

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN RAWAT INAP BERULANG PADA PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA DI RUMAH SAKIT JiWA DAERAH SURAKARTA

(Ismi Rumsyi Fathonah¹, Anik Suwarni², Vitri Dyah Herawati³)

Latar Belakang : Skizofrenia adalah bagian dari gangguan psikosis yang ditandai kehilangan pemahaman terhadap realitas dan hilangnya daya tilik diri. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan pasien skizofrenia yang mengalami rawat inap ulang di RSJD Surakarta selama 1 tahun terakhir berjumlah 2625 pasien dan pada 3 bulan terakhir tahun 2023 sebanyak 87 pasien yang mengalami rawat inap ulang. Sedangkan berdasarkan hasil observasi dan wawancara didapatkan dukungan keluarga terhadap perawatan pasien masih sangat kurang. Hal inilah yang menjadi salah satu sebab pasien harus dirawat ulang kembali karena kekambuhannya.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan rawat inap berulang pada pasien skizofrenia di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Daerah Surakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *deskriptif corelative* dengan jenis penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 69 responden diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Untuk menganalisa adanya hubungan antar variabel dalam penelitian ini digunakan uji statistik *non parametric Kendall's Tau* dengan menggunakan nilai signifikan 0,05.

Simpulan : Karakteristik responden dalam penelitian meliputi jenis kelamin, usia, orang terdekat, agama, pendidikan, status perkawinan, penghasilan dan lama sakit. Terdapat sebanyak 51 responden (74 %) yang memiliki dukungan keluarga kurang baik, dan terdapat 53 responden (77 %) yang mengalami rawat inap ulangnya tinggi. Dari hasil uji statistik didapatkan bahwa variabel dukungan keluarga memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan variabel rawat inap berulang dimana nilai Sig. (2-tailed) sebesar 0,490. Sedangkan nilai koefisien korelasi bernilai positif sebesar 0,080 atau searah maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa tingkat kekuatan korelasi/hubungan kedua variabel ini sangat lemah.

Hasil : Ada hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan rawat inap berulang pada pasien skizofrenia di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Daerah Surakarta.

Kata Kunci : Dukungan Keluarga, Rawat Inap Berulang, Skizofrenia

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ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT WITH INCIDENCE OF REHOSPITALITY IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS AT SURAKARTA MENTAL HOSPITAL

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Background: Mental disorders are a problem of individual psychological conditions in which individuals experience decreased bodily functions and feel pressure from outside and within the individual. Schizophrenia is part of a psychotic disorder characterized by a loss of understanding of reality and a loss of self-view. In Central Java, the prevalence of schizophrenia was 6.8% in 2013 and increased to 9.8% in 2018. It is due to the irregularity of patients taking medication and the lack of family attention to patient care, so patients experienced relapses and had to experience re-hospitalization. Based on a preliminary study conducted by the author at the Surakarta mental hospital, schizophrenic patients (F20) who experienced re-hospitalization at the Surakarta mental hospital for one year from April 2022 to April 2023 with 2625 patients. In the period from January to April 2023, 87 patients were re-hospitalized (77 patients were re-hospitalized two times, 8 patients were re-hospitalized three times, and 2 patients were re-hospitalized for the fourth time). Meanwhile, based on the observations and interviews, it was found that family support for the care and treatment of patients was still lacking. This is one of the reasons patients have to be re-treated because of their recurrence.

Objectives: To determine the correlation between family support and re-hospitalization incidence in schizophrenic patients at the Surakarta mental hospital.

Method: This study used a quantitative approach. The research design used a descriptive correlative with a cross sectional research type. The research sample of 69 respondents was taken by purposive sampling technique. This study used a family support questionnaire instrument to measure family involvement in patient care as well as patient re-hospitalization observation sheets to assess the number of patient re-hospitalizations in the last one year. The correlation between variables was analyzed using Kendall's Tau non-parametric statistical test using a significant value of 0.05.

Results: Based on the characteristics of the respondents, an overview is obtained from 69 respondents, namely the frequency of male sex as many as 47 respondents (68%) at the age of 18-58 years who experienced the most re-hospitalization. Relations with the closest people, namely relatives (brother, sister, brother-in-law, uncle, aunt of the patient), are 22 respondents (32%). In the Muslim religion, 62 respondents (90%). The education frequency shows that 27 respondents (39%) have an elementary school education, and 27 respondents (39%) are single. 51 respondents (74%) do not work, so they tend to earn less. The average duration of illness for more than five years is 46 respondents (67%). There are 51 respondents (74%) who had family support in the less category, so the intensity of experiencing re-hospitalization is in the high category of 53 respondents (77%). The statistical test results show that the family support variable correlates significantly with the re-hospitalization variable with a Sig value. (2-tailed)