

Faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan residen premature discharge dari rehabilitasi di Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN = Internal and external factors that cause premature discharge from treatment process in rehabilitation center in National Narcotics Board

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Abstrak

Tesis ini bertujuan untuk memahami faktor internal dan faktor eksternal yang menyebabkan residen premature discharge dalam program rehabilitasi di Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN. Premature discharge adalah residen yang pulang dari rehabilitasi sebelum waktu yang ditentukan baik dengan melarikan diri atau diambil keluarga di tengah program. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui pendekatan kualitatif dengan karakteristik penelitian deskriptif analisis. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian terdiri atas data primer dan sekunder. Data primer didapatkan melalui wawancara kepada informan sebanyak 5 (lima) orang yang terdiri dari 2 (dua) residen, 1 (satu) komandan jaga, 1 (satu) perawat, dan 1 (satu) konselor. Sedangkan data sekunder didapatkan melalui penelusuran data-data di Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN seperti rekam medis, data kepegawaian, dan lain-lain. Teori yang dipergunakan meliputi teori tentang premature discharge/ discharge against medical advice, demografi, narkoba, sikap terhadap pengobatan, staf, dan struktur organisasi. Kejadian premature discharge secara teori dipengaruhi oleh dua faktor yaitu faktor internal dan faktor eksternal.

Namun hasil penelitian di Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN menunjukkan faktor yang signifikan berpengaruh pada kejadian premature discharge dari sisi internal meliputi residen usia dewasa muda, residen yang tidak bekerja, pengguna ATS, residen yang memiliki keyakinan rendah selama menjalani rehabilitasi. Sedangkan dari faktor eksternal tidak memberikan dampak yang signifikan pada kejadian premature discharge residen di Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN. Pembagian kerja di Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN telah berjalan dengan baik, staf mampu menjadi role model yang baik, dan fasilitas bagi residen sudah mencukupi. Adanya temuan teori ini berguna bagi lembaga rehabilitasi dalam menentukan arah kebijakan layanan agar lebih menekankan keunikan residen dan memandang mereka secara holistik. Beberapa saran yang diberikan untuk mencegah munculnya premature discharge antara lain peningkatan kegiatan residen, optimalisasi sarana dan prasarana, peningkatan wawasan residen, peningkatan konseling individu bagi residen, serta peningkatan wawasan untuk staf.

<hr>This thesis aimed to understand the internal and external factors which cause premature discharge of residents in treatment programs of Rehabilitation Center of National Narcotics Board. Premature discharge is a process when resident don't finish his/her moment of rehabilitation or in other way her/she finish before regular moment because of escape from facility or being terminated by her/his family. This research was conducted through qualitative approach with descriptive characteristics analysis. The data used in the research consisted of primary and secondary data. The primary data obtained through interviews to the informant as much as five (5) persons consisting of two (2) resident, 1 (one) guard commander, 1 (one) nurses, and 1 (one) counselor. While secondary data was taken by investigating and managing data from medical record, human resources, etc. Research was using theory about premature discharge/ discharge

against medical advice, demography, substance abuse, attitude toward medical treatment, human research and organizational structure. The incidence of premature discharge theoretically influenced by two factors: internal factors and external factors.

However, the results of research at Rehabilitation Center of National Narcotics Board showed significant factors affect the incidence of premature discharge from the internal side covers early adult resident, resident who does not work, ATS users, residents who have low confidence while undergoing rehabilitation. While external factors do not have a significant impact on the incidence of premature discharge resident in the Rehabilitation Center of National Narcotics Board. The division of labor in Rehabilitation Center of National Narcotics Board has gone well, the staff is able to be a good role model, and facilities for the resident to be sufficient. The findings of this theory is useful for rehabilitation institutions in determining the policy direction of the service in order to further emphasize the uniqueness of the resident and looking at them holistically Some recommendation will be given for next improvement such as an increase resident activities, optimize the facilities, increase resident insight, and educate the knowledge of staff.