

Determinant of the Quality of Life with Schizophrenic Disorder Living in the Community: Health Policy to Improve Nurse Performance

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ABSTRACT:

This study seeks specifically to analyze the role of nurses as care givers in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient ward of the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Provincial Mental Hospital. In this study, a non-hypothetical explorative descriptive research design was used to determine how the nurse's role as a care giver in the treatment of schizophrenia patients with auditory hallucinations using univariate analysis. The results of the study revealed that the performance of nurses' role as care giver was measured by the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient room of the Provincial Mental Hospital. The results also indicated the influential presence of educational character and experience on performance. Meanwhile, the gender factor had no effect on the performance of nurses in dealing with schizophrenia patients.

Keywords: schizophrenia, quality of life, health policy, role of nurses, demographic characteristics, nurse performance.

INTRODUCTION

The role is expected normatively from someone in certain social situations in order to meet expectations. The role of the nurse as a care giver is related to their jobs as to provide of nursing care. Nurses can provide nursing services directly and indirectly to clients by using the nursing process approach which includes conducting assessments in an effort to collect correct data and information (Kusnanto, 2004). Moreover, other related tasks include enforcing nursing diagnoses based on the results of data analysis and planning nursing interventions in an effort to overcome emerging problems. To make steps/ways of solving problems, nurses is also needed to carry out nursing actions in accordance with existing plans and conduct evaluations based on client response to nursing actions that have been taken (Salamonson & Andrew, 2006; Rochford et al, 2009; Ofori, 2020; Qtait & Sayej, 2016).

Several previous studies found a relationship between nurses' character and role performance (Morrison et al, 1997; Shergill et al, 2000; Chibbaro et al, 2005; Sanjuan et al, 2007). In various studies, several variables related to the respondent's character include age, sex, education, respondent relationship with patients, and the role of nurses as care givers in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory

hallucinations (Huang et al, 2008; Buccheri et al, 2010; Zou et al, 2013; Shinde et al, 2014; Nasirin, 2020). Age as a proxy of experience of nurse, is the length of life that is calculated from birth to visit at the time of examination (Chur-Hansen, 2002). With high education, a person's knowledge to play a role in caring for patients is also expected to increase as well, so with that knowledge a person will be able to change his behavior (Kellet, 2010). Education is a knowledge that is a source of knowledge from a person that is achieved in stages in a formal form. According to Hungu (2007), sex is the difference between women and men biologically since someone was born. Sex is related to the bodies of men and women, where men produce sperm, while women produce eggs and are biologically capable of menstruation, pregnancy and breastfeeding. In this context, this study seeks specifically to analyze the role of nurses as care givers in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient ward of NTB Provincial Hospital.

Research Methods

Research Approach

The research method is a scientific way to obtain data with specific goals and meanings that are based on rational, empirical and systematic (Nasirin, 2009). This research was conducted by

using case study and field research. This research aims to learn intensively about the background of the current situation and the environmental interaction of a social unit, individual, group, and society. This research is characterized in depth about a particular social unit whose results are a complete and organized picture. The data collected is classified or grouped according to type, nature, or condition, then conclusions are made (Arikunto, 2010).

Research Design

Research design is a form of design used in conducting research procedures (Alimul, 2009). In this study using a descriptive non-hypothetical exploratory observational research design that aims to find out how the nurse's role as a care giver in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital.

Research subject

Research subjects or respondents are the parties used as samples in a study (Amirin, 1984). Population is the whole subject of research, if someone wants to examine all the elements that exist in the research area, then the research is population research (Arikunto, 2010). Population is a generalization area that consists of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2014). The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The research subjects were all nurses in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital, with a total of 4 inpatient rooms. Population in this study were all nurses in the inpatient room of the NTB provincial mental hospital, which amounted to 54 nurses. Since the total population is less than 100, so all were included as sample. So that, the number of samples in this study were 54 nurses (Arikunto, 2010) stated that if the subject is less than 100, it is better to take all so that the research is a population study. Furthermore, if a large number of subjects can be taken between 10-15%, or 20-25% or more, then the sample in this study are all nurses in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital as many as 54 nurses, so the research this includes population research.

Sampling Technique (write only the method used in this study)

The sampling technique used in this study is sensus sampling, in which all population were taken as sample. In research the sampling technique used is total sampling, namely the way

of taking samples by taking all members of the population into a sample (NursalamS, 2013). Since the total population is less than 100, so all were included as sample. So that, the number of samples in this study were 54 nurses.

Data collection technique

Before conducting data collection, the researcher made an informed consent with all nurses in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital by stating the researcher's identity, goals and requests as well as willingness to participate in this study. In this study the questionnaire/questionnaire will be distributed to nurses who are willing to be respondents in the inpatient installation room, where each question has three criteria that is often, sometimes, and never, where each answer is scored from 3 (often) to 1 (never).

Operational Definition of Variables

The variable in this study is the role of nurses as care giver in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient ward of the NTB provincial Mental Hospital. The role of the nurse is defined as the involvement of the nurse in treating patients with schizophrenia in the hospital including its role as a provider of nursing care. The role is also related with nurse jobs as as a guidance/counseling client as a bucket of information that can solve client problems. This variable was tested with questions in a questionnaire using a Likert scale (Arikunto, 2010). Analysis was performed using some categories: good (76% - 100%), moderate (56% - 75%), and less ($\leq 55\%$).

Research Sites

The research was carried out at the inpatient installation of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital, which took place in July 2014.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study uses univariate analysis. This analysis refers to the analysis of one particular variable which will describe or describe the state of the respondent of all the variables using the formula:

$$n = \frac{f}{x} \times K$$

note:f : Respondents' answers; n : Percentage of results achieved; k: constant (100%); x : number of samples

RESULTS

Overview of Research Locations

The Provincial Mental Hospital was established based on a letter of referral from the Directorate

General of Health Services dated October 31, 1983 No 17867/Y/DKJ/1983 located in Mataram, which is located on a piece of land with an area of 60,000 m² (6 hectares) which led by the Hospital Director and in carrying out their duties and functions technically in coordination with the head of the Department of Health and coordinated by the Assistant General Administration and welfare of the people (profile of the Mental Hospital, 2010). The organizational structure of the Mataram Mental Hospital was originally a Class C Mental Hospital based on the Minister of Health's Decree: 395/SK/VI/1989 on June 19, 1989. The Mataram Mental Hospital was originally planned as a Class B Mental Hospital, for that mental hospital is integrated with general mental hospital and becomes Class B Mental Hospital based on Minister of Health Decree Number 656, dated October 30, 1991. In 2010, Mataram Hospital changed its status to a Regional Technical Institute with the name of the Provincial Mental Hospital. It has an element of special mental health services under and

responsible to the governor through the regional secretary. Technically, it is also responsible to make coordination with the head of the health department with the status of a Class A special hospital. From human resources, the 2014 data on the number of personnel at the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital consists of 2 psychiatrists, 7 general practitioners, 2 psychologists and 94 nurses. The results of a study conducted on 54 respondents in the working area of nurses in the NTB province mental hospital in July 2014. Presentation of the results of the study was divided into 3 categories, namely a general description of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital. Characteristics of respondents include age, education and gender and the role of nurses as care givers.

Characteristics of Respondents

Analysis of respondent characteristics was done by analyzing characters based on age, gender, and education.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics (n = 54)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender:		
Male	22	40.75
Female	32	59.25
Age:		
20-25 years	4	7.40
26 – 65 years	50	92.60
Education:		
Undergraduate	30	55.55
Diploma	24	44.45

Table 1 shows that out of the 54 respondents, the highest age group was 26-65 years, 50 people (92.60%), while the lowest was in the 20-25 years age group of 4 people (7.40%). From the aspect of education, of the 54 respondents, most respondents had undergraduate education of 30 people (55.55%), while the least were respondents with a diploma education background of 24 respondents (44.45%). Of the sexes, most of the respondents were 32 people

(59.25%) were female and 22 respondents were male.

The Role of Nurses as Care Giver

The distribution of an overview of the role of nurses as care givers in treating schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital is presented in Table 2

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of the Role of the Nurse's Role as a Care Giver

No	Role of Nurses	amount	Percentage (%)
1	Good	32	59.25
2	Enough	22	40.74
3	Less	0	0.00
Total		54	100.0

Table 2 shows that most families carry out the roles included in the good category of 32 people

(59.25%), and the good category of 22 people (40.74%).

DISCUSSION

In this study, nurses' roles as care givers who care for schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital in 2014 are broken down by age, education, and sex. Based on the age of the respondents, the results showed that the majority of respondents/nurses in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital, were in the range of at least 20-25 years of age namely 4 nurses (7.40%), then the most many in the age group 26-65 years that is equal to 50 (92.60%). This is in line with the previous research findings stating that in adulthood, cognitive structure has been perfect (Piaget, 1991; Kozier, 1991). Meanwhile, in the workplace context, age as a proxy of experience refers to the optimal ability to think abstractly and concretely (Hurlock, 2001).

Based on the education of respondents, the results showed that the majority of nurses as care givers in handling Schizophrenia patients with auditory hallucinations who on average had a bachelor's education as many as 30 people (55.55%). It is followed by those with diploma education are 24 people (44.45%). Besides age, education also influences the role of nurses as care giver in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations. The higher one's education, it is expected that the higher the awareness of the role in the treatment of auditory hallucinations patients with schizophrenia. This is in accordance with Andersson and Leppert (2001) and Cutler and Lleras-Muney (2010) that one's educational background is related to the level of health knowledge. The previous literature suggests that the attitudes and behavior of a person in carrying out his role can be seen from his education (Hurlock, 2001). This means that the higher the level of one's education, the better the attitude and behavior of the person in carrying out his role. With higher education, one's knowledge will also be high. So that, someone's knowledge will be able to change behavior.

In terms of age, there are indications that experience is very supportive of the performance of a nurse's role in patients with mental disorders, in this study most nurses perform their role in the age group 26-65, this includes the age of maturity, where that age is a very mature age in terms of his life experience, especially in the workplace including in the handling of patients who experience hallucinations.

The results found that a person's age greatly differed in the level of one's role because as a person ages, life experience, including in the world of work, will be more extensive, and vice versa. In terms of education, the proportion of

nurse education that handles most hallucinatory disorders is mostly undergraduate. In terms of sex, in this study most nurses who deal with mental patients are treated by women. The notion that women are more diligent, conscientious and patient in dealing with problems makes the majority of female nurses as care providers for mental disorders. However, a person's sex does not necessarily affect a person's role, because the experience and role of the nurse is more influential on the knowledge gained, not depending on whether the nurse is female or male. In this study, men are not much different from women who both have their respective roles and functions depending on the amount of experience gained when a nurse enters the workforce. Here, respondents have started to act as providers of nursing care as enforcers of nursing diagnoses, as planners of nursing interventions, as executors of nursing actions.

Observation results also reveal good care by nurses so as to provide relief and healing process to patients with schizophrenia with auditory hallucinations. Other duties of nurses as care givers are nurses who provide a sense of comfort and actions to seek security, nurses provide strength, hope, entertainment, support and assistance. This statement illustrates the complex interrelationship of several elements in achieving optimal healing, one of these elements is the involvement or role of nurses as care giver in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in care that cannot be ignored and is a potential that is still underutilized. This is in line with previous study highlighting the role of nurse in patient health treatment (Nasirin & Asrina, 2020; Nasirin, 2020). To achieve a perfect degree of health both physically, mentally and socially, the nurse must be able to provide nurses who feel comfortable and act to secure security, nurses provide strength, hope, entertainment, support and assistance and realize their aspirations and expertise.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study in accordance with the objectives, have been identified to provide an overview of the role of nurses as care givers in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations. The results revealed a description of the role of nurses as care giver in the treatment of schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations in the inpatient room of the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital of 54 respondents, most of whom had roles in the good category of 32 people (59.25%).

Practical implications bring up practical references in developing research results,

especially to the NTB Provincial Mental Hospital to further improve the quality of services so as to improve the cure rate for patients and can reduce morbidity and recurrence rates for schizophrenia patients with mental disorders, especially auditory hallucinations. Theoretically, further research is expected to be able to analyze other variables and their relationship with the characteristics or description of the role of nurses as care givers in the treatment of schizophrenic patients.

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