

Critical Review Of The Health Administration Promotive Functions In Psychiatric Nursing Practices

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Abstract

In psychiatric nursing practices, nurses are demanded to treat mental disorder that can be experienced by everyone due to many factors that can affect the mental behavior of the human mind in particular. This study seeks to carry out a critical study of the role of nurses in the treatment of psychiatric patients. Psychiatric nursing is a nursing effort to handle mentally, physically, psychologically and spiritually and directly patients can live a normal life and be able to adapt in the family, friends and community. This study was conducted with a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach. The results of the study revealed that the role of nurses as care givers especially psychiatric patients is very critical, because in reality, psychiatric patients are some chronic patients in mental hospitals.

Keywords: critical review, health administration, nursing practices, psychiatric nursing.

1. INTRODUCTION

Professional nursing services based on behavioral science, mental nursing in humans throughout the life cycle with maladaptive psychosocial responses caused by bio-psychosocial disorders, using self-therapy and mental nursing therapy, through nursing process approaches to improve, prevent, maintain, and remedy clients' mental health problems of individuals, families, community and groups [1-3]. Spiritual aspects in nursing is an interpersonal process that seeks to improve and maintain behavior so that clients can function intact as humans [4]. In addition, according to [5] mental aspect in nursing is part of the application of knowledge about human behavior, psychosocial, biophysical and personality theories, where the self-use of nurses themselves therapeutically as a tool or instrument used in providing mental nursing care. Psychiatric nursing is a nursing effort to handle mentally, physically, psychologically and spiritually and directly patients can live a normal life and be able to adapt in the family, friends and community.

Based on Law No. 3 of 1966 concerning mental health, modernization occurs because mental health efforts are carried out comprehensively, which is promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative. The service is important in the science of psychiatric nursing [6-8]. This is consistent with the opinion of the Mental Health Nursing Process The provision of nursing care is a therapeutic process that involves a cooperative relationship between nurses and clients, and the community to achieve optimal health levels [9, 10]. Through mental health programs, mental health services are becoming more extensive. Mental hospital is the center of community mental health development. Mental health care services are not only aimed at mental disorder clients but also at clients with a variety of psychosocial problems, which are addressed to all people and walks of life so that mental health and harmony are achieved [4]. Nurses are staff who often perform services in mental hospitals and on other hand, chronic patients are the first target in rehabilitation efforts so they can be returned to the

community. This study aims to explore the critical role of nurses as caregivers especially psychiatric patients.

2. METHOD

This study seeks to carry out a critical study of the role of nurses in the treatment of psychiatric patients. The theoretical framework taken in this study is about mental nursing that refers to medical and non-medical treatment in the field of nursing to deal with mental, physical, psychological and spiritual as well as directly patients can live a normal life and be able to adapt in the family, and public. This study was conducted with a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach. Critical study was carried out with a source of library research approach to investigate this role, with a fulcrum in the role of nurses and treatment of psychiatric patients. The critical review approach with library research approach allows researchers to investigate several important findings from previous studies. The final results obtained are to underline some of the crucial roles of nurses in the treatment of psychiatric patients.

3. PSYCHIATRIC NURSING IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

Psychiatric nursing is a nursing effort to handle mentally, physically, psychologically and spiritually and directly patients can live a normal life and be able to adapt in the family, friends and community. Mental disorders are clinically meaningful syndromes or behavior patterns that are associated with distress or suffering and cause harm to one or more functions of human life. One of them is schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder that can be experienced by everyone due to many factors that can affect the mental behavior of the human mind in particular. Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder that is characterized by a decrease or inability to communicate, disruption of reality or unable to think abstractly and experiencing difficulties in carrying out daily activities.

Schizophrenia disorders occur due to genetic factors, heredity or heredity, imbalance of neurotransmitters of dopamine and glutamate, environmental factors such as lack

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of gum during pregnancy, problems in the birth process, stress on environmental conditions and stigma that causes of recurrence of psychiatric patients) [11]. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that changes the flow of thought and human behavior outside of his consciousness. What is done or done daily by people with schizophrenia are outside of their consciousness and are considered to deviate from real behavior that is not in line with normal humans. That people with schizophrenia are not able to adapt well in the social environment of the community, family and friends. Mental disorders caused by many factors one of which is stress and genetic or hereditary factors are symptoms that can cause schizophrenia. The symptoms of schizophrenia, namely misunderstanding is a false belief, not in accordance with objective conditions and reality, maintained continuously, cannot be swayed with rational argumentation, false beliefs that remain even though confronted with sufficient evidence of error [5].

Schizophrenia is believed to be caused by a major disturbance in cognitive function which refers to organic factors due to the effect of self-intoxication. The term schizophrenia was first introduced by [12]. This term was proposed to supplement [13] with the word '*dementia praecox*' see also, [14-17]. One of them is interference with manic depression, melancholia, and other behavioral disorders. [12] who has found this specific psychoanalysis broadens the foundations of this disease with disorders in psychic telescopes such as ambivalence, autistic, hallucinations, disturbances of the effects of attention and will [18].

Specifically, hallucinations are perceptual disorders that can occur in psychiatric, psychotic clients, in organic brain syndromes, epilepsy, hysterics, atropine or amethyst intoxication and hallucinogenic substances. Types and signs of hallucinations include auditory hallucinations including hearing the most frequent sounds are people's voices, visual hallucinations can include seeing shadows that are not really there at all, hallucinations Smelling includes smelling odors or smells when they are not present, for example foul odors or an unpleasant odor [19]. Negative symptoms are one of the symptoms in a psychiatric client who has several symptoms, one of which is the attitude of indifference (apathy), talking stopped suddenly (blocking), withdrawing from social relations (social isolation), and according to him the performance or social activities of the day days (easily offended) [11]. Patients with schizophrenia have conditions that are very different from normal people. They are no longer in line with normal human thinking. Because the flow of thought is sometimes not in accordance with the logic. This is a major concern for nurses to provide mental nursing care to psychiatric patients [20].

Schizophrenia is a mental illness that takes a very long time to cure, one of which is several phases of schizophrenia according to several theories. The acute phase begins with the appearance of symptoms up to before 6 months, marked by positive and negative symptoms. The chronic phase of the diagnosis of chronic schizophrenia is characterized by acute symptoms, lasting 6 months or more, accompanied by not paying attention to personal hygiene and motor or movement disorders [11]. Hence, it can be concluded that hallucinations are perceptions of psychiatric patients' thought flows to the environment without real stimulus, member false perceptions or opinions about something without real objects/stimuli and the loss of human ability to distinguish internal stimuli of the

mind and external stimuli (the outside world). Changes in thought flow to psychiatric disorders, one of which is the thought flow is interrupted in conversation, suddenly unable to continue the contents of the conversation, incoherent speech is not in harmony with the interlocutor (chaotic speech), neologism uses words that are only understood by oneself, but are not understood by others, changes in hyperactive behavior (excessive motor behavior), agitation (behavior that addresses anxiety), and irritability. Specifically, in relationships with psychiatric patients, the critical role of nurses is in several important aspects [21].

First is nursing care. Here, nurses provide full care, especially for psychiatric patients with auditory hallucinations. A nurse is always in a working environment which includes serving and caring. Because a nurse is educated to be ready in the process of caring for the patient's recovery process.

Second, enforcement of nursing diagnoses. Nurses who serve and manage patients must be prepared with good knowledge and mental knowledge about the symptoms that exist in patients. Nursing diagnoses involve the complex thought process of nurses about data collected from clients, families, medical records and other health care providers. So, nursing diagnosis is a decision or conclusion that occurs as a result of nursing assessment.

Third, planners of nursing orders. Here, nursing intervention is a guide to the specific behavior expected of the client, and the actions that must be taken by the nurse as a care giver. Interventions are conducted to help clients achieve the expected results.

The fourth is as implementing nursing actions. Caregiver nurses/providers of care, nurses can provide full and systematic nursing services, one of which is the nursing action of psychiatric patients.

4. CONCLUSION

The role of nurses as care giver especially schizophrenia patients is very critical, because in reality, schizophrenia patients are some chronic patients in mental hospitals. Chronic patients who are the first target in rehabilitation efforts so that they can be returned to the community. Nurses are staff who often perform services in mental hospitals. In addition, the role of nurses as care giver in rehabilitation activities of patients with schizophrenia is still needed, especially in involving family or community in the implementation and expediting rehabilitation efforts. At such a time the nurse can provide guidance on how the family can help so that the patient does not recur again by continuing to provide useful activities to the patient and not to be hidden.

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