

Penerapan Latihan Asertif, Terapi Kognitif Perilaku dan Psikoedukasi Keluarga pada Klien Risiko Perilaku Kekerasan dan Halusinasi dengan Pendekatan Teori Interpersonal Peplau = Application of Assertiveness Training, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Family Psychoeducation on Clients at Risk of Violent Behavior and Hallucinations with an Approach Peplau's Interpersonal Theory

Purba, Muri Cahyono, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920548662&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Pendahuluan : Psikosis dan skizofrenia menunjukkan terjadi peningkatan setiap tahunnya baik di Indonesia dan dunia. Skizofrenia adalah penyakit otak kronis yang sindrom klinisnya melibatkan perubahan pikiran, emosi, persepsi, gerakan dan perilaku individu. Gejala positif dari skizofrenia salah satunya halusinasi sedangkan risiko perilaku kekerasan muncul akibat halusinasi dan waham. Klien dengan risiko perilaku kekerasan dan halusinasi, asuhan yang diberikan dalam bentuk tindakan keperawatan generalis dan spesialis. Tindakan keperawatan generalis (individu, kelompok, keluarga) begitu juga dengan Tindakan keperawatan spesialis (individu, kelompok, keluarga) meliputi latihan asertif, terapi kognitif perilaku dan psikoedukasi keluarga. Tujuan : Diketuinya karakteristik, predisposisi, presipitasi, perubahan tanda gejala, kemampuan, dan perubahan, perbedaan tanda gejala, kemampuan Metode : Desain karya ilmiah akhir spesialis ini menggunakan operational research terdiri dari enam tahap pelaksanaan Hasil : tindakan keperawatan generalis dan spesialis secara bermakna dapat menurunkan tanda gejala risiko perilaku kekerasan dan halusinasi serta secara bermakna meningkatkan kemampuan klien dan keluarga. Kesimpulan : tindakan keperawatan generalis dan spesialis direkomendasikan karena dapat mengurangi tanda gejala dan meningkatkan kemampuan klien dan keluarga.

.....Introduction: Psychosis and schizophrenia show an increase every year both in Indonesia and the world. Schizophrenia is a chronic brain disease whose clinical syndrome involves changes in an individual's thoughts, emotions, perceptions, movements and behavior. One of the positive symptoms of schizophrenia is hallucinations, while the risk of violent behavior arises due to hallucinations and delusions. Clients at risk of violent behavior and hallucinations, care is provided in the form of generalist and specialist nursing actions. Generalist nursing actions (individual, group, family) as well as specialist nursing actions (individual, group, family) include assertive training, cognitive behavioral therapy and family psychoeducation. Purpose: To find out characteristics, predisposition, precipitation, changes in signs and symptoms, abilities, and changes, differences in signs and symptoms, abilities. Methods: The design of this specialist's final scientific work using operational research consists of six implementation stages. Results: Generalist and specialist nursing actions can significantly reduce signs of risk of violent behavior and hallucinations and significantly improves the client's and family's abilities. Conclusion: generalist and specialist nursing actions are recommended because they can reduce signs and symptoms and increase the capabilities of clients and families.