

ASSESSMENT OF STRESS
REACTIONS AND
IDENTIFICATION OF FAMILY
EXPERIENCES IN PRIMARY
CARE POST RESTRAIN
SCHIZOPHRENIA IN EAST
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METHOD: SEQUENTIAL

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EXPLANATORY

by Muhammad Suhron

Assessment of Stress Reactions and Identification of Family Experiences in Primary Care Post Restrain Schizophrenia in East Java Indonesia. Mix Method: Sequential Explanatory

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Abstract

After the life of the schizophrenia, post-Restrain is a person who has been free from restraining, but stress reaction on the client family schizophrenia post-Restrain has not been said to end the role in family factors. The aim of the study was to investigate stress reaction and family experiences in primary care post restrain schizophrenia and to explain the stress reaction and experience of families who have people with schizophrenia post-restrain. Material and Method: A total of 135 families who have people with schizophrenia post-restrain October to December 2018. This research Mix Method: Sequential Explanatory design, the research instrument used was The Kempe Family Stress Inventory with The sensitivity of the KFSI was calculated at 80%. The specificity was 89.4%. the positive predictive value was 52.5%. Negative predictive value was 96.8%. The results of the study illustrated that the total mean score of a stress reaction in families normal was 43.48 [S.D=5.6], Mild was 34.33 [S.D=4.7], Severe was 56.45 [S.D=4.45]. The psychological burden was expressed by families in the form of fear and worry, the results showed a reaction to high stress and family experience lacking in primary care of people with post-restrain mental disorders. Conclusions: Most of the stress on families who have schizophrenia post-restrain in East Java is still showed revealed that the overall family stress reaction parent beaten of deprived schizophrenia and A majority parent has substance abuse history and Multiple stress.

Keywords: Stress, Experience, Schizophrenia, Primary care, Post-Restrain.

Introduction

After the life of the schizophrenia, post-Restrain is a person who has been free from restraining, but stress reaction on the client family schizophrenia post-Restrain has not been said to end the role in family factors. The psychological burden was expressed by families in the form of fear and worry to treat Schizophrenia, family stress reaction parent beaten of deprived schizophrenia

and substance abuse history and multiple stress¹. Primary care is the basic ability of humans to meet their needs to maintain life, health, in accordance with health conditions^{2,3}. Families have several important reasons for the treatment of schizophrenia, as families are most associated with schizophrenia, families are considered to be most aware of the condition of family members who experience schizophrenia^{4,5}.

WHO [World Health Organization] said at least one in four people in the world have mental problems, it is estimated there are around 450 million people in the world who have mental health problems^{4,5}. The results of the Basic Health Research stated that the prevalence of severe mental disorders in the Indonesian population was 0.17% and the prevalence of mental

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disorders in East Java in severe mental disorders (psychosis/schizophrenia) was 0.22% and mental-emotional disorders at 6.5%⁵. The results of the basic health research in 2018 showed schizophrenia 7 per mile previously only 1.7 per mile, Mean while, the East Java Provincial Health Office recorded at least 731 people suffering from mental disorders in 26 districts / cities⁵. From the preliminary study conducted on October 18, 2018, the family experience of questionnaires, family stress reaction parent beaten of deprived schizophrenia and substance abuse history and multiple stress reaction in biological and psychological matters such as expressed by families in the form of fear and worry to treat Schizophrenia.

Materials and Method

This study used Mix Method: Sequential Explanatory design: Research variables are stress reactions on family and family experiences. Target participant who treating post restrains schizophrenia in East Java Indonesia 2018. Total 135 families were selected using by simple random sampling technique who treating post restrain schizophrenia. Step 1 explorative questionnaire and step 2 explanation three biggest themes of finding the study in step 1. The research instrument used was The Kempe Family Stress Inventory with The sensitivity of the KFSI was calculated at 80%. The specificity was 89.4%. the positive predictive value was 52.5%. Negative predictive value was 96.8%²³.

The sample size was calculated using power analysis. The sample size are 1) the power of a statistical test (1- β), 2) level of significance (α), and the population effect size (γ). Therefore, the sample size in this study has estimated the significance at 0.05, a power of 0.80, and the small effect size 0.25, requiring a sample size of 135 families for the study. The questionnaire of this study was developed by the researcher based on a literature review of The Kempe Family Stress Inventory with. The sensitivity of the KFSI was calculated at 80%. The specificity was 89.4%. the positive predictive value was 52.5%. Negative predictive value was 96.8%. We used SPSS 21.0 to conduct statistical analyses of all data. Quantitative data were presented as, Mean, Standar deviation (SD) and We used to in depth interview of qualitative data.

Findings

Step 1 explorative data as Demographic data

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Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of participants (n=135)

Characteristics Family	N =%
Gender	
Male	58 (43)
Female	77 (57)
Age [M]	
Carer	23.20 years
Living in one house	22.40 years
Marital status	
Divorced / never married / widow	79 (59)
Married	56 (41)
Duration of illness [M]	1.4 years
Employment	
Full time / part time	122 (90)
Unemployed / retired / student	13 (10)
Education	
Primary School	25 (18,5)
Junior high schools	23 (17)
Senior high schools	87 (64)
Residences	
Urban	6 (4)
Rural	129 (96)
Relationships: families are patients	
Couples	12 (10)
Parents	82 (60)
Children	9 (6)
Sibling	32 (24)

Demographic data of the sample: the mean age carer 23.2 years [SD=13.45] and living in one house 22.4 years [SD=12.22]. A majority of them were Female [n=77, 57%]. Most Marital status divorce [n=79,59%]. The mean Duration of 1.4 years [SD=0.6]. The majority employment full time [n=122,90%]. Most Education were senior high schools [n=87,64%]. A majority Residences were Rural [n=129, 96%]. Most Relationships were Parents [n=82,60%] respectively and it is shown in Table 1.

Table 2. Mean, standard deviation [SD] of Item in the KEMPE Family Stress Inventory (n=135)

Stress Reaction	Mean±SD
Normal	43.48 ±5.6
Mild	34.33 ±4.7
Severe	56.45 ±4.45
Item in the KEMPE Family Stress Inventory	
Parent Beaten or Deprived	45.36±8.12
Parent has Criminal or Mental Illness Record, or Substance Abuse History	12.34±3.7
Parent Suspected of Abuse in the Past	7.2±1.7
Parent with Isolation, Low Self-esteem, or Depression	4.1±1.23
Multiple Stresses or Crises	8.1±2.4
Violent Temper Outbursts	5.5±3.5
Rigid, Unrealistic Expectation	4.2±2.3
Harsh Punishment	5.9±1.4
Difficult and/or Provocative or Perceived to be by Parent	3.9±1.2
Unwanted or at Risk for Poor Bonding	3.4±1.5

Base on table 2 Family stress reaction: the study findings revealed that the overall family stress reaction parent beaten or deprived schizophrenia average score was 45.36 (SD=8.12) and for lowest stress reaction that Unwanted or at risk poor Bonding average score was 3.4 (SD=1.5). The second highest stress reaction that Parent has Criminal or Mental Illness Record, or Substance Abuse History average score was 12.34 (SD=3.7). Consequently, average Multiple Stresses or Crises score was 8.1 (SD=2.4), Parent Suspected of Abuse in the Past average score was 7.1 (SD=1.7) but Parent with Isolation, Low Self-esteem, or Depression average score was 4.1 (SD=1.23), Violent Temper Outbursts average score was 5.5 (SD=3.5), Rigid, Unrealistic Expectation average score was 4.2 (SD=2.3), Harsh Punishment average score was 5.9 (SD=1.4) and for Difficult and/or Provocative or Perceived to be by Parent average score was 3.9 (SD=1.2). Respectively and it is shown in Table 2.

Step 2 explanation three biggest themes of study

Table 3. Description of Interview

Session	Interview method	Theme	Contents	Duration [mins]
1	Face to face interview session	Parent Beaten or Deprived	Threatening incident Get physical abuse Get social isolation from schizophrenia	5-10
2	Face to face interview session	Parent has Criminal or Mental Illness Record, or Substance Abuse History	Previous events of abuse History of the disease Previous criminal actions	5-10
3	Face to face interview session	Multiple Stresses or Crises	fear and worry when caring for the form of burden felt when caring for the most stressful event when caring for	5-10

Parent Beaten or Deprived

With regard to the theme of Parent Beaten or Deprived, as stated by the participants:

“Sometimes if the desire is not followed he is angry and threatens to hit” (P1)

“Other than that when schizophrenia asked about something, he threw objects near him....(P6) (P8)

“Ever hit a neighbor when asking for food and drink...” (P1)

Other Barrier related to Deprived

“ When schizophrenia went on a rampage or was angry I did restrain it back” (P3)

“I help provide food and drink and take a bath if needed” (P4)

Parent has Criminal or Mental Illness Record, or Substance Abuse History

“Schizophrenia has experienced divorce with his wife, it happened about 1 year ago....” (P7) (P9)

“Schizophrenia, when fired from their work, is often daydreaming and alone, and asking for money to be able to work again..”(P10)

Multiple Stresses or Crises

“Yes, when schizophrenia goes on a rampage, I ask my neighbors and other families for help in engaging in schizophrenia so as not to harm others, this makes me very stressful” (P11) (P5)

“Schizophrenia also sometimes, clothing, urinates and defecates in places so it makes me very disturbed and stressed, I am patient and resigned...” (P2)

Discussion

Families stress reaction in treating schizophrenia is felt like a psychological burden showed revealed that the overall family stress reaction parent beaten of deprived schizophrenia. The psychological burden was expressed by participants in the form of fear, worry and increase blood pressure^{6,8,9}. The fear here is because coping mechanisms, for example, the client sometimes if the desire is not followed he is angry and threatens to hit will get angry and hurt others around him. Feelings of worry until the heart flutters also feel family if schizophrenia goes on, do not go back home and make mistakes outside^{6,9,10}. The family believes that post-restrain schizophrenia is left by work by his family, schizophrenia post restrain will run around the house, angry, and harm other people so that the perceived family is not calm while taking care of post restrain schizophrenia. The family system approach to mental health is justified under conditions of self care, and therapeutic interventions for children must, therefore, also involve parents and siblings^{8,9,10,11}. Knowledge of unique family attachment patterns is useful for adapting therapeutic treatments and preventive interventions for schizophrenia and families affected by the family burden. Family members assist in caring for clients. If the family works, then other family members who help take care of client needs such as eating and drinking. The family helps meet the needs of primary care clothing¹⁴. Adolescent social relations, as reported through the stigma experienced, have a negative impact on boys and girls^{8,11}. A majority parent has substance Abuse History, parental reports of symptoms of PTSD (post-Traumatic syndrome) and depression have strong negative effects on girls' outcomes, including stigma experienced, externalizing behavior, and school days rather than boys^{8,10,11,15,16,24}. The perceptions of family caregivers in this area and about their free time, this

can provide a broader perspective for mental health therapists, rehabilitation managers and policy makers to understand needs, overcome challenges and barriers from this family care group^{11,12,15}. Researchers argue that meeting the needs of primary care for family baths helps meet the need to bathe post-restrain schizophrenia. The family revealed that post-restrain schizophrenia had a desire to take a bath and did not want to take a bath. The relationship between the general tendency to avoid actions in problem situations and the tendency to seek social transfer to overcome stress^{12,15,17}. Assertive behavior was also found to correlate with the tendency to be involved in substitution activities²⁶. Greater willingness to display assertive behavior is observed in subjects who express a tendency to avoid thinking about problems and find active solutions in stressful situations^{11,18,19,20}. Therefore, the family tries to meet the needs of post-restrain schizophrenia bath so that personal hygiene in schizophrenia can be well maintained and can prevent disease. The family stated that the fulfillment of bathing needs is illustrated by bath time, bathing method, bathing place, and problems when bathing are not met. The hospital or nurse must do family coping while facing various problems in treating the client's mental disorder after post. This activity can be realized through the provision of counseling services and health care workers always control families and clients. Multiply family empowerment in managing the various burdens faced by families who care for post-mental disorders^{18,19,20}. The need for primary care elimination in schizophrenia post-restrain helps fulfill the need for self-elimination care in schizophrenia post-restrain. Schizophrenia also sometimes urinates and defecates in places so it makes me very disturbed and stressed, I am patient and resigned. Family environment interaction affects both aggressions directed outward and symptoms of mood and anxiety disorders in a specific way^{20,21,22}. The family explained that the method of schizophrenia post-restrain removal is varied, that is by covering the soil, being given a hole, given water to wash, toilet, and indoors.

Conclusion

Most of the stress on families who have schizophrenia post-restrain in East Java is still showed revealed that the overall family stress reaction parent beaten of deprived schizophrenia and A majority parent has substance abuse history and Multiple stress. Most family experiences with post-restrain schizophrenia are lacking in primary care to change clothes, bathe and

process elimination in post-restrain schizophrenia in East Java Indonesia.

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Conflict of interest

The Author (s) declare that they have no conflict of interest

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Ethical Clearance

This study was approved by the institutional review board of Ethical Approval (No.280-KEPK). The research received a certificate from the Airlangga University ethical permission.

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