

Knowledge and Attitudes Associated With Family Participation in Hallucinating Patient Care at Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Mental Hospital in 2022

Dina Yusdiana, D¹, Poppy Herawati Damanik², Solihuddin Harahap³, Wasal Desrial Siregar⁴

^{1,2,3} Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan, Medan, Indonesia

⁴ Tawada Healthcare

Email corespondensi : dinay240676@gmail.com

<p>Track Record Article</p> <p>Accepted: 02 March 2023 Published:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p><i>Hallucinations are sensory perception disorders that occur when a person's awareness is strong or full and occur in the absence of external stimuli. Those who have hallucinations frequently believe that the environment around them is the source or cause of their symptoms. Objectives: The goal of this study is to determine how family knowledge and attitudes about patient care with hallucinations in Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Mental Hospital Medan in 2022. Method: In research design, cross-sectional methodology and analytic research are used. A total of 98 respondents were drawn at random from the study's population, which included the patient's family. To collect data, the questionnaire is distributed. In data analysis, statistical tests for Spearman rank are used. Result: The findings of the study show a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes toward hallucinations and family involvement in their care. This study employs an analytic descriptive method with a cross-sectional design, 98 respondents as samples, accidental sampling sampling strategies, and a population of 8,893 respondents. According to the study's findings, there was a relationship between family participation and hallucinating patients with a value of 0.38 (0.05) and a relationship between family attitudes and family participation with a value of 0.19 (0.05) with a confidence level of 95%. Respondents are expected to increase and strengthen their influence on the subject of hallucinations by providing any support to the subject, including assessment, instrumental, information, and emotional support.</i></p> <p>Keyword: Attitudes, Knowledge, Roles</p>
--	---

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there is a high risk of developing mental disorders; 25% of the world's population is currently suffering from mental health issues, with 1% suffering from severe mental disorders. Furthermore, 450 million people worldwide suffer from mental, nervous, and behavioral issues (Hayani, 2016).

According to basic health research conducted by the Ministry of Health (Riskesdas, 2018), there are 7 severe mental diseases per 1,000 people, or approximately 400,000 people, including schizophrenia. Bali has the highest rate of severe mental disorders, or psychosis/schizophrenia, of any province in Indonesia, at 11 per 1,000 people. Yogyakarta Special Region is second with 10 per 1,000 people, West Nusa Tenggara is third with 10 per

1,000 people, and Aceh is fourth with 9 per 1,000 people. North Sumatra had 6 cases of schizophrenia for every 1,000 people in 2018.

METHODS

Because the data in this study is in the form of numbers and is analyzed using statistics, this research is a quantitative study. This study employs an analytic descriptive research design to describe or provide an idea of the object under study using data or samples collected as they are without analyzing the researcher attempting to find a relationship between two variables, with a cross sectional approach, namely by making measurements or observations at that time. 2018 (Sulistiyowati).

The population is the entire object of research or study (Notoadmodjo, 2017). Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem's study population included 3,421 people whose family members have hallucinations.

Samples are objects that have been studied and are thought to represent the entire population (Notoadmodjo, 2017). The Slovin formula was used to collect the sample in this study. The number of respondents was 98 after searching for a sample using the Slovin formula (searching with an error rate (D) of 10%). This study also includes a sampling technique called accidental sampling.

Data Collection Methodologies The following data collection methods were used: primary data (data obtained by researchers based on questionnaires filled out by respondents) to determine the relationship of knowledge and family attitudes with the care of hallucinating patients in the Prof. Mental Hospital Polyclinic. Muhammad Ildrem, M.D. 2022. Secondary Information (Data received by researchers based on the collection of medical record data at RSJ Prof. Dr. M. Ildem Medan City).

RESULTS

Analysis Of Univariate Data

The study's findings included univariate analysis of respondent characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and treatment of hallucination patients, as well as bivariate analysis of the relationship between family knowledge and attitudes and treatment of hallucination patients using the Spearman Rank Correlation (r).

Table 4.1 shows the frequency distribution of respondents based on family knowledge at the Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Medan, M.D. Mental Clinic in 2022.

Pengetahuan	(F)	(%)
Baik	41	41,8
Cukup	37	37,8
Kurang	20	20,4
Total	98	100

According to table 4.1, the majority of family knowledge was good, with 41 respondents (41.8%).

Table 4.2 shows the frequency distribution of respondents based on family attitudes and family participation in treating hallucinatory patients at the Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Medan, M.D. Mental Hospital's Mental Polyclinic in 2022

Sikap Keluarga	(F)	(%)
Positif	54	55,1
Negatif	44	44,9
Total	98	100

According to table 4.2, the findings of the study on family attitudes toward hallucinatory patient care were mostly positive, with 54 respondents (55.1%).

Table 4.3 Distribution of the frequency of respondents based on Family Participation in Caring for Hallucinatory Patients at the Psychiatric Polyclinic, Prof. Dr Muhammad Ildrem Medan Mental Hospital in 2022.

Perawatan	(F)	(%)
Tinggi	61	62,2
Sedang	29	29,6
Rendah	8	8,2
Total	98	100

According to table 4.3, the majority of hallucinatory patient care research results, as many as 61 respondents (62.2%), were in the High category.

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was performed using the Spearman Rank Correlation (r) statistical test on two variables suspected of being related or correlated, namely to examine the relationship of family knowledge and attitudes with the treatment of hallucinatory patients at the Mental Polyclinic, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Medan in 2022, as shown in the table below.

Table 4.4 The Relationship between Knowledge and Family Participation in Caring for Hallucinatory Patients at the Psychiatric Polyclinic, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Medan in 2022

Pengetahuan	Peran						Total	Total
	Tinggi	%	Sedang	%	Rendah	%		
Baik	23	23,5	16	16,3	2	2,0	41	41,8
Cukup	25	25,5	11	11,2	1	1,0	37	37,8
Kurang	13	13,3	2	2,0	5	5,1	20	20,4
Total	61	62,2	29	29,6	8	8,2		

Spearman Rank Correlation $r = 0,709$ dan $\rho = 0,038$ ($\rho = 0,05$)

According to table 4.4, the majority of 41 respondents had good knowledge, with as many as 23 respondents having high family participation and as few as 2 respondents having low family participation. Bivariate analysis with the Spearman rank test yielded p value = 0.709, indicating a significant relationship between knowledge and family participation in treating hallucinatory patients at the Prof Dr Muhammad Ildrem Mental Hospital in Medan City in 2022.

Table 4.5 The Relationship between Family Attitudes and Family Participation in Caring for Hallucinatory Patients at the Psychiatric Polyclinic, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Medan in 2022.

Sikap	Peran						Total	Total
	Tinggi	%	Sedang	%	Rendah	%		
Positif	38	38,8	16	16,3	0	0	54	55,1
Negatif	23	23,5	13	13,3	8	8,2	44	44,9
total	61	62,3	29	29,6	8	8,2		

Spearman Rank Correlation $r = 0,236$ dan $\rho = 0,019$ ($\rho = 0,05$)

According to table 4.5 above, the majority of 54 respondents had a positive attitude, with 38 respondents playing a significant role. Bivariate analysis with the Spearman rank test yielded p value = 0.236, indicating that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the role of the patient's family at Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Mental Hospital in Medan City in 2022.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of Families Caring for Hallucinatory Patients at the Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem Mental Hospital Medan

The findings revealed that 41 respondents were the majority of families with knowledge and family participation.

This study is consistent with Fatrah's findings (2017). The results revealed that the majority of respondents (54.9%) had a good level of knowledge. The family's knowledge is in the form of understanding how to administer the drug and the correct dosage of the drug. However, according to Jumaini (2012), the majority of respondents, 20 people (66.7%) from the patient's family at the Mental Polyclinic, Tampan Mental Hospital, Riau Province, had a low level of understanding regarding the management of hallucinatory patients.

The knowledge of families about the treatment of hallucinogenic patients is critical in interactions and situations. The majority of family members have adequate and sufficient knowledge to treat hallucinatory patients. According to table 1.5, however, there are still a number of households with at least 20 (20.4%) respondents who lack information. This is due to a variety of factors, including education level, age, and information sources, all of which can influence a person's level of knowledge.

According to the findings of researchers in the field, there are many families who provide good knowledge because families believe they have a responsibility to provide this care to sufferers so that the patient's healing process occurs quickly, and the family is also a safe and peaceful place for rest and recovery, as well as helping control emotions. in hallucinatory psychiatric patients.

Attitudes of Families Caring for Hallucinatory Patients at the Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem M.D. Mental Hospital's Medan.

The findings revealed that 38 respondents were the majority of families with instrumental support who provided good support.

This study is similar to Kasim's (2018) study at the Batimurung Health Center. According to the findings of the study, 49 people participated. The majority of families have a positive attitude toward caring for the families of sufferers with mental disorders. There are still people who have a negative attitude toward family members who have mental illnesses. This is demonstrated by the respondents' responses when the researcher inquired about the family's attitude toward family members who experienced hallucinations. And nursing is

more than just knowing how to treat patients; it is also about having a positive attitude toward them.

As a result, the researchers believe that the positive attitude of the family has a significant impact on the healing process and on providing care to family members who have hallucinations. However, some families maintain a negative attitude due to a variety of factors such as stigma, religion, and cultural influences.

Treatment of Families of Hallucination Patients in a Mental Hospital's Psychiatric Polyclinic at the Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem M.D Medan.

According to the findings, 61 respondents were from families who received instrumental support and provided good support.

This study supports the findings of Yenikha's (2014) research at the Banda Aceh Mental Hospital, which found that 62.29% of patients received high care and 29.6% received moderate care. However, as shown in table 4.3, there are still several families receiving care in the low category. This is due to the fact that several factors influence family care: Education and information dissemination.

As a result, the researcher assumes that patients require hallucination treatment in the high category, because hallucination patients have a high level of dependence in meeting their daily needs. Families are involved in deciding how to provide care at home, which includes physical care, advice, and emotional support from next of kin, all of which are critical in assisting patients in resolving all of their problems. Despite this, some families continue to provide inadequate care for a variety of reasons, including: a lack of care, education, and financial constraints.

Relationship between knowledge and attitude of the family with the treatment of hallucinatory patients in the psychiatric polyclinic of a psychiatric hospital Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem M.D Medan.

According to the research findings, 54 respondents provided assessment support with 38 respondents providing compliance control.

The Spearman Rank Correlation (r) analysis of family knowledge and attitudes toward treatment of hallucinatory patients yielded a value of $r = 0.038$ (0.05) with a 95% confidence level. This demonstrates statistically that there is a significant relationship between family knowledge and attitudes and the treatment of hallucinatory patients at Prof. Dr. Muhammad

Ildrem Medan's Psychiatric Polyclinic.

This is consistent with Kasim's (2018) research at the Batimurung Health Center, which discovered a significant relationship between family knowledge and family attitudes toward the care of family members with mental disorders in the Bantimurung Health Center's working area in Kab. According to Maros, 49 respondents (49.8%) had good knowledge.

The research hypothesis states that knowledge is critical in treating people who have hallucinations. The level of care provided to family members experiencing hallucinations is influenced by the family's beliefs. Good family knowledge will influence the patient's care and enable the family to meet the patient's needs. Good family care behavior can influence the patient's psychology and train his level of trust. Furthermore, the patient must have a strong desire to recover, resume his normal activities, and remove any negative stigma that may exist in society toward family members. Because of the importance of the family, the more assessment support provided, the more motivated the patient will be. This is based on the presence of supportive elements such as the patient's family encouraging him, providing reinforcement, encouraging him when he is depressed and hopeless, listening to his thoughts, and not isolating him. Based on cross-finding results, five respondents had low knowledge, which was caused by other conditions that affect the patient's willingness to take medication, such as the patient's strong desire to recover and resume normal daily activities.

This study is consistent with Fatrah's findings (2017). The results revealed that the majority of respondents (54.9%) had a good level of knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of a study conducted by researchers on respondents at Prof. Mental Hospital. Dr. Muhammad Ildrem in Medan City in 2022 on the Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes with Family Participation in Caring for Hallucinatory Patients, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. According to the findings of the research, the majority of the 25 people had adequate knowledge, with 5 people (5.1%) participating in family activities.
2. According to the findings of the research, the majority of 38 respondents (88.2%) had a positive attitude.
3. The role of the family in the care of the majority family 61 is significant.

REFERENCE

- Bendetu , M., 2015. Pendidikan Keperawatan Jiwa. Yogyakarta: Andi
- Dermawan, D, 2017. Pengaruh Terapi Psikologis Pasien Halusinasi Pendengaran di RSJD dr. Arif Zaainudin Surakarta
- Dewi, M . dan Wawan, A., 2010, Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Perilaku Manusia . Nuha Medika; Yogyakarta, Juli 2010
- Fathra dkk, 2017. Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Gangguan Jiwa Terhadap Sikap Memberikan Pertolongan Kesehatan Jiwa.
- Hayani. L, & Elita, V, Hasanah, O, 2016. Gambaran Pengetahuan Keluarga Tentang Cara Merawat Pasien Halusinasi Di Rumah
- Inka 2015. Peran Serta Keluarga Dalam Merawat Pasien Halusinasi. Tangerang
- Jaya, K., 2015. Keperawatan Jiwa. Pamulang
- Kasim, K., 2018. Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Keluarga Terhadap Perawatan Anggota Keluarga Yang Mengalami Gangguan Jiwa Di Puskesmas Bantimurung Kab Maros
- KTI Safrizal, P, 2013. Hubungan Peranan Keluarga Terhadap Kekambuhan Pada Pasien Skizofrenia Di Poliklinik Rumah Sakit Jiwa Derah Provinsi Sumatera Utara 2013
- Maghfiro, dkk, 2015. Peranan Keluarga Dalam Peningkatan Kemampuan Interaksi Sosial Bermasyarakat Klien Skizofrenia Pasca Perawatan Di Rumah Sakit. Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan, Vol 8
- Marfuah, D., Noviyanti, RD.2017. Kemampuan Keluarga Merawat Pasien Skizofrenia Dengan Gejala Halusinasi. The 6th University Research Colloquium 2017, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
- Rekam Medis Rumah Sakit Jiwa Prof.Dr.Muhammad Ildrem Kota Medan. 2018
- Notoatmodjo, S., 2017. Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta 2017
- Padila , 2012. Keperawatan Keluarga. Nuha Medika; Yogyakarta, April 2012
- Politeknik Kesehatan Medan, 2015. Panduan Penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Medan: Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Medan.
- Riskesda, 2018. Riset Kesehatan Dasar. 2018.
- Skripsi Ika Guswani, 2018. Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Keluarga Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Dalam Merawat Anggota Keluarga Yang Mengalami Gangguan Jiwa Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sijunjung
- Skripsi Tri Wulandari, 2018. Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Terhadap Perubahan Tingkat Kemampuan Keluarga Dalam Perawatan Halusinasi Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Geger Kabupaten Madiun
- Skripsi Yusniphah, 2012. Tingkat Pengetahuan Keluarga Dalam Merawat Pasien Halusinasi Di Poliklinik Psikiatri Rumah Sakit Marzoeki Mahdi Bogor
- Sudirman & Rismayanti, 2014. Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Terhadap Pengetahuan Keluarga Tentang Perawatan Pasien Dengan Masalah Gangguan Halusinasi Di RSKD Prov. Sul-Sel
- Sulistiyowati, 2018. Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Ketaatan Pasien Kontrol Di Poli Kesehatan Jiwa Dr. Rahman Wediodiningrat Lawang Malang
- Sulastri, 2018. Kamampuan Keluarga dalam Merawat Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa
- Yosep & Sutini. 2016. Buku Ajar Keperawatan Jiwa. Refika Aditama. Bandung
- Yenikha, G, 2014. Hubungan Pengetahuan Perawat Tentang Skizofrenia Dengan Perawatan Pasien Skizofrenia Di Badan Layanan Umum Daerah Rumah Sakit Jiwa Aceh Banda Aceh.