

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The problems that often occur in mental health are influenced by many factors in life such as stress, unemployment, violence, community conflicts, natural disasters, inability to cope with sources of stress. Those factors can lead to an emotional mental disorder (Keliat, 2010).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Mental Health is a condition where a person is free from mental disorders, and has a positive attitude to describe about maturity and personality. While according to UU No.36 years 2009 mental health is "The soul condition of a person who continues to grow and maintain harmony, in self-control and free from serious stress" (Ministry of Health RI, 2012).

According to a mental disorder is a behavioral change that occurs for no reason that makes sense. It is excessively long lasting and causes an obstacle to the individual or others. Schizophrenia can be defined as a mental disorder syndrome that the sufferer is unable to judge reality well and poor self-understanding (Suliswati & Hawari, 2008).

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder characterized by a decline or inability to communicate, a disturbance of reality (hallucination and wisdom), unfair or dull affects , cognitive impairment (incapable of abstract thinking) and experiencing difficulty in daily activities (Keliat, 2010).

Hallucination is a symptom of mental disorder in an individual characterized by a change in sensory perception, feeling a false sensation of sound, sight, taste, touch or craving. Client feels the stimulus that does not exist actually (Nurarif & Kusuma, 2015). According to Maramis (1998) in Muhith (2015) hallucination is perceptual disorders in which the client perceives something that is not actually there. A perception of the senses without any external stimuli.

According to WHO data in 2012 the number of people with mental disorders is worrying globally, about 450 million people suffering from mental disorders. People who are suffering mental disorders is one third in developing countries, as many as 8 out of 10 people with mental disorders that do not get treatment (Ministry of Health RI, 2012). World Health Organization (2009) estimated that as many as 450 million people worldwide experience of mental disorders. There were about 10% of adults with mental disorders today, and 25% of the population is estimated to be mentally ill at the certain age during their life time.

Based on Health Research of Riskesdas in 2013, the prevalence of mental disorders population in Indonesia is 1.7 per mile. Most severe mental disorder are in DI Yogyakarta, Aceh, South Sulawesi, Bali and Central Java. The proportion of them are households who've stocksed their family and have experienced of severe mental disorders. And the most of them live in village area (18,2%), and at a group of people with the lowest index quintile. The prevalence of mental emotional disorder in Jakarta is 6.0 percent. The province with has the highest prevalence of emotional mental disorder is Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, West Java, Yogyakarta and East Nusa Tenggara. And prevalence for severe mental disorder is in South Kalimantan 1,4 per mile (Riskesdas, 2013).

According to The Health Department Republic of Indonesia, nowadays the current mental disorder has become a global health problem for every country not only in Indonesia. Mental disorder is not just psychotic psychological or schizophrenia only but also anxiety, depression and the use of psychotropic drugs or other addictive substances.

According to the data in Yakut room Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin District General Hospital, South Kalimantan, there were 150 people who suffered mental disorder in 2015. And in 2016, there were 70 people. In 2017, there were 53 people who suffered mental disorder. In Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin District General Hospital, especially Yakut Room (Psychiatric ward for Male) when the researcher did the assessment in April 2018, there were 10 people who suffered hallucination. There were 3 people who suffered violent behavior. There was 1 person who suffered dellusion (report note in Yakut Room, April 2018). That data showed that paranoid schizophrenia was the first rank from the 10 most health mental diseases. It showed 19 people with a percentage of 27.1%, next in the second rank, it is schizophrenia undetail. There were 17 people with a percentage of 24.2%. Then for schizophrenia hebefrenik, there were 13 people with a percentage of 18.6%. Psychotic disorders, acute lir-schizophrenia, there were 5 people with a percentage of 7.1%. Next residual schizophrenia, there were 4 people with a percentage of 5.7% . Schizoactive disorder type of manic, there were 3 people with 4.2%. Catatonic schizophrenia, there were 2 people with 2.8% percentage. Mental disorder and severe behavior, there were 2 people with percentage 2, 8% and the last acute psychotic disorder there were 2 people with a percentage of 2.8%.

Background of the problem and the high problem at Dr.H Moch Ansari Saleh Hospital in Jade room, the author intends to raise the case under the title "Sensory Perception Disorder: Hallucinations of Vision" to assist clients and families in dealing with health problems faced through the application of nursing care soul.

1.2 Purpose of Writing

1.2.1 General purpose

The general purpose of this scientific writing is to provide nursing care for a client with hallucination in the actual science practice in the hospital with nursing approach process and to fulfill one of requirements to accomplish of international class nursing diploma program at faculty of nursing and health sciences.

1.2.2 Specific Purposes

The specific purposes of this scientific writing can be formulated as follows:

- 1.2.2.1 To collect data from a problem that has to do about hallucination in biopsychosocial and spiritual
- 1.2.2.2 To determine nursing diagnoses of hallucination
- 1.2.2.3 To determine nursing planning which can do for hallucination client
- 1.2.2.4 To carry out the implementation as planned in nursing action
- 1.2.2.5 To carry out the evaluation and to make documentation of nursing implementation action.

1.3 Benefits of Writing

The benefits of this scientific writing can be formulated as follows:

1.3.1 For the client's family

Client and family know about hallucination management.

1.3.2 For nurse or health service

It will increase knowledge more about hallucination which can be used as additional references for preparing future work at the hospital.

1.3.3 For hospital

It will give additional references for medical workers and give more information about hallucination.

1.3.4 For educational institution

It will give additional references and input for psychiatric field. It also prepares nursing student to determine the right therapy, to modify activity which they choose for the client.

1.4 Nursing Scientific Method

In this scientific writing, the researcher uses descriptive method, here the researcher uses a case study approach to explore the nursing processes. It is supported by the data, even subjective and objective. The nursing process include biopsychosocial and spiritual assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing intervention, nursing implementation, nursing evaluation, and nursing documentation.

1.5 Systematical of Writing

This scientific writing is organized as follows :

Chapter 1 Introduction consists of background, purpose of writing, benefits of writing, nursing scientific method, and systematic of writing.

Chapter 2 Theoretical Background consists of anatomy concept, concept of schizophrenia, basic concepts of hallucination, theoretical review of nursing.

Chapter 3 Nursing care of hallucination consists of case illustration, data analysis, nursing planning, nursing implementation, and nursing evaluation.

Chapter 4 Conclusion and suggestion; including conclusion and suggestion.