

ABSTRAK
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Pengkajian Tingkat Halusinasi Pendengaran pada Pasien Gangguan Jiwa di Ruang Seroja RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso
xv + 82 halaman +10 tabel + 4 lampiran

Abstrak

Halusinasi pendengaran merupakan salah satu gejala positif yang paling sering dialami pasien dengan gangguan jiwa, terutama skizofrenia, yang dapat mengganggu fungsi sosial, aktivitas sehari-hari, serta meningkatkan risiko perilaku membahayakan diri sendiri maupun orang lain. Pengkajian tingkat halusinasi pendengaran diperlukan sebagai dasar dalam menentukan masalah keperawatan dan penyusunan intervensi yang sesuai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hasil pengkajian tingkat halusinasi pendengaran pada pasien gangguan jiwa di Ruang Seroja RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan rancangan studi kasus pada tiga pasien yang mengalami halusinasi pendengaran dan dipilih berdasarkan kesesuaian dengan fokus penelitian. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan status mental, pemeriksaan fisik, serta studi dokumentasi rekam medis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh pasien mengalami halusinasi pendengaran dengan karakteristik yang berbeda, meliputi isi halusinasi berupa suara yang memanggil, membisikkan, hingga memberikan perintah, dengan frekuensi mulai 2–3 kali per hari hingga hampir sepanjang hari. Berdasarkan hasil pengkajian tingkat halusinasi, dua pasien berada pada tahap II (Condemning) yang ditandai halusinasi mulai mengganggu, menimbulkan kecemasan, dan menurunkan konsentrasi, sedangkan satu pasien berada pada tahap III (Controlling) yang ditandai halusinasi mulai menguasai perilaku, pasien lebih fokus pada suara yang didengar, mengalami penurunan interaksi sosial, dan kesulitan mengendalikan halusinasi. Seluruh pasien juga menunjukkan penurunan konsentrasi, tilikan yang kurang, serta kemampuan mengontrol halusinasi yang bervariasi. Masalah keperawatan utama yang ditemukan adalah gangguan persepsi sensori: halusinasi pendengaran, disertai risiko perilaku kekerasan, isolasi sosial, dan harga diri rendah pada beberapa pasien. Kesimpulannya, pengkajian yang komprehensif mampu mengidentifikasi karakteristik dan tingkat halusinasi pendengaran secara menyeluruh sehingga menjadi dasar dalam menetapkan diagnosis keperawatan serta merencanakan intervensi keperawatan jiwa yang tepat, individual, dan berkesinambungan.

Kata Kunci: gangguan jiwa, halusinasi pendengaran, pengkajian keperawatan, skizofrenia, studi kasus.

Daftar Pustaka: 21 referensi (2023–2025).

ABSTRACT
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Assessment of the Level of Auditory Hallucinations in Patients with Mental Disorders at the Seroja Ward, dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso Regional Hospital

xv + 82 pages + 10 tables + 4 appendices

Abstract

Auditory hallucinations are one of the most common positive symptoms experienced by patients with mental disorders, especially schizophrenia, which can disrupt social functioning, daily activities, and increase the risk of self-harm and self-harm behavior. Assessment of the level of auditory hallucinations is necessary as a basis for determining nursing problems and developing appropriate interventions. This study aims to determine the results of the assessment of the level of auditory hallucinations in mental patients in the Seroja Ward of Dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso Regional Hospital. The study used a descriptive method with a case study design on three patients who experienced auditory hallucinations and were selected based on their suitability to the research focus. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observations, mental status examinations, physical examinations, and medical record documentation studies. The results showed that all patients experienced auditory hallucinations with different characteristics, including hallucination content in the form of voices calling, whispering, and giving commands, with a frequency ranging from 2–3 times per day to almost all day. Based on the results of the hallucination level assessment, two patients were in stage II (Condemning) which is characterized by hallucinations starting to interfere, causing anxiety, and reducing concentration, while one patient was in stage III (Controlling) which is characterized by hallucinations starting to dominate behavior, the patient focused more on the voices heard, experienced decreased social interaction, and difficulty controlling hallucinations. All patients also showed decreased concentration, poor insight, and varying abilities to control hallucinations. The main nursing problem found was impaired sensory perception: auditory hallucinations, accompanied by the risk of violent behavior, social isolation, and low self-esteem in some patients. In conclusion, a comprehensive assessment is able to identify the characteristics and levels of auditory hallucinations as a whole so that it becomes the basis for determining nursing diagnoses and planning appropriate, individual, and continuous psychiatric nursing interventions.

Keywords: *auditory hallucinations, mental disorders, nursing assessment, schizophrenia, case study.*

Bibliography: *21 References (2023–2025.)*