

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA GANGGUAN SENSORI PERSEPSI : HALUSINASI PENDENGARAN DAN INTERVENSI TERAPI PSIKORELIGIUS : AL-FATIAH DI RUANG GARUDA RUMAH SAKIT JIWA PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

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Prevelensi gangguan jiwa diseluruh dunia pada tahun 2019, terdapat 264 juta orang mengalami depresi, 45 juta orang menderita gangguan bipolar, 50 juta orang mengalami dimensia, dan 20 juta orang mengalami skizofrenia. Jumlah kasus gangguan jiwa di Indonesia yaitu sekitar 9.162.886 kasus. Depkes menyebutkan jumlah penderita gangguan jiwa berat sebesar 2,5 Juta jiwa, yang diambil dari data RSJ se-Indonesia. Gejala yang sering dialami orang dengan skizofrenia yaitu 90% halusinasi. Dampak yang ditimbulkan pasien halusinasi yaitu kehilangan kontrol dirinya sehingga salah satu cara untuk mengalihkan halusinasi yaitu dengan pemberian terapi farmakologi dan nonfarmakologi terapi generalis dan terapi psikoreligius : membaca Al-Fatihah. Tujuan penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini untuk mengetahui efektifitas kedua terapi tersebut terhadap pasien dengan halusinasi pendengaran di RSJ Provinsi Jawa Barat. Metode yang digunakan dalam Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini studi kasus dengan sampel sebanyak 1 orang. Hasil pengkajian didapatkan bahwa klien suka mendengar ada suara bisikan ditelinganya yang mengancam, suara tersebut mengajak pulang, klien mengatakan kesal jika suaranya muncul. Klien mengatakan suara itu muncul ketika dirinya sendiri dan sepi. Diagnosa yang muncul pada kasus yaitu halusinasi pendengaran dan resiko perilaku kekerasan. Intervensi dilakukan menggunakan terapi farmakologi dan terapi nonfarmakologi terapi generalis dan terapi psikoreligius : membaca Al-Fatihah selama 4x24 jam. Hasil penelitian didapatkan adanya penurunan frekuensi suara halusinasi pada hari ke 2 dan hilang di hari ke 3 dan 4 serta klien mampu secara otomastis mengontrol halusinasinya dengan terapi generalis dan terapi psikoreligius. Diharapkan terapi farmakologis dan nonfarmakologis terapi generalis serta terapi psikoreligius ini dapat terus diterapkan untuk mengontrol halusinasi.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Halusinasi Pendengaran, Terapi Psikoreligius membaca Al-Fatihah

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ABSTRACT

NURSING CARE ANALYSIS ON SENSORY PERCEPTION DISORDER: AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS AND PSYCHORELIGIOUS THERAPY INTERVENTIONS: AL-FATIAH IN THE GARUDA ROOM OF THE WEST JAVA PROVINCIAL MENTAL HOSPITAL

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The prevalence of mental disorders worldwide in 2019, there were 264 million people experiencing depression, 45 million people suffering from bipolar disorder, 50 million people experiencing dementia, and 20 million people experiencing schizophrenia. The number of cases of mental disorders in Indonesia is around 9,162,886 cases. The Ministry of Health states that the number of people with severe mental disorders is 2.5 million, which is taken from data from mental hospitals throughout Indonesia. Symptoms that are often experienced by people with schizophrenia are 90% hallucinations. The impact caused by hallucination patients is to lose control of themselves so that one way to divert hallucinations is by providing pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapy generalist therapy and psychoreligious therapy: reading Al-Fatihah. The purpose of writing this scientific paper is to determine the effectiveness of the two therapies on patients with auditory hallucinations in West Java Province Mental Hospital. The method used in this scientific paper is a case study with a sample of 1 person. The results of the assessment found that the client likes to hear a whispering voice in his ear that is threatening, the voice invites him home, the client says he is annoyed if the voice appears. The client said the voice appeared when he was alone and quiet. Diagnoses that appear in cases are auditory hallucinations and the risk of violent behavior. Interventions are carried out using pharmacological therapy and nonpharmacological therapy generalist therapy and psychoreligious therapy: reading Al-Fatihah for 4x24 hours. The results showed a decrease in the frequency of hallucinatory sounds on day 2 and disappeared on days 3 and 4 and the client was able to automatically control his hallucinations with generalist therapy and psychoreligious therapy. It is hoped that pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapies of generalist therapy and psychoreligious therapy can continue to be applied to control hallucinations.

Keywords : Auditory Hallucinations, Nursing Care, Psychoreligious Therapy reading Al-Fatihah

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