Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga dengan Kepatuhan Minum Obat pada Pasien Gangguan Jiwa Di Ruang Poli Psikiatri RSUD Kota Tanjungpinang

56 halaman + 5 tabel + 11

ABSTRAK

Kasus gangguan jiwa di Indonesia ada peningkatan jumlah menjadi 7 permil rumah tangga. Artinya per 1000 rumah tangga terdapat 7 rumah tangga dengan ODGJ, sehingga jumlahnya diperkirakan 450 ribu ODGJ berat. Fenomena 7 keluarga klien menyatakan bahwa 4 orang keluarga klien sering minum obat tidak tepat waktu dan ada juga keluarga yang mengatakan sudah bosan mengingatkan untuk meminum obat. Sedangkan 3 keluarga menyatakan bahwa pasien selalu rutin meminum obat sesuai waktu dan keluarga selalu mengingatkan, melakukan pengawasan dan memberikan motivasi kepada klien. Rancangan penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah keluarga yang memiliki gangguan jiwa dengan sampel 46 responden data dianalisa menggunakan uji *Chi square*. Pada uji univariat ditemukan frekuensi dukungan keluarga sebanyak 30 responden (65,2%) dan frekuensi kepatuhan minum obat patuh 31 responden (67,4%). Hasil diketahui adanya perbedaan signifikan, yang mana (p-value $0,003 \leq 0,05$) hal ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien gangguan jiwa. Jadi, dapat disimpulkan ada hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan minum pada pasien dengan gangguan jiwa. Saran bagi pelayanan keperawatan tidak saja berfokus pada tindakan farmakologis, tetapi harus pada keluarga terutama memberi dukungan untuk kesembuhan pasien. Di sarankan kepada keluarga untuk memberikan dukungan yang tinggi dalam kepatuhan minum obat.

Kata kunci   : Dukungan keluarga, gangguan jiwa, kepatuhan minum obat

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Relationship between Family Support and Compliance with Taking Drugs in Mentally Impaired Patients in the Psychiatry Poly Room at Tanjungpinang City Hospital

ABSTRACT

The number of mental disorders in Indonesia has increased to 7 per mil of households. This means that per 1000 households there are 7 households with ODGJ, so the number is estimated at 450 thousand severe ODGJ. The phenomenon of 7 clients' families stated that 4 of the client's families often took medication not on time and there were also families who said they were tired of reminding them to take medication. Meanwhile, 3 families stated that the patient always took medication according to the time and the family always reminded, supervised and motivated the client. The design of this research is descriptive quantitative with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study was a family with mental disorders with a sample of 46 respondents, the data were analyzed using the Chi square test. In the univariate test, it was found that the frequency of family support was 30 respondents (65.2%) and the frequency of medication adherence was 31 respondents (67.4%). The results showed that there was a significant difference, which (p-value 0.003 0.05) this indicated that there was a relationship between family support and medication adherence in patients with mental disorders. So, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between family support and drinking compliance in patients with mental disorders. Suggestions for nursing services not only focus on pharmacological actions, but also on the family, especially providing support for the patient's recovery. It is recommended for families to provide high support in medication adherence

Keywords   : family support, mental disorders, medication adherence