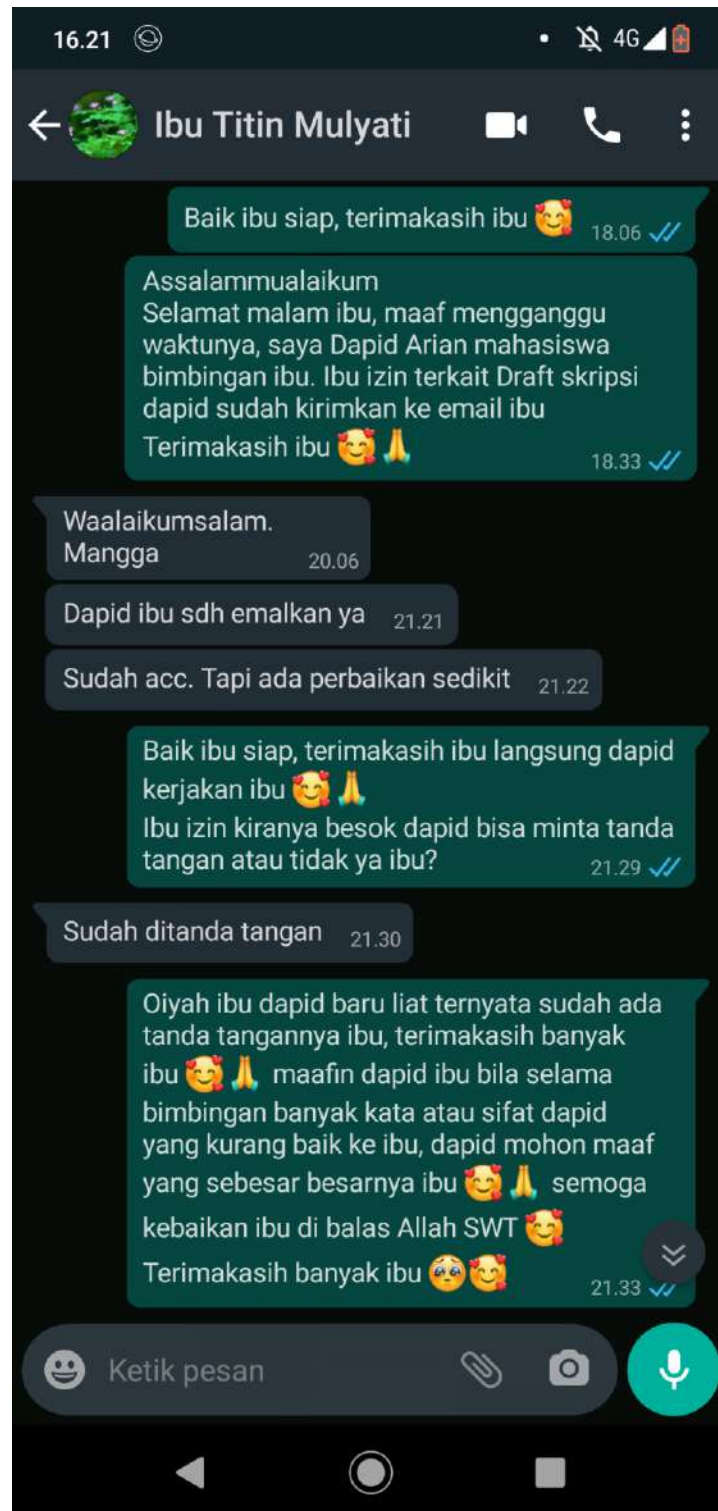
Journal of Health Psychology 00(0)

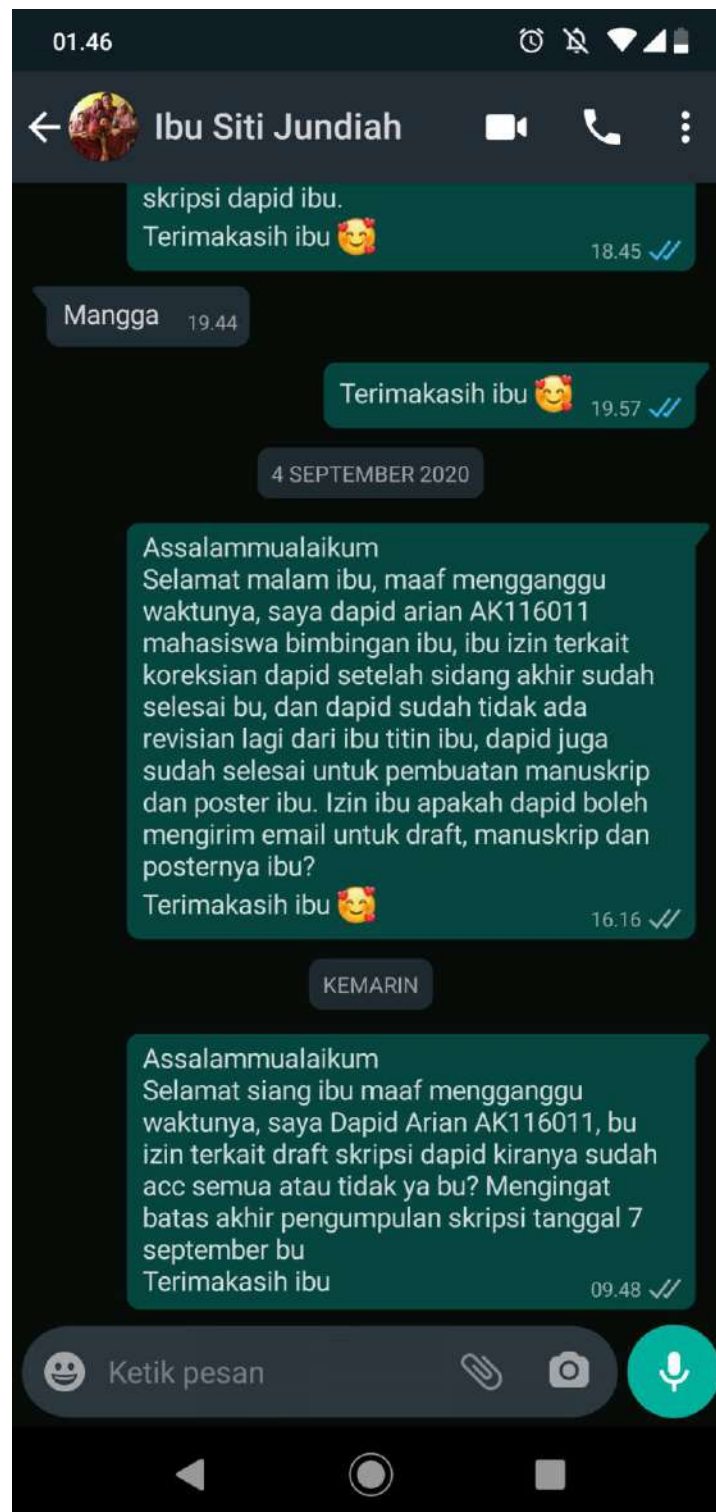
(Melrose et al., 2015). According to Oh et al. (2014), perceived social support plays a more important role in predicting and judging individual mental health than received social support, and is more important in terms of promoting individual subjective well-being.

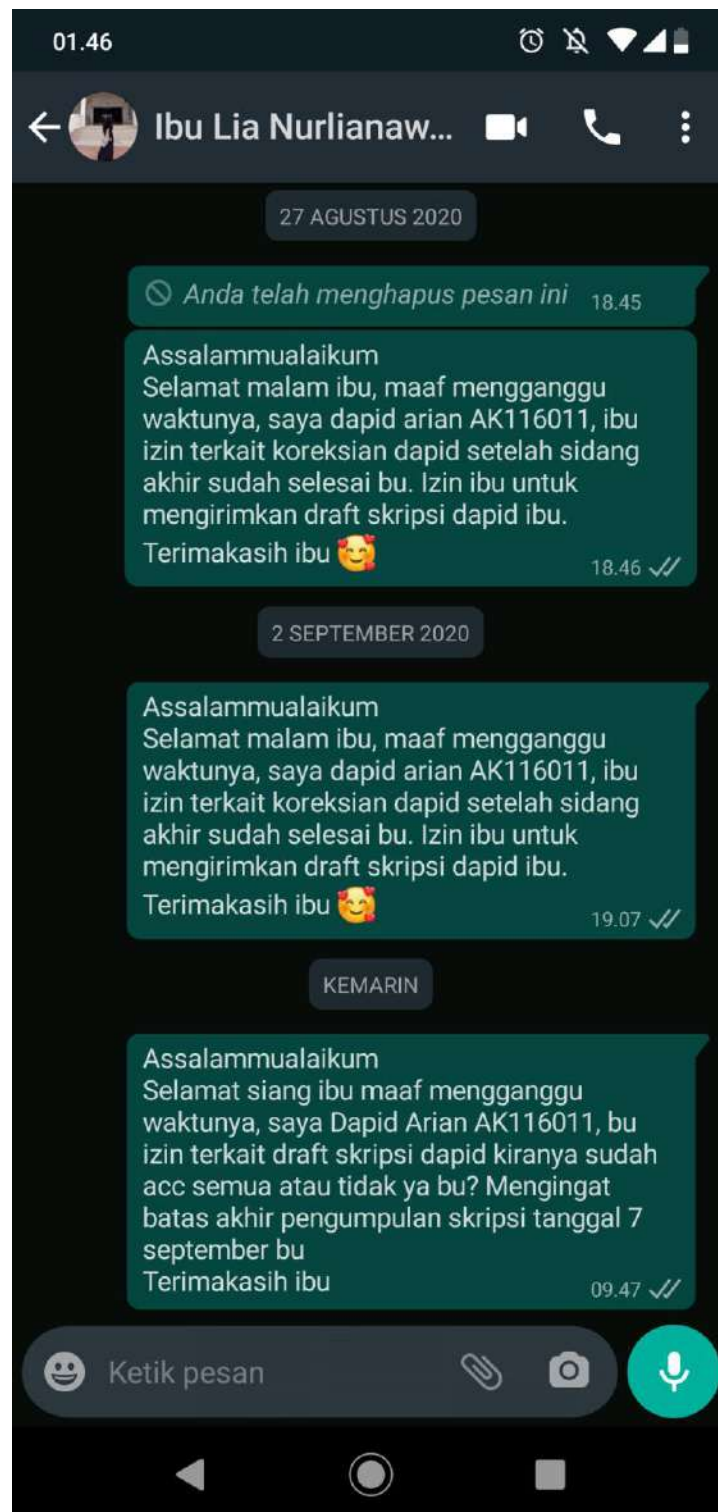
Studies have revealed that many factors have

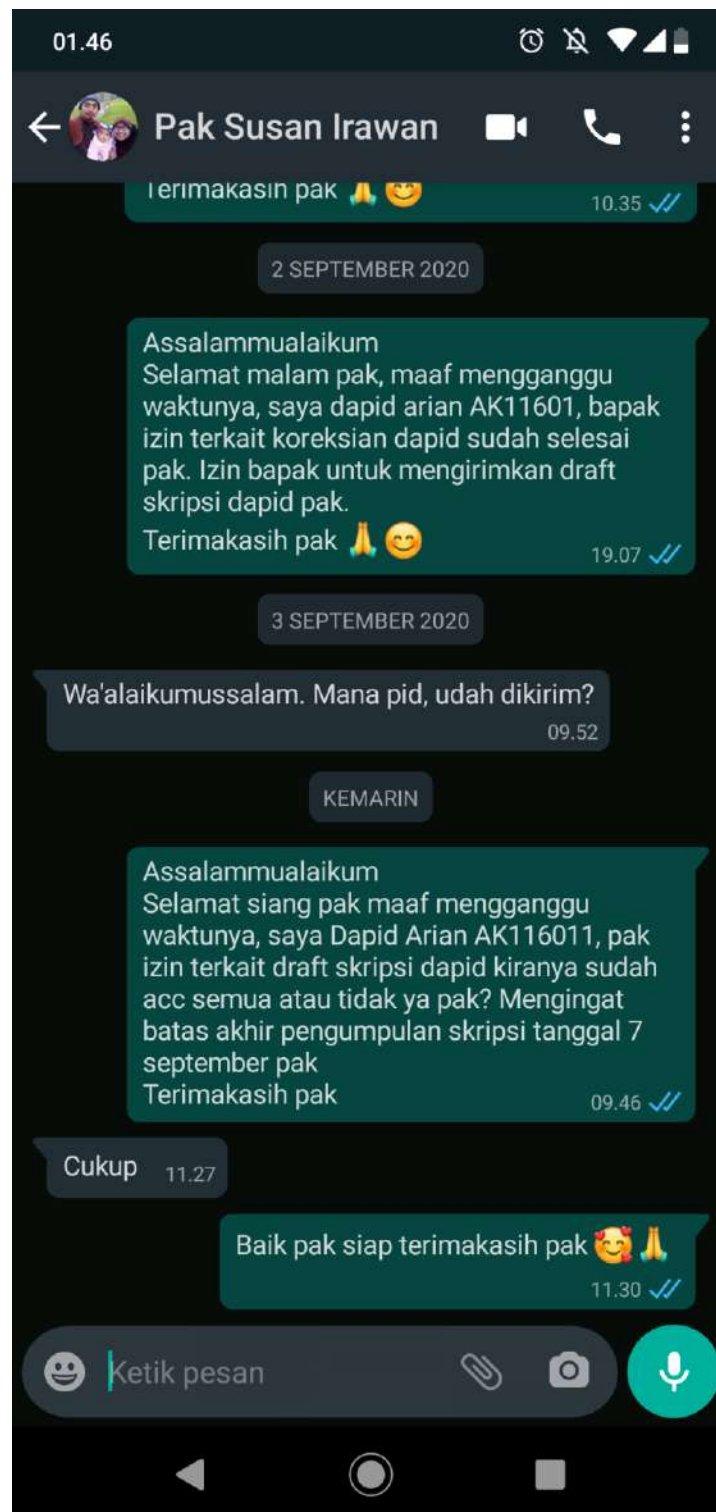
The existing research has corroborated that loneliness and self-esteem as two likely mediators between life satisfaction and social support (Kong and You, 2013; Tian, 2016), and show that perceived social support is positively related to self-esteem as well as having a negative correlation with loneliness. Meanwhile,



Lampiran 6 : Bukti ACC draft skripsi







Lampiran 7 : Daftar Riwayat Hidup

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Pendidikan :

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| 1. SDN Pangarakan 02 | : Tahun 2004 - 2010 |
| 2. SMPN 1 Cigombong | : Tahun 2010 - 2013 |
| 3. SMK Bhakti Kencana Cigombong | : Tahun 2013 - 2016 |
| 4. Universitas Bhakti Kencana | : Tahun 2016 – 2020 |