



Part of **SPRINGER NATURE**

PROCEEDINGS | JOURNALS | BOOKS

Search



Series: *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*

Proceedings of the 1st Paris Van Java International Seminar on Health, Economics, Social Science and Humanities (PVJ-ISHESSH 2020)

PUBLISHING INFORMATION

Bibliographic information:

Title

Proceedings of the 1st Paris Van Java International Seminar on Health,
Economics, Social Science and Humanities (PVJ-ISHESSH 2020)

Editors

Prof. Dr. Mustafa bin Mamat
Prof. Chang-Hua Lien
Prof. Dr. Sundarapandian Vaidyanathan
Prof. Hu Rong, Ph.D.
Prof. Dr. Abdul Thalib bin Bon
Prof. Dr. As'ari Johar
Prof. Dr. Md. Mamun Habib
Prof. Dr. Suswandari
Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayotno
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rosminah Binti Mohamed
Dr. Sigit Hermawan, M.Si.
Dr. Mumu Komaro
Dr. Mujiarto
Jumadil Saputra, Ph.D.

Part of series

ASSEHR

Volume

535

ISSN

2352-5398

ISBN

978-94-6239-349-3

Indexing

All articles in these proceedings are submitted for indexation in **CPCI**, **CNKI** and **Google Scholar**. Optionally, we also submit to **Compendex** and **Scopus**. Note that in case you need information about the indexation of these proceedings, please check with the organizers of the conference as we cannot reply to messages received from participants.



Part of **SPRINGER NATURE**

PROCEEDINGS | JOURNALS | BOOKS

Search



Series: *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*

Proceedings of the 1st Paris Van Java International Seminar on Health, Economics, Social Science and Humanities (PVJ-ISHESSH 2020)

ORGANIZERS

Conference Chair

Dr. Mujiarto

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Technical Program Committee

Budi Hendrawan, M.Pd.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Anggia Suci Pratiwi, M.Pd.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Aceng Sambas, MSc.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Milah Nurkamilah, M.Pd.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Members



Rissa Nuryuniarti, MH. Kes. SST.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Asti Tri Lestari, M.Pd.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Meiliana Nurfitriani, M.Pd.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Taofik Muhammad, M.Kom.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Zaenal Fanani, M.Sc.Apt.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Mohammad Fahmi Nugraha, M.Pd.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Editors

Prof. Dr. Mustafa bin Mamat

Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin

Prof. Chang-Hua Lien

National Kaoshiung University of Science and Technology

Prof. Dr. Sundarapandian Vaidyanathan

Research and Development Centre, Vel Tech University

Prof. Hu Rong, Ph.D.

Fujian Medical University

Prof. Dr. Abdul Thalib bin Bon

Universiti Tun Hussein onn Malaysia (UTHM)

Prof. Dr. As'ari Johar

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Prof. Dr. Md. Mamun Habib

Independent University Bangladesh

Prof. Dr. Suswandari

Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka

Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayotno

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rosminah Binti Mohamed

Universiti Sains Malaysia

Dr. Sigit Hermawan, M.Si.

Universiti Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo

Dr. Mumu Komaro

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Dr. Mujiarto

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Jumadil Saputra, Ph.D.

Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT)

Scientific Committee

Prof. Dr. Ade Gafar Abdullah,

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Prof. Ir. Sardjito, Ph.D.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Prof. Sudrajat Supian

Universitas Padjadjaran

Prof. Dr. Wahyu Widada

Universitas Bengkulu

Muhammad Sayuti, Ph.D.

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Dr. Eng. Agus Setiawan

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Mohammad Adam Jerusalem, Ph.D.

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Dr. Ana

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Dr. Iwa Kuntadi

Dr. Janner Simarmata

Universitas Negeri Medan

Mada Sanjaya WS, Ph.D.

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati

Dr. Ahmad Qonit AD, M.A,

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Nia Restiana, M.Kep.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Oni Sahroni, M.Si.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya

Atlantis Press

Atlantis Press – now part of Springer Nature – is a professional publisher of scientific, technical & medical (STM) proceedings, journals and books. We offer world-class services, fast turnaround times and personalised communication. The proceedings and journals on our platform are Open Access and generate millions of downloads every month.

For more information, please contact us at: contact@atlantis-press.com

▶ PROCEEDINGS

▶ JOURNALS

▶ BOOKS

▶ POLICIES

▶ [MANAGE COOKIES/DO NOT SELL MY INFO](#)

▶ ABOUT

▶ NEWS

▶ CONTACT

▶ SEARCH



Proceedings Article

Life Scenery of Javanese Person With Type 2 Diabetes

C. Septiwi, S. Rungreangkulkij

Cultural beliefs and tradition influence of the Javanese persons perception related to diabetes and how they manage diabetes in their daily lives. Ethnography was used in this study to understand the cultural management of Javanese person living with type 2 diabetes. The data were collected by focus...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Relationship of Self-Efficacy with Adherence in Restricting Fluid Intake in Middle Adult Hemodialysis Patients

N Gartika, A Mustopa, A Fatmawati

An indicator of the success of ESRD (End-Stage Renal Disease) patients undergoing hemodialysis is adherence to fluid intake restrictions. Several studies showed that one of the factors related to the adherence of fluid restriction is self-efficacy, but the study about this adherence in middle-aged still...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Innovation Diabetic Footpad to Reduce Plantar Pressure and Moisture

Agus Santosa, Deshinta Widyaningtyas, Dianti Sekar Wulan

Foot care behavior of patients with diabetes is critical to prevent diabetic foot ulcers, one of them with the use of proper footpad. A right footpad be able to reduce pressure on the plantar and decrease the moisture on the skin that can cause diabetic ulcers. Therefore, it is necessary to develop...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Optimal Timing for Delayed Umbilical Cord Clamping to Improve Hemoglobin Level after Birth

Dyah Puji Astuti, Hastin Ika Indriyastuti, Eka Novyriana

Background: Delayed clamping of the umbilical cord is known to increase iron level in newborns. Optimal time for delayed clamping of umbilical cord is not known clearly. Objectives: To know the optimal time for delayed clamping of umbilical cord to improve hemoglobin level after birth.

Methods: This...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Role of Rumination Related to Depression in Hemodialysis Patient

Arnika Dwi Asti, Warih Puryanti, Ike Mardiaty Agustin, Irmawan Andri Nugroho

Rumination known as the main factor of depressed mood and it is related to many other psychological problem. It has relationships with negative mood states, internalizing disorders and interpersonal difficulties. In hemodialysis patient, depression is one of the most and highly common complications....

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)



Proceedings Article

Virtual Reality (VR) Media Distraction Relieve Anxiety Level of the Children During Circumcision

Andan Firmansyah, Henri Setiawan, Daniel Akbar Wibowo, Tita Rohita, Afriza Umami

Circumcision is a minor surgical that will be experienced by every child, especially a Muslim child because It was related religious commandment with. Most children appear to be quite anxious about circumcision. Virtual Reality (VR) Distraction is one of the methods of Researcher to relieve anxiety level...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Influence of Nutrition on Blood Sugar Level in Diabetes Millitus Type 2

Umi Faridah, Supardi, Ahmad Samsudin

One effort to control blood sugar levels is to diet. Strict diet of carbohydrates is not recommended for people with diabetes, because carbohydrates are a source of various nutrients including fiber, minerals, and vitamins that dissolve in water as well as a primary source of energy for the brain and...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Effect of Brain Gymnastics on Cognitive Function of

Elderly



Noor Cholifah, Nur W Ratna, Yulis Trinowitawati

There were 142 million elderly (8%) in Southeast Asia based on WHO data. Indonesia from 2000-2010, the total elderly has increase from 5.300.000 to 24.000.000. Organ function especially cognitive function belongs to the most common health problem for elderly so far. Moreover, Indonesia becomes the fourth...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Improving the Quality of Life of Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease Undergoing Hemodialysis through Family Supportive Therapy

Virgianti Nur Faridah, Nursalam, Arifal Aris, Siti Sholikhah, Fifit Sri Rukmawati

Chronic kidney disease is a disorder of kidney function that is progressive and irreversible. Patients with dialysis therapy may not improve survival and might damage the quality of life. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of family-supportive therapy on the quality of life of patients...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The effect of Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) and Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) to the loneliness elderly

Anny Rosiana, Puji Krisbiyantoro, Ali Solikin

There are 450 million people in the world that have metal disorder (WHO,

2017). The purpose of this study is to describe the effect of CBT and REI solve the loneliness in the elderly. The method of this research is quasi experimental pre-post test with control group. The sample used is purposive...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (Tnf- α) and Creatinine Levels in Patients at Risk of Metabolic Syndrome with Standard Therapy Combined with Black Cumin Seed Oil

Annis Rahmawaty, Akrom, Endang Darmawan, Titis Indri Wahyuni, Dian Kumalasari, Adnan

Oxidative stress in metabolic syndrome (MS) results in vascular endothelial damage, generates inflammatory reactions, and increases the risk of impaired kidney function. Black cumin seed oil (BCSO) is thought to be able to improve the immune response and protect damage to the kidneys. The purpose of...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Effectiveness of Green Bean Juice on Hemoglobin Levels in Teenagers

Piscolia Dynamurti Wintoro, Wiwin Rohmawati, Endang Wahyuningsih

Teenager period is the most critical for development at a later stage in life. Many changes occur in individuals both physically and psychologically. Anemia is defined as a hemoglobin level of less than 12.0 gram/100 ml. In 2018, the prevalence of anemia in Indonesia was 21.7% with anemia patients aged...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)



Proceedings Article

Benson Relaxation Relieve a Pain in Coronary Syndrome Patients

H Sri Sat Titi, Retno Untar, Daryani

Acute coronary syndrome describes the presence of sudden ischemia in the myocardium due to loss of blood flow to the heart muscle, causing the cessation of oxygen supply to heart cells. The most common symptom is chest pain. Pain can be overcome by non-pharmacological therapy, the other is benson relaxation....

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Edible Strip of Petai Peel (*Parkia speciosa* Hassk) as an Innovation for the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus

P M Octasari, OH, R S Hastuti, F A Widyastani

Petai (*Parkia speciosa* Hassk.) or stink bean has been known as a folk medicine to treat inflammation, hypertension, kidney problems, and diabetes mellitus. Freeze-drying of petai peel contains phenol and flavonoid compounds. The edible strip is an innovative pharmaceutical dosage form that has a high...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Effectiveness of Progressive Muscle Relaxation and

Meditation Relaxation Treatment of Reduction of Blood Pressure in Hypertension Patients in the Village of Sindangagung Kuningan District



Lia Mulyati, Yana Hendriana, Ela Nur Padilah

Hypertension is a state of increased systolic blood pressure of more than 140 mmHg and diastolic more than equal to 90 mmHg. West Java became the second province with the highest sufferers in Indonesia. Progressive muscle relaxation therapy and meditation relaxation therapy is one way of non-pharmacological...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Advantages of Using Augmented Reality (AR) Technology in Midwifery Education: A Literature Review

Astuti Dyah Bestari, Guswan Wiwaha

Introduction: The Indonesian government has expressed the importance of the implementation of quality assurance systems through national standards of higher education (Permenristekdikti 44/2015) including educational infrastructure standards which educational media is one of them. In the industrial revolution...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Information Media Expossion of Making Decision on Early Detection for Cervical Cancer of Women Using Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid Method (VIA)

Atun Wigati, Hilal Ariadi, Sri Rahayu

Cervical cancer caused by human papilloma virus (HPV) infection ranked second with an incidence of 9.7% and a mortality rate of 9.3%. Cervical cancer is one of the causes of death which is quite high in the world including in Indonesia. To prevent cervical cancer can be done with early detection using...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Provision of Warm Compress with Warm Water Zack (WWZ) to Reduce Pain in Post Op Benigna *Hyperplasia* Prostate (BPH) Patients

Sukesih, Warji

Postoperative pain in postoperative patients Benigna Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) is a problem for patients and is the most disturbing thing, so nursing intervention is needed to reduce pain. Warm compresses with Warm Water Zack (WWZ) is one of the interventions done non-pharmacologically to reduce pain...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

Hydrotherapy of Blood Glucose Level at Time for Deabetes Mellitus (DM) Patient

Heny Siswanti, Salafudin Yusra, Sri Budiani

Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic disease belonging to collection of symptoms for person due to an increase of blood glucose levels above normal to insulin deficiency, both in absolute and relative terms which cause high mortality rates in Indonesia. Hydrotherapy is one of the non-pharmacological therapies...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)



Proceedings Article

The Effect of Hallucinatory Implementation Strategies on the Patient's Ability to Control Hallucinations

Arifal Aris, AH Yusuf, Virgianti Nur Faridah, Siti Sholikhah, Abdul Rokhman

Action and communication implementation strategy is a method of guidance in the implementation of actions based on the needs of patients and refers to the standard by implementing effective communication module CI Pusdiknakes training. The aims of the study was to identify the influence of the implementation...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

Proceedings Article

The Effectiveness of a Low Cost Hybrid Simulator Model in Achieving Clinical Skills of Third Trimester Pregnancy Examination on Midwifery Students of Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health of Riau in Pekanbaru

Fathunikmah, Juraida Roito Harahap

The use of hybrid simulator in clinical learning of pregnancy examination is necessary to increase the skills of students. However, the lack of availability and limitation function of the hybrid simulator hinder the process of clinical learning. The purpose of this research is to develop a low cost hybrid...

[+ Article details](#)

[+ Download article \(PDF\)](#)

The Effect of Hallucinatory Implementation Strategies on the Patient's Ability to Control Hallucinations

1st Arifal Aris
Nursing Doctoral Student
Faculty of Nursing
Universitas Airlangga Surabaya
 Surabaya
 arifal_aris@yahoo.com

2nd AH Yusuf
Faculty of Nursing
Universitas Airlangga Surabaya
 Surabaya, Indonesia

3rd Virgianti Nur Faridah
Faculty of Health Science
Universitas Muhammadiyah Lamongan
 Indonesia

4th Siti Sholikah
Faculty of Health Science
Universitas Muhammadiyah Lamongan
 Indonesia

5th Abdul Rokhman
Faculty of Health Science
Universitas Muhammadiyah Lamongan
 Indonesia

Abstract—Action and communication implementation strategy is a method of guidance in the implementation of actions based on the needs of patients and refers to the standard by implementing effective communication module CI Pusdiknakes training. The aims of the study was to identify the influence of the implementation strategy of hallucinations on the ability of the patient to control the hallucinations. Method. This study used Pre Experiments by using the design of One Group Pretest-Posttest. The sample a lot 80 respondents are Patients who have mental disorder hallucinations. This research data is taken by using SOP. Then tabulated using Wilcoxon test with a significance level of 0.05. Results. Based on Wilcoxon test results obtained $Z = -5.831b$ and $p = 0,000$ where $p < 0.05$. Showed that there is influence of implementation of hallucinations implementation strategy on patient ability to control hallucinations. Conclusion. Nursing always be used as activities, because little or much will influence implementation of implementation strategy hallucinations to patient ability controlling hallucinations.

Keywords—Hallucinatory, Strategies, Patient

I. INTRODUCTION

Mental health is an internal part of health efforts aimed at creating a healthy mental development of optimally both intellectual and emotional. Mental health problems have a very broad scope and complex and interconnected each other. Mental health is also called as a healthy condition of emotional, psychological and social visible from satisfying interpersonal relationships, behavior and effective coping, positive self concept and emotional stability. If the individual is unable to maintain balance or maintain prosperous mental condition, then the individual will be impaired, and if it is a psychological disorder that would result to individuals having mental disorders [1].

Mental disorders is the inability to communicate or recognize the realities which raises difficulties in a person's ability to participate as appropriate in daily life. Mental disorders are divided into two major parts, that is mild mental disorder (Neurosa) and severe mental disorders (Psychosis). Psychosis there are 2 types that is organic psychosis, where abnormalities are found in the brains and functional psychosis, there are no abnormalities in the brain.

Mental disorder causes the sufferers unable to adequately assess reality, no longer able to control herself in order to prevent disturbing others or damage harm himself. Actually mental disorders is same with other physical disorders. It's just that mental disorders are more complex, ranging from mild such as anxiety, fear to the level of mental illness or a severe form known as mad [2]. Signs and symptoms of psychosis is: behavioral regression, the feelings do not appropriate, the reduced oversight of impulses, delusions and hallucinations.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), amount of people with mental disorders in the world in 2001 was 450 millions. With reference to these data, now that number is estimated to have increased. It is estimated that of the approximately 220 million people in Indonesia, there are 50 million or 22 percent, having psychiatric disorders [3]. An increasing amount of people with mental disorders is also occur in North Sumatra, amount of patients increased by 100 percent compared with previous years. In early 2008, RSJ Sumatra receives about 50 patients in one day to be hospitalized and about 70-80 patients for outpatient care. While in 2006-2007, RSJ only receiving 25-30 patients in one day [4].

Patients were treated at a mental hospital in Indonesia have an average length of hospitalization days were as high as 54 days, and the longest being treated is a patient with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Data Bogor central mental hospital in 2001, shows the average length of the hospitalization was 115 days and 42 days for patients with violent behavior [5].

In Indonesia based on Riskesdas [6] that the prevalence of severe mental disorders was 4,6 in every one mil, it means that there are four until five people from Indonesia 1000 population suffer from severe mental disorders. Figures mental disorders in Indonesia has reached 10% of the population penduduknya. According to WHO [7] if 10% of the population having mental health problems then it should be given due attention has been categorized as prone to mental health that need to be taken seriously by all parties.

In East Java, 1.4% and Surabaya totaled 0.2%. While the emotional mental disorders (such as anxiety, depression, etc.) 35% and 18.8% recorded in Surabaya.

In the psychiatric hospital menur Surabaya on November 10, 2016 get 1,679 people who are having mental disorders in Menur psychiatric hospitals with impaired sensory perception (hallucinations) by 30% or 503 clients, social isolation (withdraw) by 25% or 420 client, violent behavior as much as 15% or 252 clients, impaired self concept (low self esteem) as much as 12% or 202 clients, delusions as much as 7%, or 117 clients and suicide as much as 1% or 17 clients.

Based on the initial survey carried out on 12 March 2017 in get 118 people with mental disorders in the clinic Turi lamongan 50% or 59 clients with hallucinations, 30% or 35 clients withdrew or did not want to socialize with their surroundings, 8% or 9 clients with violent behavior, 10% or 12 clients with delusions and suicide risk 2% or 3 clients.

Mental health directorate raise the problem of mental disorders with the greatest mental patients (70%) were schizophrenia [8]. Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder characterized by a decrease or an inability to communicate, impaired reality, unnatural or blunt affective, cognitive impairment and had difficulty doing daily activities [5]. Schizophrenia shows the negative symptoms of or vague like a flat affect, do not have the will, discomfort and withdraw from society. Positive symptoms or obvious symptoms which covers delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thinking, screwed up speaking and irregular behavior [9].

From that positive symptom, hallucinations is one problem that is very common in the community. Hallucinations are perceptions disorder in which the client perceives something that does not happen. One of perception of the hallucinations occur without any external stimuli that occurs. Internal stimuli are perceived as something real there by the client. Many different types of hallucinations were encountered that is auditory hallucinations, visual hallucinations, hallucinations of smell, hallucinations of taste and tactile hallucinations [10].

Hallucination is the loss of the human ability to distinguish internal stimuli (mind) and external stimuli (the

outside world). Client give the perception or opinion about the object or the environment without any real stimulus. For example a client said hearing voices when no one speaks [1].

Hallucinations is the sensory perceptions of sight, touch, hearing, smell or taste without external stimuli. 70% hallucinations are auditory hallucinations, 20% visual hallucinations, 10% hallucination of taste, tactile and olfactory.

Auditory hallucinations are one of the main symptoms of schizophrenia and are often so distressing that they contribute to suicidal behaviour. It is not uncommon for patients to be tormented by abusive commands or derisive running commentary on their behaviour. One third to nearly half of patients with hallucinations do not respond to pharmacological treatment. Although not as complex and distressing, in some form voices can be experienced by people without mental illness. In some studies 10% of men and 15% of women described hearing voices at some time. Predictive coding has also been incorporated into Friston's explanation of hallucinations. The author proposes that normal perceptual inference must include a degree of uncertainty in the same way as statistical inference is the ratio of the estimate and the standard error of this estimate. Failure to encode this uncertainty gives too much influence to the prior expectation as to what caused the sensation. This leads to a false inference (hallucination). Since the purpose of the prediction is to explain the sensation transmitted from the 'lower' level, the prior expectation cannot be generated in the absence of incoming stimuli. Hence, it is suggested, hallucination results from the excessive weight assigned to the expectation in the interaction of the prediction with the signal [11].

The impact of the patient's hallucinations are has no friends and preoccupied with their own thoughts. Hallucinations are not getting treatment and care, can further cause behavioral changes such as aggression, suicide, withdrew from the environment and could endanger themselves, others and the environment [12]

Treatment action that can be done to the client with hallucinations that is pscopharmacaca treatment and electric convulsive. Nursing therapy actions that can be given is therapeutic modalities which covers individual therapy, environmental therapy, cognitive therapy, behavioral therapy, group therapy and family therapy .

II. METHOD

The study design used is Pre-experimental that is trial activity, which aims to find a symptom or effect, as a result of certain treatment [13]. By using the draft form (one group pre-post test design) in the intervention group that aims to knowing on the ability of the patient to control the hallucinations.

The population in this study is patients entire hallucinations in Turi Lamongan health center that total of 85 respondents. The sample that total of 80 respondents. The instrument used in this study consisted of a demographic data and questionnaire for the ability of patients to control hallucinations using SOP. Analysis of data editing, coding, scoring, tabulating.

III. RESULT

Before being given an implementation strategy, the ability of a small part of clients to control normal hallucinations is 2 patients (2,9%) and more than a partial ability to control mild hallucinations is 57 patients (70,6%).

The ability of more than a partial clients to control normal hallucinations is 52 patients (65%) and a small part ability to control medium hallucinations is 2 patients (3%).

TABLE I. DEMOGRAPHIC OF PATIENT

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent (%)</i>
Gender		
Man	42	52.9
Woman	38	47.1
Age		
> 20 years	5	5.9
21-30 years	40	50.0
31-45 years	33	41.2
> 45 years	2	2.9

TABLE II. THE PATIENT ABILITY TO CONTROL HALLUCINATIONS

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent (%)</i>
Pre Intervention		
Normal	2	2.9
Mild	57	70.6
Medium	21	26.5
Post Intervention		
Normal	52	65
Mild	26	32
Medium	2	3

IV. DISCUSSION

A. The patients ability to control hallucinations before given the implementation strategy

Hallucinations implementation strategy is influenced by the ability to control hallucinations. Patients with a good ability to control hallucinations will have a good self-actualization in accepting the implementation of the strategy, otherwise if the strategy implementation with poor ability to control hallucinations will have a poor self-actualization also in receiving implementation strategy. While the ability to control it is affected by age. Most people suffering mental disorders in the productive age, while the research data shows that age of majority of patients is 21-30 years were 40 patients (50.0%), a small part aged > 45 and as many as 2 patients (2.9%).

Implementation of the action and communication strategy is a method of guidance in the implementation of an action based on the needs of patients and refers to the standard by implementing effective communication [14].

The implementation strategy of action and communication strategy is a learning method taught to nursing students in order to foster the behavior of "caring" both at the time of giving nursing care and nursing action [14].

Strategy Implementation and Communication Strategy is part of the method of clinical guidance in the manual guidance of nursing and midwife clinics as part of the formation [14].

B. The patients ability to control hallucinations after given the implementation strategy

Hallucinations is one of symptoms are often found in clients with mental disorders. Hallucinations are identical with schizophrenia. All clients with schizophrenia suffered hallucinations. Many things can be cause of hallucinations for example stressing pressure, anxiety about his condition, or often withdraw [15].

To facilitate early detection, intervention and potentially prevention of psychosis, it is essential to determine how flexibly individuals can move along the psychosis spectrum and which risk factors mediate transition to psychosis. Studies investigating transition to psychosis mainly focused on individuals at risk for psychosis who present with mild psychotic symptoms including perceptual aberrations, ideas of reference and paranoid ideation without psychotic level conviction [16].

Hallucination is one of symptoms in determining the diagnosis of clients who have psychotic, especially schizophrenic hallucinations influenced by factors [17], among others: Predisposition factor and precipitation factor. Predisposition factor such as: Genetic factors, the development factor, factors neurobiology, neurotransmitter study, biochemical factors, virus theory, psychologically, and sociocultural factors.

Deficits in cognitive and sensory processing may also underlie VH. Visual perception relies on two directions of information processing (bottom-up and top-down) that strongly interact [18]. Bottom-up processing encompasses the encoding and processing of incoming stimuli from the external world to V1 and subsequently to occipital-temporal and occipitalparietal regions [18], [19]. Top-down processing refers to the cognitive cerebral processes of the observer (attention, knowledge and expectations) that may influence the interpretation of the information obtained through the bottom-up processes [18].

The prefrontal cortex is thought to be the source of topdown activity modulation [20]. In our study we examined the role of both directions of information processing in the occurrence of VH in psychosis [21].

Precipitation factor of neurobiological responses can be described: 1) Excess information process in the nervous system that receives and processes information in the thalamus and frontal brain. 2) The mechanism of electrical conductivity in the nerves is disturbed. 3) Trigger Symptoms such as health condition, environment, attitude, and behavior.

C. The Influence Implementation Of Implementation Strategy Hallucinations To Patient Ability Controlling Hallucinations

The implementation strategy can reduce hallucinations in patients, if the patients gets the ability control good hallucinations so the patient does not have weight hallucinations while the patients have the ability to control hallucinations enough or less will increase hallucinations. Hallucinations according to Muhith [15] are one of symptom that often found on clients with mental disorders. Hallucinations identically with schizophrenia. All clients with schizophrenia among them having hallucination.

While the ability to control hallucinations is affected by age. Generally, people with mental disorders more common in productive age 21-30 years.

V. CONCLUSION

Respondents results of this study are expected to provide input, information, and increase knowledge about the relationship between the application of the implementation of the strategy against the patient's ability to control hallucinations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to Health Department of Turi for giving the data for this study

REFERENCES

- [1] F. Kusumawati and Y. Hartono, *Buku ajar keperawatan jiwa*. Jakarta: EGC, 2011.
- [2] H. Hardianto, "Gangguan jiwa, harus ditangani sejak awal," 2009. .
- [3] D. Hawari, *Pendekatan holistik pada gangguan jiwa skizofrenia*. Jakarta: FKUI, 2009.
- [4] Sitompul, "Penderita gangguan jiwa meningkat," 2008. [Online]. Available: http://www.prakarsa-rakyat.org/artikel/news/artikel_cetak.php?aid=30491. [Accessed: 15-Nov-2019].
- [5] B. A. Keliat, Akemat, N. H. C. Daulima, and H. Nurhaeni, *Keperawatan kesehatan jiwa komunitas : CMHN (Basic Course)*. Jakarta: EGC, 2011.
- [6] Riskesdas, "Hasil Utama Riskesdas 2018," 2018.
- [7] WHO, "Global mental health atlas country profile," Geneva, 2014.
- [8] R. . Depkes, *Riset kesehatan dasar*. Jakarta: Depkes RI, 2013.
- [9] S. L. Videbeck, *Psychiatric mental health nursing*, 5th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2011.
- [10] A. S. Ibrahim, *Skizofrenia splitting personality*. Tangerang: Jelajah Nusa, 2011.
- [11] J. M. Nazimek, M. D. Hunter, and P. W. R. Woodruff, "Auditory hallucinations: Expectation – perception model," *Med. Hypotheses*, vol. 78, pp. 802–810, 2012.
- [12] W. F. Maramis, *Catatan ilmu kedokteran jiwa*, 2nd ed. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press, 2010.
- [13] S. Notoatmodjo, *Metodologi penelitian kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010.
- [14] Tim Keperawatan RSUP Sanglah, *Buku pedoman bimbingan praktik klinik perawat / bidan RSUP Sanglah*. Bali: RSUP Sanglah, 2010.
- [15] A. Muhith, *Pendidikan keperawatan jiwa (teori dan aplikasi)*. Yogyakarta: Andi, 2015.
- [16] P. Fusar-Poli *et al.*, "The psychosis high-risk state: a comprehensive state-of-the-art review," *JAMA Psychiatry*, vol. 70, pp. 107–120, 2013.
- [17] G. W. Stuart, *Principles and practice of psychiatric nursing*, 10th ed. St Louis, Missouri: Mosby Elsevier Inc, 2015.
- [18] A. Aleman and F. Laroi, *Cognitive-perceptual processes: bottom-up and top-down*. In *Hallucinations: The Science of Idiosyncratic Perception*, 1st ed. Washington DC: American Psychological Association, 2008.
- [19] A. Mac Meppelink, J. Koerts, M. Borg, K. L. Leenders, and Teo Van-Laar, "Visual object recognition and attention in Parkinson's disease patients with visual hallucinations," *Mov. Disord.*, vol. 23, pp. 1906–1912, 2008.
- [20] T. P. Zanto, M. T. Rubens, A. Thangavel, and A. Gazzaley, "Causal role of the prefrontal cortex in top-down modulation of visual processing and working memory," *Nat. Neurosci.*, vol. 14, pp. 656–661, 2011.
- [21] M. M. Van Ommen, M. Van Beilen, F. W. Cornelissen, H. G. O. M. Smid, and H. Knegtering, "The prevalence of visual hallucinations in non-affective psychosis , and the role of perception and attention," *Psychol. Med.*, vol. 46, pp. 1735–1747, 2016.