



THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC CLIENTS WITH THE LEVEL OF SELF-CARE CAPABILITY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the relationship between the characteristics of schizophrenia clients and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatry ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang. This type of analytical descriptive research with a research design using a cross sectional approach and sampling was carried out using a simple random sampling technique with a sample size of 39 respondents. The data collection tool was carried out using an observation sheet filled in by the researcher, and data processing was carried out using a computerized system. The research results obtained that most of the respondents (66.7%) were middle adults (31-60 years), Most of the respondents (56.4%) were married, Most of the respondents (64.1%) had a high level of education, Most Most of the respondents (59%) had the status of having been treated for a long time, the majority of respondents (48.7%) needed assistive devices to level their self-care abilities. There was a significant relationship between age and the level of self-care abilities (p value = $0.012 < 0.05$), status marriage with the level of self-care ability (p value = $0.000 < 0.05$), education with the level of self-care ability (p value = $0.000 < 0.05$), and length of stay with the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at HB Saanin Padang mental hospital (p value = $0.000 < 0.05$). For respondents, it should be possible to increase the client's ability to carry out self-care activities that have been given therapy by officers, so that the more they demonstrate the ability to carry out good self-care activities, the more it indicates that the client is approaching good awareness.

Keywords: characteristics; schizophrenia; self-care; women

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INTRODUCTION

Mental disorders are changes in mental function that cause disturbances in mental function, which can cause suffering to individuals or obstacles in carrying out social roles (Keliat, 2015). Mental disorders are seen as a medical problem where the symptoms will cause dissatisfaction with one's characteristics, abilities and achievements, relationships or ineffective coping with events in life. The general description of people with mental disorders can be seen from their appearance, thought processes, communication, interactions and daily activities (Videbeck, 2012). Individuals can experience mental disorders caused by various factors. This mental disorder can make the individual unable to function optimally in their daily life. Mental disorders according to Keliat (2015) are an individual's belief in the causal factors, which include: biological factors (anatomical and physiological dysfunction), learning (learned maladaptive behavior), cognitive (knowledge or awareness deficits), psychodynamics (intrapsychic conflict and developmental deficits), and environment (response to environmental stressors and rejection). The Indonesian Ministry of Health (2016)

defines mental disorders as disorders of thoughts, feelings and/or behavior that cause suffering and disruption of daily functioning.

Self-care deficit is one of the behaviors of schizophrenic clients where a person experiences disturbances or obstacles to carrying out or completing daily activities. Self-care deficit is a condition where a person experiences obstacles or disturbances in their ability to carry out or complete self-care activities, such as bathing, dressing, eating, and eliminating for themselves. Measurement of self-care deficit is based on the patient's level of ability to carry out self-care according to the characteristic limits according to Gamayanti (2016). Saw a relationship between the characteristics of schizophrenia clients and the level of self-care ability

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive analytical research type with a research design using a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in the Women's Psychiatric Treatment Room at the HB Saanin Mental Hospital in Padang on July 29 to September 29 2022. The population in this study were all schizophrenia patients who There are 1,571 people being treated in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at the HB Saanin Mental Hospital in Padang, with an average number of 131 people per month with female schizophrenia. The sample was taken using the simple random sampling method. So in this study, since the subjects were 131 respondents, the researcher took 30% of the population, namely 39 respondents.

RESULTS

Table 1.

Frequency distribution of respondents' ages in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang (n=39)

Age	f	%
Early Adulthood	13	33.3
Middle Adulthood	26	66.7

Table. 1 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents (66.7%) are middle adults (31-60 years).

Tabel. 2

Frequency Distribution of Marital Status of Respondents in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang

Marital status	f	%
Single	14	35.9
Marrige	22	56.4
Widow	3	7.7

Table 2, it can be seen that the majority of respondents (56.4%) are married.

Tabel. 3

Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Education in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang

Education	f	%
High	25	64.1
Low	14	35.9

Table 3, it can be seen that the majority of respondents (64.1%) have a high level of education.

Tabel. 4

Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Time of Treatment in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang

Long Treatment	f	%
New	8	20.5
Currently	8	20.5
Long	23	59

Table 4, it can be seen that the majority of respondents (59%) have the status of having been treated for a long time

Tabel. 5

Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Level of Self-Care Ability in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang

Level of Self-Care Ability	f	%
Independent 0	0	
Need tools 19	48.7	
Semi independent 17	43.6	
Partial dependency	3	7.7
Total dependency	0	0

Table 5, it can be seen that the majority of respondents (48.7%) need tools to help them level their self-care abilities

Tabel. 6

The Relationship between Respondents' Age and the Level of Self-Care Ability in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang

Psychiatric Ward at HB Saadiah Mental Hospital, Padang													
Age	Level of Self-Care Ability										Result	P value	
	Independent		Need tools		Semi Independent		Partial dependency		Total dependency				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			N
Early adulthood	0	0	2	15.4	9	69.2	2	15.4	0	0	13	100	0.012
	0	0	17	65.4	8	30.8	1	3.8	0	0	26	100	
Middle adulthood													

Table 6, it can be seen that of the 13 respondents who were early adults, 9 people (69.2%) or the majority had a semi-independent level of self-care ability. Meanwhile, of the 26 respondents who were middle adults, 17 people (65.4%) or the majority had a level of self-care ability that required assistive devices. the majority of respondents (69.2%) who are early adults generally have a level of self-care ability that is semi-independent, and vice versa, where respondents who are middle adults, the majority have a level of self-care ability that requires assistive devices (65.4%). After carrying out statistical tests, it was found that the p value = 0.012 < 0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between age and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at the HB Saanin Padang mental hospital.

Tabel 7.

The Relationship between Respondents' Marital Status and the Level of Self-Care Ability in the Women's Psychiatric Ward at a Mental Hospital HB Saanin Padang

Status perkawinan	Level of Self-Care Ability										Result	P value	
	Independent		Need tools		Semi Independent		Partial dependency		Total dependency				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			
singel	0	0	5	35.7	9	64.3	0	0	0	0	14	100	0.000
marrige	0	0	14	63.6	8	36.4	0	0	0	0	22	100	
widow	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	100	

Table 7, it can be seen that of the 14 respondents who were never married, 9 people (64.3%) or the majority had a semi-independent level of self-care ability. and of the 22 respondents who are married, 14 people (63.6%) or the majority have a level of self-care ability that requires tools, while of the 3 people who are widows, all three (100%) or all of them have a level of self-care ability that is partially dependent. or need help from others. After carrying out statistical tests, it was found that the p value = $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there was a relationship between marital status and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at HB Saanin Padang mental hospital.

Tabel 8.

The Relationship between Respondents' Education and the Level of Self-Care Ability in the Women's Psychiatric Hospital Ward HB Saanin Padang soul

Education	Level of Self-Care Ability										Result	P value	
	Independen		Need tools		Semi Independen		Partial dependency		Total dependency				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			
High	0	0	18	72	7	28	0	0	0	0	25	100	0.000
Low	0	0	1	7.1	10	71.4	3	21.4	0	0	14	100	

Table 8, it can be seen that of the 25 respondents who have higher education, 18 people (72%) or the majority have a semi-independent level of self-care ability. Meanwhile, of the 14 respondents who had low education, 10 people (71.4%) or the majority had a semi-independent level of self-care ability. After carrying out statistical tests, it was found that the p value = $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a relationship between education and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at the HB Saanin Padang mental hospital.

Tabel 9.

Relationship between length of treatment and level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatry ward at HB Saanin Mental Hospital, Padang

Long treatment	Level of Self-Care Ability										Result	P value	
	Independen		Need tools		Semi Independen		Partial dependency		Total dependency				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			N
New	0	0	0	0	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0	8	100	0.000
Currently	0	0	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0	0	0	8	100	
Long	0	0	18	78.3	3	13	2	8.7	0	0	23	100	
amount	0	0	19	48.7	17	43.6	3	7.7	0	0	39	100	

Table 9 above, it can be seen that of the 8 respondents who had a new treatment status, 7 people (87.5%) or the majority had a semi-independent level of self-care ability. Meanwhile, of the 23 respondents who had long-term care status, 18 people (78.3%) or the majority had a level of self-care ability that required assistive devices. After carrying out statistical tests, it was found that the p value = $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there was a relationship between the length of treatment and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at the HB Saanin Padang mental hospital.

DISCUSSION

For respondents, it should be possible to increase the client's ability to carry out self-care activities that have been given therapy by officers, so that the more they demonstrate the ability to carry out good self-care activities, the more it indicates that the client is approaching good awareness. To the officers of RSJ HB Saanin Padang, they should pay more attention to the condition of clients with schizophrenia who are being treated, so that the process of self-care abilities possessed by respondents can improve quickly. For future researchers, for future

researchers, they can use this thesis as an illustration for further research, and so they can research other variables that are more dominant in influencing the self-care ability of clients with schizophrenia.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between age and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at HB Saanin Padang mental hospital (p value = $0.012 < 0.05$). There is a significant relationship between marital status and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at HB Saanin Padang mental hospital (p value = $0.000 < 0.05$). There is a significant relationship between education and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at HB Saanin Padang mental hospital (p value = $0.000 < 0.05$). There is a significant relationship between the length of treatment and the level of self-care ability in the women's psychiatric ward at HB Saanin Padang mental hospital (p value = $0.000 < 0.05$).

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