

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUN
PRODI KEPERAWATAN KOTABUMI
Laporan Tugas Akhir, Juni 2021

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Asuhan Keperawatan Jiwa Dengan Gangguan Sensori Persepsi : Halusiansi Pendengaran Pada Kasus *skizofrenia* Terhadap Tn.D Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kotabumi II Kabupaten Lampung Utara 08-10 Maret 2021

xvi + 55 halaman, 5 tabel, 4 gambar

RINGKASAN

Menurut data *World Health Organization* (WHO) (2016), terdapat sekitar 35 juta orang terkena depresi, 60 juta orang terkena bipolar, 21 juta terkena *skizofrenia*, serta 47,5 juta terkena dimensia. Pada kasus gangguan jiwa sebanyak 1,7% per 1.000 penduduk dan pada tahun 2018 meningkat menjadi 7%. Angka ini hampir merata pada seluruh provinsi di Indonesia prevalensi gangguan jiwa berat (*skizofrenia*) di Indonesia, Lampung termasuk urutan ke 13 dengan nilai 3,0%, sementara prevalensi gangguan mental emosional sebesar 3,6% lebih rendah dari angka nasional 9,8%. Di Kabupaten Lampung Utara berjumlah 664 sekitar 5.51%. Menurut rekam medik Puskesmas Kotabumi II kasus gangguan jiwa pada tahun 2018-2019 sebanyak 41 kasus, 22 dengan Gangguan Persepsi Sensori : Halusinasi dan Pada tahun 2020 menjadi 44 kasus dimana 24 orang dengan gangguan jiwa persepsi sensorial halusinasi. Rumusan masalah: bagaimana asuhan keperawatan terhadap Tn. D dengan gangguan sensorial persepsi: halusinasi pendengaran.

Tujuan laporan ini adalah memperoleh gambaran asuhan keperawatan jiwa dengan secara nyata dengan Gangguan Sensori Persepsi : Halusinasi Pendengaran pada kasus *skizofrenia* terhadap Tn.D di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kotabumi II Kabupaten Lampung Utara.

Pengkajian yang didapat pada Tn. D yaitu mendengar suara-suara bisikan dan klien sering berbicara sendiri. Keluarga juga mengatakan klien sering mondar-mandir keluar rumah, suka marah-marah sampai memukul ibunya dan suka berbicara sendiri. Badan klien kotor dan bau, Diagnosa keperawatan adalah gangguan persepsi sensorial: halusinasi pendengaran, risiko perilaku kekerasan dan defisit perawatan diri. Intervensi dan implementasi yang penulis lakukan pada diagnosa halusinasi meliputi 4 strategi yaitu, mengontrol halusinasi dengan cara menghardik, minum obat, bercakap-cakap dengan orang lain dan aktifitas terjadwal.

Kesimpulan laporan ini tidak semua konsep asuhan keperawatan yang terdapat diteori terdapat pada Tn.D Saran Diharapkan pihak Puskesmas membuat jadwal kunjungan rumah agar kegiatan cara-cara mengontrol halusinasi tetap dilakukan klien dan keluarga.

Kata kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan Jiwa, Halusinasi, *Skizofrenia*

Daftar bacaan : 15(2011-2018)

HEALTH POLITEKNIK OF TANJUNGPUR
NURSING STUDI PROGRAM OF KOTABUMI
Final Task Report, June 2021

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Mental Nursing Care With Sensory Perception Disorders: Hearing Hallucinations in the Case of *Schizophrenia* Against Mr. D in the Working Area of the Kotabumi II Public Health Center, North Lampung Regency, 08-10 March 2021
xvi + 55 pages, 5 tables, 4 picture

ABSTRACT

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) (2016), there are about 35 million people affected by depression, 60 million people affected by bipolar, 21 million affected by schizophrenia, and 47.5 million affected by dementia. In the case of mental disorders as much as 1.7% per 1,000 population and in 2018 it increased to 7%. This figure is almost evenly distributed in all provinces in Indonesia, the prevalence of severe mental disorders (schizophrenia) in Indonesia, Lampung is ranked 13th with a value of 3.0%, while the prevalence of mental emotional disorders is 3.6% lower than the national figure of 9.8%. . In North Lampung Regency, there are 664 around 5.51%. According to the medical records of the Kotabumi II Public Health Center, there were 41 cases of mental disorders in 2018-2019, 22 with Sensory Perception Disorders: Hallucinations and in 2020 it became 44 cases where 24 people with sensory perception hallucinations mental disorders. Formulation of the problem: how is nursing care for Mr. D with impaired sensory perception: auditory hallucinations. Formulation of the problem: how is nursing care for Mr. D with impaired sensory perception: auditory hallucinations.

The purpose of this report is to obtain a real picture of mental nursing care with Sensory Perception Disorders: Auditory Hallucinations in the case of schizophrenia against Mr. D in the working area of the Kotabumi II Public Health Center, North Lampung Regency.

The assessment obtained on Mr. D is hearing voices whispering and the client often talks to himself. The family also said the client often paced out of the house, liked to be angry until he hit his mother and liked to talk to himself. The client's body is dirty and smelly. Nursing diagnoses are sensory perception disorders: auditory hallucinations, risk of violent behavior and self-care deficits. The intervention and implementation that the author did on the diagnosis of hallucinations included 4 strategies, namely, controlling hallucinations by rebuking, taking medication, conversing with other people and scheduled activities.

The conclusion of this report is that not all the concepts of nursing care contained in the theory are found in Mr. D. Suggestions It is hoped that the Puskesmas will schedule home visits so that activities for controlling hallucinations are still carried out by clients and families.

Keywords : Mental Nursing Care, Hallucinations, Schizophrenia
Reading list : 15 (2011-2018)