

## The Influence of the Role of Family and Health Workers at Nanggalo Community Health Center, Padang City on Compliance with Medication for People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ)

Ramadhanis<sup>1</sup>, Dasman Lanin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Program Studi Ilmu Administrasi Negara Universitas Negeri Padang

---

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Accepted: 10 May 2021

Published: 8 June 2021

---

#### Keywords:

Peran Keluarga, Peran Tenaga Kesehatan dan Kepatuhan Minum Obat.

---

### Abstrak

*The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the role of the family and the role of health workers partially or simultaneously on adherence to drinking ODGJ. This research is using quantitative methods. The population in this study were families and health workers at the Nanggalo Public Health Center, Padang City. The sample used was 94. The sampling technique used purposive sampling incidental sampling. The research instrument is a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using linear regression and multiple regression. Based on the results of the study, it was found that 1) The role of the family variable partially had a positive and significant effect on medication adherence of ODGJ patients with a significant value of 0.000 <0.05. 2) The variable of the role of health workers partially has a positive and significant effect on medication adherence of ODGJ patients. with a significant value of 0.000 <0.05. 3) The variables of the role of family and the role of health workers simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on medication adherence of ODGJ patients with a significant value of 0.000 <0.05.*

*This is an open access article under the [Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0 Internasional](#)*



---

### Corresponding Author:

Dasman Lanin

Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP)

Email: [Dasman@fis.unp.ac.id](mailto:Dasman@fis.unp.ac.id)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Nanggalo Community Health Center is a community health center that serves the health of ODGJ. In this case, one of the services is the health sector, because community health centers are the closest health services available to people in urban and rural areas. Services at the Naggalo Community Health Center include health services. Health services for the community are public services (public goods) whose main aim is to maintain and improve health/prevent disease without/neglecting treatment and carrying out recovery/cure of disease. The health services provided are in the form of promotion of eradication/prevention of disease, health for the environment, improvement of nutrition, improvement of health for families, family planning, and mental health, one of which is for people with mental disorders. Naggalo Health Center, Padang City is Puskesmas that provides services in Padang City. This is due to the innovations carried out by the Naggalo Community Health Center in Padang City when compared with other Community Health Centers in Padang City. So that with the innovations carried out, services for people with mental disorders increase every year.

Based on news that researchers received on June 19 2020, the Nanggalo Community Health Center serves mentally ill patients with a fairly high number of mental cases in Kurao Pagang with the number 107 cases experienced mental health problems. Furthermore, based on an interview conducted by researchers on September 29 with Mrs. Fitri Diah, she said that:

*"Puskesmas does provide various forms of services, one of which is that we provide services to ODGJ. As for the details of the number of people we provided ODGJ*

*services in 2021 until July, namely 93 people with serious mental disorders, 2 people with depression, 2 people with teenage disorders, 3 people with insomnia and 5 people with anxiety. so the total number is 105 people. We receive ODGJ with various disturbances that come to the Puskesmas. So that we provide services to ODGJ."*

There are still people who think ODGJ is an evil spirit. As a result, people with mental disorders are ostracized or ostracized because they are considered a shame to the family. This fact is undeniable, because what happened is a real picture for most people. Mistakes in society's attitudes in various forms occur when dealing with the existence of people with mental disorders due to wrong thought patterns constructed by society's ignorance. There is a wrong logic in society that this state of ignorance leads to actions that do not help in speeding up recovery for people suffering from mental disorders. For this reason, it is necessary to understand the role of the family and the extent of the role of community health centers for people with mental disorders (ODGJ).

Family role is a combination of a person's behavior which is formed from the character related to someone in a situation with a certain position. The role of an individual/person in a family is based on the desires and habits of the family (Setiadi, 2014) in (Fathiyah Nabila, 2020). In reality, the role of the family in providing services to ODGJ patients at the Naggalo Community Health Center, Padang City is still not running optimally because there are still family roles that are not running well, such as providing explanations about the importance of maintaining cleanliness and inviting patients to integrate with the surrounding environment. This will certainly slow down the healing process for ODGJ patients experienced by their family members.

The role of health workers is a form of activity/activities that are expected by health workers in delivering health services to the community to improve the quality of the health status of the community. Their role in health is highly desirable because health workers must be able to provide conditions to influence positive health behavior in patients by being motivators, facilitators and mentors (Potter and Perry, 2007). In reality, the role of nurses at the Naggalo Health Center in Padang City in providing services to ODGJ patients is still not running optimally because there are still roles of nurses that have not been carried out well, such as guiding ODGJ patients to carry out worship, being honest, and inviting patients to invite the outside environment. The role of nurses as coordinators in rehabilitation care places nurses in an important position and furthermore there is a lack of medical control or administration of treatment and drug control. Therefore, treatment with drugs is to reduce the activity of ODGJ, but the problem is that after medical treatment is completed and placed at home or in the community, relapses occur, and ODGJ patients who recover are often not ready to enter society.

Compliance with taking medication in ODGJ patients is influenced by the patient themselves, by providing family, social support and support from health workers. ODGJ patients undergoing treatment plans need support from their families to complete their treatment plan. The success of treatment at the Naggalo Community Health Center will be of no use if the family is not involved in treatment at home and at the community health center itself. Families can reduce ongoing medication non-compliance for ODGJ patients. Apart from support from the family, support from health workers is very much needed in influencing the compliance of ODGJ patients in treatment and in providing information/news to the family and also to the patient. Their support is useful when new healthy behaviors are important for people with ODGJ, they can influence patient behavior/attitudes by providing information about their enthusiasm for certain behaviors/attitudes, and they can continue to provide positive reward programs to patients

who can adapt to treatment Based on the phenomena/problems above, the researcher wishes to examine a study entitled "The Influence of the Role of Family and Health Workers at the Nanggalo Community Health Center, Padang City on Compliance with Medication for People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ)".

Problem formulation: 1) Is there an influence of the family's role on medication adherence for ODGJ patients? 2) Is there an influence on the role of Nanggalo health center health workers on compliance with taking medication for ODGJ? 3) Is there an influence on the role of the family and health workers at the Nanggalo Community Health Center on compliance with taking medication for ODGJ patients?

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

Type of quantitative research. The research was conducted at the Nanggalo Community Health Center in Padang City. The population of this study were families and health workers at the Nanggalo Community Health Center in Padang City. The number of samples/respondents in this study was 94 people, of which there were 10 health workers and 84 families of ODGJ patients. Analysis uses linear regression and multiple regression tests.

## **3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

From the research that has been conducted which discusses the influence of the role of family and health workers at the Nanggalo Community Health Center on medication compliance in ODGJ patients, it is explained in the following discussion:

### **a. The Role of the Family in Medication Compliance in ODGJ Patients**

Based on the results/findings of the research that has been carried out, a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  is obtained so that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between the role of the family on medication adherence for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center, besides that it has an Adjusted R-squared value of 0.121. This means that the influence of the family's role on medication adherence for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center is 12.1%.

Based on the highest TCR value in the statement/statement that families provide food for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center and other required needs are in the very good category and the average family role variable is in the "Very Good" category with an average of 92.6%.

The results of this study are in line with the findings of Esthika Ariany Maisa et al (2011) who found that there was a relationship between family support and adherence to taking medication. Apart from that, Lidwina Dewiyanti Wea et al (2020) showed/found a relationship between family support and medication adherence in outpatients with mental disorders.

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that the role of the family in fostering compliance with taking medication for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center is seen to be very good, which is due to the indicators of motivators, educators and facilitators. The motivator given by the families of ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center is providing support so that they have awareness of taking medication and creating/providing a safe and comfortable physical environment by taking medication regularly. Educators provided by families of ODGJ patients at the Community Health Center of Nanggalo Padang provides an explanation of how important it is to maintain cleanliness and improve good communication. The facilitator provided by ODGJ families at the Nanggalo Padang Health Center is to invite ODGJ to interact with their environment and family and

provide food and other necessities needed.

#### **b. The Role of Health Workers in Medication Compliance in ODGJ Patients**

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the significance value of the results is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , so it rejects  $H_0$  and accepts  $H_a$ . This means that there is a significant influence on the role of health workers on medication adherence for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center. Apart from that, the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.179. This means that the role of health workers in influencing compliance with taking medication for ODGJ at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center is 17.9%.

Based on the highest TCR value in the statement that health workers have provided good and comfortable services for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center, the score is very good with an average value of the health worker role variable of 85.4% in the "Good" category.

The results of this study are in line with research by Netty, et, al (2018), the results of which found that there was a significant relationship between the role of health workers and family support and the level of compliance with taking medication. Furthermore, Egiy Dian Setyaji's research (2020) found that there was a relationship between support from health workers and adherence to taking medication.

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that the role of health workers in increasing compliance with taking medication for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center has been seen to be good due to the indicators of implementers, educators, counselors and collaborators. Implementation carried out by health workers can include providing good and comfortable service and showing a sincere attitude in providing services to ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center. The education provided can be in the form of guidance to do positive things, such as counting, singing and drawing and carrying out worship. Counselors provided by health workers can provide guidance to be honest and teach ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center to live clean lives. Meanwhile, collaboration is carried out in collaboration between health workers and families to provide positive things and invite patients to get to know the outside environment.

#### **c. The Role of Family and Health Workers in Medication Compliance in ODGJ Patients**

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it was found that there was a significant influence of the variables the role of the family and the role of health workers on compliance with taking medication in ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Community Health Center Padanglah of 0.000, meaning that the significant value is 0.000 more than 0.05. This means that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted and the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.220. This means that there is a large influence between the role of the family and the role of the workforce

health on people's medication adherence is 22%.

Based on the highest TCR value in the statement that ODGJ patients continue to drink even though they are starting to get better, they are in the good category and the average medication adherence variable is in the "sufficient" category with an average of 78.8%.

Based on the research results/findings, it can be concluded that compliance with taking medication for ODGJ patients at the Nanggalo Padang Community Health Center

is still sufficient, so this illustrates that the role of the family and the role of health workers has not been effective.

The results of this research are supported by Egyi Dian Setyaji (2020), research results show/find that there is a significant influence between family support and support from health workers on patient compliance with taking medication. Furthermore, other research conducted by Dewi Puspita Apsari, et.al (2021) also found that there was a relationship between family support factors and the role of pharmaceutical staff on compliance with taking medication.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of the results, one conclusion can be drawn, namely:

- a. It has been proven that there is an influence of the family's role on medication adherence in ODGJ patients.
- b. It has been proven that there is an influence of the role of health workers on medication adherence in ODGJ patients.
- c. It has been proven that there is a simultaneous influence of the role of family and health workers on the medication compliance variable of ODGJ patients.

#### 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anna Kurniati, S.K.M., M.A., Ferry Efendi, S.Kep., Ns., M.Sc.. (2012). *Kajian SDM Kesehatan di Indonesia*. Jakarta Selatan: Edward Tanujaya.
- Gobel, M.G.S., Mulyadi., Reginus, T.M. (2016). Hubungan Peran Perawat Sebagai Care Giver Dengan Tingkat Kepuasan Pasien Instalasi Gawat Darurat Di RSUD. GMIBM Monompia Kotamobagu Kabupaten Bolaang Mangondow. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 4(2).
- Nasir Abdul & Muhith Abdul (2011). *Dasar-dasar Keperawatan Jiwa*. Jakarta, Salemba Medika.
- O'Brien, P. G. (2013). *Keperawatan Kesehatan Jiwa Psikiatrik: Teori & Praktik*. Jakarta: EGC.
- Sarwono, S. & Meinarno, E.A. 2011. *Psikologi Sosial*. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Stuart, G. W. (2013). *Prinsip dan Praktik Keperawatan Kesehatan Jiwa Stuart*. Singapore: Elsevier.
- “Tri Anjaswarni. (2016). *Komunikasi dalam Keperawatan*” Jakarta Selatan: Pusdik SDM Kesehatan.
- “Undang-Undang No 36 tahun 2014 Tentang Kesehatan.
- “Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2014 tentang Kesehatan Jiwa.
- Yusuf, A.H, F., & R & Nihayati, H. . (2015). *Keperawatan Kesehatan Jiwa*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.