

Studi kasus penanganan orang dengan gangguan jiwa (ODGJ) pasca pasung di ruang perawatan = The treatment of people with serious mental illness (PWSMI) in the mental ward a case study

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Abstrak

Pasung merupakan bentuk pengekangan fisik atau kurungan yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat non profesional pada ODGJ. Penanganan ODGJ pasca pasung di ruang perawatan menjadi bagian penting dalam siklus perawatan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mendeskripsikan secara mendalam penanganan orang dengan gangguan jiwa ODGJ pasca pasung di ruang perawatan. Metode penelitian menggunakan desain kualitatif dengan pendekatan multiple instrumental case study. Penelitian menggunakan 2 kasus dan partisipan sejumlah 11 partisipan dipilih dengan purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam kepada para tenaga kesehatan dan penelusuran dokumen-dokumen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 6 kategori dengan beberapa subkategori yaitu, 1 Kondisi ODGJ pasca pasung dengan gejala dominan adalah gejala negatif dan diagnosis keperawatan utamanya isolasi sosial dan defisit perawatan diri, 2 Penanganan ODGJ pasca pasung dilakukan di tiap tahap perawatan dan membutuhkan intervensi keperawatan dengan frekuensi lebih banyak, 3 Burnout yang dialami perawat 4 Kendala yang dialami tenaga kesehatan meliputi kebijakan lama rawat dan standar prosedur operasional perawatan kurang efektif, dukungan keluarga tidak adekuat, perbedaan budaya menghambat komunikasi terapeutik, dan ketidakdisiplinan tenaga kesehatan dalam perawatan, 5 Kolaborasi tenaga kesehatan, dan 6 Harapan tenaga kesehatan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah penanganan ODGJ pasca pasung di ruang perawatan dilakukan secara kolaboratif namun belum optimal, masih banyak kendala. Sistem pelayanan kesehatan jiwa perlu ditingkatkan baik di rumah sakit maupun di komunitas.

.....Pasung is a physical restraint or confinement performed by non professional society for people with serious mental illness PWSMI .The treatment for PWSMI post pasung in the mental ward is an important part in the treatment cycle. The objective of the study was to describe the treatment for PWSMI post pasung in the mental ward. The methode of the study was qualitative using multiple instrumental case study approach. Purposive sampling was used to select the participants. Data were obtained by indepth interview with the health care provider and documents tracking. The study used 2 cases and the number of theparticipants in the study was11 participants.

The result of the study was described in six categories 1 The condition of PWSMI post pasung was dominant in negative symptom and the main nursing diagnosis were social isolation and self care deficit, 2 The treatment for PWSMI post pasung in each of the mental ward needed more nursing interventions, 3 Burnout was experienced by the nurse, 4 The obstacles in the treatment experienced by the health care provider were the policy of length of stay and standard operational procedur in treatment were not effective, inadequate of family support, the culture difference between the client dan the health care provider, and indicipline of the health care provider 5 The collaboration of the health care provider in the treatment, 6 The expectation of the health care provider. The conclusion of the study was the treatment for PWSMI post pasung in the mental ward conducted by the health care provider collaboratively was not optimal yet, there were many obstacles. The health care system especially in the mental ward and community had to be

improved.