

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Background

Schizophrenia is a disorder that occurs in brain neurotransmitters that causes sufferers to have disturbances in attitude, speech, uncontrolled thinking that affects the sufferer's life. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2019) Schizophrenia is a severe psychological disorder that affects 20 million people worldwide. Schizophrenia can also cause symptoms of psychosis which have signs of irregularities in thinking patterns, points of view, emotional, grammar, and behavior patterns. When symptoms of psychosis appear, the patient will experience hallucinations, delusions or delusions. The number of households that have household members with symptoms of psychosis reaches 1929 people, with a high prevalence in the provinces of Yogyakarta, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, and South Sulawesi. The lowest prevalence is found in Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, North Maluku, Riau Islands and Papua provinces (Idaiani Sri et al., 2019).

According to the results of Basic Health Research data or (*Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan RI, 2018*) the increase in the number of people with mental disorders was quite significant compared to Riskesdas 2013, which was from 1.7 permil to 7 permil. This means that per 1000 households have 7 household members with mental disorders. So it is estimated that the number of people with mental disorders reaches 450 thousand people. From the data and information center of the Indonesian Ministry of Health or (*Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2018*) the prevalence (permil) of households with schizophrenia in the Central Java region is 8.7% or around 37,516 people. Meanwhile, the prevalence (permil) of households with household members suffering from schizophrenia according to their residence in rural areas is 7.0% or around 127,406 people, while in urban areas it is 6.4% or 155,248 people.

There are two treatments for schizophrenia, namely pharmacologically and non-pharmacologically treatment. Non-pharmacological treatment is carried out with therapeutic treatment (Batinic, 2019). To form a good therapeutic treatment, nurses need to have self-awareness and the ability to manage empathy for patients especially they are suffered of the positive symptoms of schizophrenic patients appear hallucinations that trigger feelings of alertness towards others and think others will harm the patient. Therefore, communication with patients becomes challenge, because trust has not been formed between patient nurses.

Then a Therapeutic Alliance is needed. It as An alliance between nurses and schizophrenic patients, in addition the Therapeutic Alliance is the core of the nursing role and the achievement of positive outcomes for patients with mental health (Hartley et al., 2020). Alliance therapeutic is the same as the interpersonal relationship between patient caregivers. In recent studies, patients desire to interact more with nurses and mental professionals to deal with their mental health problems (Harris & Panozzo, 2019).

From the medical record data of RSJD Dr. Arif Zainudin Surakarta, it was found that the number of patients with mental disorders in 2019 was 3.814 patients with outpatient care and 2.913 patients with inpatients. Meanwhile in 2020 starting from January to August, data were obtained as many as 23.131 mental patients with outpatients and 1.749 patients with inpatients. From the total number of mental patients in 2019, data were obtained as many as 21.008 patients with schizophrenia, in 2020 starting from January to September of the total number of patients there were 1459 patients with schizophrenia.

Therefore, it is felt that research is important to do to determine for sure whether there is a effect from therapeutic relationship between the alliance of nurse patients toward positive symptoms of schizophrenia at RSJD Dr. Arif Zainudin Surakarta.

1.2 Formulation of the problem

Based on the background of the problems that have been made, the problem formulation of this study is "Does the effect therapeutic relationship between nurse-patient alliances toward the positive symptoms in schizophrenic patients at RSJD Dr.Arif Zainudin Surakarta?".

1.3 Research Purpose

1.General Purpose

This study aims to clarify the effect of the nurse-client therapeutic alliance toward positive symptoms of schizophrenia at RSJD Dr. Arif Zainudin Surakarta.

2.Specific Purpose

- a. Identify data on demographic characteristics between nurses and patients
- b. Identify the nurse's ability to establish a therapeutic relationship between nurse-patient alliances
- c. Identify the positive symptoms of schizophrenia present in the patient
- d. Identify the effect of the nurse-client therapeutic alliance toward positive symptoms of schizophrenia

1.4 Benefit of Research

The benefits that can be obtained from this research:

1. For Nursing Researchers

The results of this study can be used as reference, additional data and information for further nursing researchers. Particularly related to the therapeutic relationship of the nurse-patient alliance with positive symptoms of schizophrenia.

2. For Health Services

The results of this study can be additional data, input for medical personnel, especially nurses in mental hospitals, so that they can provide more optimal interventions.

3. For Researchers

The results of this study can be used as additional data, clarification with a similar research theme.

1.5 Originality of Writing

Table 1 Originality of Writing

No.	Title	Method	Result	Equation	Different
1	Therapeutic alliance, relationship building, and communication strategies for the schizophrenia population: An integrative review (Harris BA, Panozzo G, 2018).	Integrative review of the literature follows Whittemore and Knaff's (2015) method, analyzes 15 studies from multiple databases between the years 2006–2017, and assesses the rigor of each	Nurses and nurse educators can use the findings to guide assessment of how perceptions and priorities influence relationships. Findings also provide the foundation for further study of nurses' perceptions of therapeutic relationship, in progress, to yield more detailed information on what nurses and educators need to strengthen therapeutic relationships.	Together investigated the therapeutic relationship between nurse-patients with schizophrenia	1. Use of research methods 2. This study examines the factors that influence the therapeutic relationship.

2.	Transforming nurse-patient relationships - A qualitative study of nurse self-disclosure in mental health care (Jeanette Varpen Unhjem, 2018).	Qualitative descriptive study including data from 16 nurses taking part in participant observation, individual interviews and focus group interviews	Results showed that disclosures were common among the nurses. Self-disclosure's potential to transform the nurse-patient relationship, making it more open, honest, close, reciprocal and equal, was the overarching reason why nurses shared personal information. The nurses also chose to selfdisclose to share existential and everyday sentiments, to give real-life advice, because it felt natural and responsive to patients' question to do so.	Establish a therapeutic among nurse-patient schizophrenia	Using nurse self-disclosure techniques to obtain good therapeutic therapy
3	Cognitive models of positive and	Direct research on CBT	Cognitive models of schizophrenia	Discusses the positive symptoms of	This study observed schizophrenia

	negative symptoms of Schizophrenia and implication for treatment (Batinic B, 2019).	(Cognitive Behavioral Therapy).	provide a framework for understanding and treating the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. Recent contradictory data on the efficacy of CBT for schizophrenia indicate a need for more personalised, more effective, manual-based treatment protocols that ensure fidelity of implementation and are tailored to specific subgroups of patients.	schizophrenia patients	patients with both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
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