

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA : SKIZO
AFEKTIF DENGAN RISIKO PERILAKU KEKERASAN
DI RUANG PERKUTUT RS Jiwa
PROVINSI JAWA BARAT**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Skizofrenia merupakan gangguan jiwa berat yang ditandai dengan gangguan persepsi, emosi, dan perilaku, serta sering disertai risiko perilaku kekerasan. Berdasarkan Riskesdas 2018, prevalensi gangguan jiwa berat di Indonesia sebesar 7 per 1.000 rumah tangga, dengan Jawa Barat mencapai 1,6 per 1.000 penduduk. Di RS Jiwa Provinsi Jawa Barat, tercatat 974 pasien dengan risiko kekerasan sepanjang tahun 2024. Hal ini menunjukkan perlunya intervensi keperawatan yang tepat dan efektif. **Tujuan :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan asuhan keperawatan jiwa pada pasien skizoafektif dengan gangguan konsep diri berupa risiko perilaku kekerasan. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus deskriptif terhadap dua pasien yang mengalami risiko perilaku kekerasan. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi langsung, dan telaah rekam medis. Intervensi dilakukan selama 3 hari menggunakan pendekatan bertahap melalui strategi pelaksanaan (SP), komunikasi terapeutik, dan terapi musik klasik. **Hasil :** Diagnosa keperawatan prioritas yang ditegakkan adalah *Risiko Perilaku Kekerasan (D.0146)*. Hasil yang ditunjukkan setelah diberikan terapi berupa SP 1 – SP 3 dan juga terapi musik klasik yaitu kontrol diri meningkat, verbalisasi umpatan menurun. Suara keras menurun, bicara ketus menurun. Kedua pasien mulai menunjukkan tanda dan gejala risiko perilaku kekerasan menurun, dan tidak menunjukkan perilaku mengancam. **Diskusi :** penerapan SP secara bertahap terbukti efektif dalam mengurangi tanda dan gejala risiko perilaku kekerasan. Keberhasilan intervensi dipengaruhi oleh konsistensi pendekatan perawat dan keterlibatan aktif pasien. Dukungan lingkungan terapeutik sangat diperlukan untuk keberlanjutan proses pemulihan pasien.

Kata kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Edukasi , Risiko Perilaku Kekerasan, Skizofrenia, Terapi Musik

**NURSING CARE FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS : SCHIZO
AFFECTIVE WITH RISK OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR
IN PERKUTUT WARD OF THE MENTAL HOSPITAL
OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder characterized by disturbances in perception, emotion, and behavior, and is often accompanied by a risk of violent behavior. According to the 2018 Indonesian Basic Health Research (Riskesdas), the prevalence of severe mental disorders is 7 per 1,000 households, with West Java reporting 1.6 per 1,000 population. In 2024, the West Java Provincial Mental Hospital recorded 974 patients with a risk of violence. This highlights the need for appropriate and effective psychiatric nursing interventions. **Objective :** This study aims to describe psychiatric nursing care in patients with schizoaffective disorder experiencing self-concept disturbances in the form of a risk for violent behavior. **Method :** This is a descriptive case study involving two patients identified as having a risk for violent behavior. Data were collected through interviews, direct observation, and medical record review. Interventions were conducted over three days using a structured, stepwise approach including implementation strategies (SP 1–SP 3), therapeutic communication, and classical music therapy. **Results :** The primary nursing diagnosis was Risk for Violence (D.0146). Following the intervention, both patients demonstrated improved self-control, reduced verbal outbursts, softer tone of voice, and diminished hostile language. There was a significant decrease in signs and symptoms of violent behavior, and no threatening actions were observed. **Discussion :** The application of structured implementation strategies proved effective in reducing clinical indicators of violence risk. The success of the intervention was supported by consistent nurse-patient engagement and the patients' active participation. A therapeutic environment is essential for sustained recovery.

Keywords: Education, Music Therapy, Nursing Care, Risk for Violence, Schizophrenia