

Factors Leading to the History of Pasung Clients Schizophrenia

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ABSTRACT

Pasung is a form of physical restraint or confinement which is still practiced by some members of Indonesian communities. Pasung is often experienced by people schizophrenia who have low education, live in low economic and social conditions, have emotional and psychological problems and experience prolonged stress. This study aims to identify and explore factors underlying the history of pasung in clients schizophrenia. This study used a cross sectional study design, with a population of 44 relatives of clients schizophrenia having a history of pasung. The sampling technique used is total sampling. Measurements were carried out using a questionnaire. The results showed that access to health services, financing, and knowledge had a significant relationship with the history of pasung. One of the factors leading to the history of pasung is family. Therefore, the involvement of family members and health professionals should be involved in anticipating the pasung of patients schizophrenia.

Keywords: Pasung, Schizophrenia, Families

1. INTRODUCTION

Pasung (confinement) is the act of controlling clients with mental disorders that are not controlled by ordinary people or non-professionals[1] Methods of restraint are not limited to traditional Pasung (using wood or chains on legs), but include other restraint measures that restrict movement, isolation, including confinement, and neglect[2]. Pasung is an action that aims to limit the movement and activities of clients with mental disorders that are expected by the family to prevent clients from injuring themselves and others [3].

Cases of pasung in Indonesia found 14.3% of people suffer from severe schizophrenia. The highest incidence of pasung is in Papua Province, 50% of family members have severe schizophrenia. In West Sumatra Province, cases of pasung were 14.9%[2]. Detention is a violation of the law, any person who intentionally Pasung, neglects, violence or orders others to do Pasung, neglect, and violence against schizophrenic clients will be punished in accordance with the provisions of legislation No. 18 of 2014 article 86 concerning mental health.

Pasung can negatively affect the symptoms of schizophrenia. People with pasung may have grudges against their families, trauma, low self-esteem, feelings of abandonment and abandonment, hopelessness, depression, negative aggravating symptoms such as silence and social

isolation, susceptibility to infectious [4], diseases such as tuberculosis [5], and adherence lower response to treatment [6] The factors that cause deprivation are access to health services, the access in question is related to access to transportation, processes, time and services at the hospital. The course of the disease and response to therapy, schizophrenia is characterized by chronic and relapsing, these conditions make schizophrenia more likely to be difficult to control, treat and depend on long-term treatment[7]

The focus of this research is the family of a schizophrenic client who has a history of pasung. The family is the closest person to the client who provides care to the client at home. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors associated with a history of pasung in schizophrenic clients

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional study approach. Data collection to the study was carried out from October 2018-March 2019. The population in this study were families of schizophrenic clients who had a history of pasung, totaling 44 people, the total sampling technique was sampling with the criteria of respondents living at home and taking care of clients directly, respondents with family members who have a history of pasung. Collecting data using a

questionnaire with interview techniques. Before filling out the questionnaire, the respondents filled out the Informed Consent by applying the research ethics of anonymity, autonomy, and confidentiality. The questionnaire contains questions consisting of respondent characteristics (respondent's initials, age, gender, medical diagnosis, history in a mental hospital), and dependent variable history of pasung using an observation sheet of communication strategy implementation and independent variables access to services, financing, knowledge.

3. RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

The majority of respondents are in late adulthood and male. Most of the respondents have elementary school education. have a history of pasung. In addition, more than some access to health services is far, the financing for treatment does not use insurance and knowledge is low.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents and Research Results (n=44)

Variable	f	%
Age:		
Early Old	16	36,4
Late Adult	24	54,4
Erderly Old	4	9,1
Amount	44	100
Gender :		
Man	26	59,1
Woman	18	40,9
Amount	44	100
Education		
Primary School	19	43,2
Junior High School	13	29,5
Senior High School	9	20,5
College	3	6,8
Amount	44	100
History Of Pasung		
High	28	63,6
Low	16	36,4
Amount	44	100
Access To Health Services		
a. Far	14	31,8
b. Near		
Amount	44	100
Finance		
a. General	27	61,4
b. Insurance	17	38,6
Amount	44	100
Knowledge		
a. Low	28	63,6

b. High	16	36,4
Amount	44	100

Table 2. Factors Associated with Pasung History in RSJ HB. Sa'anin Psychiatric Hospital Padang

Variable	Access To Health Services	Finance	Knowledge
History Of Pasung	*0,005	*0,010	*0,007

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between access to health services (transportation distance) and a history of pasung (p= 0.005), financing also had a significant relationship with a history of pasung (p=0.010), and knowledge had a significant relationship with a history of pasung (p=0.010). p=0.007)

4. DISCUSSION

Pasung history is influenced by several factors. This study showed that most of the respondents had a history of high pasung as many as 28 respondents (63.6%). Pasung is a form of treatment that robs them of their freedom and opportunity to receive adequate care and at the same time ignores their dignity as human beings[8]. Research on the most dominant factors for Pasung Patients with mental disorders In Indonesia, it was found that 64.7% of mental patients often experience Pasung before being taken to the RSJ to get more appropriate treatment[9]

Research with the title of the most dominant factor in Pasung is a form of treatment that robs them of their freedom and opportunity to receive adequate care and at the same time ignores their dignity as human beings people with mental disorders in Indonesia found 62.3% access to difficult services, thus affecting the high history of pasung [9]. The health services that patients receive are in accordance with their needs. Access in question is very limited to mental hospitals. This is certainly an obstacle that is not easily resolved by people with mental disorders and their families to continue the therapy process or throughout the therapy process itself, for example; families are less able to be involved in the treatment process because it is not easy for families to come and learn how to care for family members. These barriers are related to geographical location, access to transportation,

difficulty in going due to work and the existence of transportation costs and other costs [10]

Most of the cases of Pasung that are found today mostly occur in remote areas and are in conditions of poverty. However, the case of Pasung is not only experienced by people from low socio-economic circles. For those who are limited in the economy, the problem of financing becomes an important issue and is not easy to solve. Indeed, there is a health financing assistance system in the form of health insurance to help people with mental disorders and their families to get treatment. But in the process to get health insurance is not easy. In remote areas, costs associated with transportation are more of a problem in treatment [10]

Most of the respondents had low knowledge (63.6%) at HB. Sa'anin Psychiatric Hospital Padang in 2019. Deficiency of information and access to information also affects the perception and understanding of the family and the environment towards mental disorders themselves. In addition, stigmatization also causes a person to think wrong about what is happening. Deficiency of understanding or misperception results in many cases of mental disorders that are not recognized. At the level of ordinary people, mental disorders are often associated with spiritual aspects. Mental disorders are often associated with witchcraft, deficiency magic, curses, sacrifices, responsibility for family sins and others. This results in people with mental disorders often "going to treatment" to traditional medicine, thus prolonging the duration without proper treatment and this results in the severity of symptoms (including acute symptoms) and chronicity of the disease, so pasung is often considered a "treatment" [9]

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between access to health services, financing and knowledge with the incidence of pasung in the HB. Sa'anin Psychiatric Hospital Padang

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