

Description of the Characteristics of Patients Who Experience Hallucinations in the Nyiur Room and Reminiscence Room at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province

Basmalah Harun

*Correspondence author: Basmalah Harun

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the characteristics of patients who experience hallucinations in the Nyiur room and Kenanga room at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province. This research uses a quantitative research design with a survey approach. The total sample was 98 respondents. Sample selection was carried out using Total Sampling. The data collected is secondary data obtained from medical records, using descriptive statistical tests and analyzed using univariate analysis. The results of the analysis showed that the patients who experienced hallucinations in the palm room and ylang ylang room were based on age group, the most common being the 30–57-year-old group, 57 (58.2%), while based on gender, the most common were men, 51 (51.52.0%), while based on occupation the most numerous were unemployed as many as 51 (52.0%), based on education the most numerous were elementary school level education as many as 37 (37.8%), and based on economics the most numerous were Those with low economic conditions were 68 (69.4%). It can be concluded that patients who experience hallucinations in the palm room and ylang ylang room are mostly > 30 years old, male, do not work, have an elementary school level education, and have a low economic background. For further research, more respondents and better measuring tools are needed to increase accuracy in order to provide more accurate information about the characteristics of hallucination sufferers.

Keywords: *Hallucination Patients, Age, Gender, Employment, Education, Economy.*

INTRODUCTION

A person who is attacked by a mental illness (psychosis) has a disturbed personality, and then is less able to adapt properly and is unable to understand the problem. Often people who are mentally ill do not feel that they are sick, instead they think that they are normal, even better, superior and more important than other people.

There are 2 types of mental illness, namely the first, which is caused by damage to body parts. For example, the brain, central nervous system or loss of ability of various glands. This may be caused by poisoning due to alcohol, stimulants or narcotics, due to a natural solution or complete loss of mental balance, due to a very stressful environmental atmosphere, inner tension and so on (Zakiah, 2006).

Auditory hallucinations are the most common form of perceptual disorders. This form of hallucination can be in the form of noisy or buzzing voices, but most often it is in the form of words arranged in fairly perfect sentences. Usually, this sentence talks about the patient's sad condition. As a result, the patient can fight or talk with the hallucinations. The patient may also look as if he is answering someone's question or his lips are moving. Sometimes patients think hallucinations come from each body or outside the body. These hallucinations are sometimes pleasant, for example lying down, threatening, etc. (Ahmad, 2009).

Perception is the response of sensory receptors to external stimulation as well as the recognition and understanding of sensory input that is interpreted by the stimulus received. If you are overwhelmed by severe anxiety, your ability to assess reality can be impaired. Perception refers to the response of sensory receptors to stimuli. Perception also involves cognitive and

emotional understanding of the perceived object. Perceptual disorders can occur in the sensory processes of sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste.

"The research results state that 15 percent of the population in Indonesia has been detected as having mental health disorders or around 34,350,000 people and this percentage also applies to all regions," said Gerald, (in a symposium and workshop on early detection of mental disorders specifically for doctors, which was held in Mataram in 2008) It is estimated that the population of Indonesia in 2008 was 229 million people. Mental disorders result not only in economic, material and labor losses, but also suffering that is difficult to describe for the sufferer, as well as for his family and loved ones, namely anxiety, anxiety, despair, disappointment, worry and deep sadness. (Anonymous, 2008).

Hallucinations can occur in any of the five main sensory modalities of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch, perception of external stimulation where the stimulation does not actually exist.

Approximately 70% have auditory hallucinations, 20% visual hallucinations, while taste, smell, touch and synesthetic hallucinations account for 10%. Auditory hallucinations are the most frequent form of perception disorders in clients with mental disorders (schizophrenia). This form of hallucination can be in the form of noisy or buzzing sounds (Harnawatia, 2008).

The causes of hallucinations usually involve something that is felt or heard, but it is not present when a person is awake or conscious. Hallucinations usually occur without any stimuli being present and the brain cannot differentiate between reality and fantasy. Usually occurs in the form of smell, taste, sight, sound or touch.

Auditory hallucinations such as hearing voices, music or what the name says, but when you look around it, it's not there. Apart from that, sometimes voices also appear that speak or tell him to do something. This type of hallucination usually occurs in psychotic conditions such as schizophrenia, depression or isolation. Very strong depression can disrupt the normal functioning of the human mind. Meanwhile, when someone is isolated from the social world, it will have a negative effect on their mind because there is no outlet for their normal social needs (Maniar, 2010).

The Special Regional Mental Hospital for South Sulawesi Province is a mental hospital in Makassar. Based on 2011, the number of patients with mental disorders was 3258 people, while the number of clients with hallucinations was 1166 people (Medical Records RSKD South Sulawesi Province 2001). The aim of this study was to determine the characteristics of hallucinations sufferers in the Nyiur ward at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province

METHODS

This type of research is quantitative research with a survey approach which aims to determine the incidence of hallucinations based on age, gender, education, occupation, environment and economy. The population in this study were all patients with hallucinations in the Nyiur Room and Kenanga Room at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province. The sample in this study were patients with hallucinations in the intermediate room, namely 98 respondents in the Nyiur Room and the Kenanga Room at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province. The data used in this research is secondary data obtained from patient status or medical records of patients suffering from hallucinations in the Nyiur Room at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province. Data processing was carried out using the SPSS computer program which was then presented in the form of a master table including age, gender, education, occupation, environment and economy grouped based on observation results.

RESULTS

This research was carried out at the Provincial Special Hospital. South Sulawesi for 3 days, namely from December 6 2012 to December 8 2012. The population in this study were all patients with hallucinations in the Nyiur Room and Kenanga Room at the Regional Special Hospital of

South Sulawesi Province. The sample size studied was 98 people who applied samples that met the criteria specified in the inclusion criteria.

Respondent Characteristics

Distribution by Age

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents According to Age Who Experienced Hallucinations in the Nyiur Room and Memories Room at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province

Age	Frequency R. Nyiur	%	Frequency R. Kenanga	%	Total	%
15-20	2	2.0	4	4.1	6	6.1
21-25	8	8.2	1	1.0	9	9.2
26-30	15	15.3	11	11.2	26	26.5
30-67	26	26.5	31	31.6	57	58.2
Total	51	52.0	47	48.0	98	100.0

Source: Secondary Data

Based on table 5.1 above, it shows that of the 98 respondents, the majority were in the 30-57 year age group, namely 57 (58.2%) respondents, of which the palm room consisted of 26 (26.5%) respondents and the ylang-ylang room 31 (31, 6%) respondents, then in the 26-30 year age group there were 26 (26.5%) respondents, of which the palm room was 15 (15.3%) respondents and the cananga room was 11 (11.2%) respondents, in the age group 21 -25 as many as 9 (9.2%) respondents, of which the nyur room was 8 (8.2%) respondents and the ylang-ylang room was 1 (1.0%) respondent, and the least was in the 15-20 year age group, namely 6 (6.1%) respondents, of which there were 2 (2.0%) respondents in the palm room and 4 (4.1%) respondents in the ylang-ylang room.

Distribution of Respondents Based on Gender

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents According to Gender Who Experienced Hallucinations in the Nyiur Room and Kenanga Room at the Regional Special Hospital of South Sulawesi Province

Sex	Frequency	(%)
Male	51	52.0
Female	47	48.0
Total	98	100.0

Source: Secondary Data

Based on table 5.2 above, of the 98 respondents, the greater number were male, namely 51 people (52.0%) and 47 people (48.0%) were female.

Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on Work Who Experienced Hallucinations in the Nyiur Room and Memories Room, Regional Special Hospital, South Sulawesi Province

Work	Frequency R. Nyiur	%	Frequency R. Kenanga	%	Total	%
Civil servants	5	5,1	1	1.0	6	6.1
Private employees	12	12.2	2	2.1	14	14.3
Farmer	9	9.2	7	7,14	16	16.3
Doesn't work	24	24.5	27	27.6	51	52.0
Etc	1	1.0	10	10.2	11	11.2
Total	51	52.0	47	48.0	98	100.0

Source: Secondary data

Based on table 5.3 above, it shows that of the 98 respondents, the majority were unemployed, namely 51 (52.0%) respondents, of which the nyur room was 24 (47.1%) respondents and the ylang-ylang room was 27 (57.4%) respondents., then those who work as farmers are 16 (16.3%) respondents, of which the coconut palm room is 9 (9.2%) respondents and the cananga room is 7 (7.14%) respondents. Those who work as private employees are 14 (14.3%) respondents, where the palm room was 12 (12.2%) respondents and the ylang ylang room was 2 (2.1%) respondents, the others were 11 (11.2%) respondents, where the palm room was 1 (1.0%) respondents and in the ylang room there were 10 (10.2%) respondents and those who worked as civil servants were 6 (6.1%) respondents, of which there were 5 (5.1%) respondents in the ylang room and 1 (1.0%) in the ylang room.) respondents.

Distribution of Respondents by Education

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents Based on Education

Education	Frequency R. Nyiur	%	Frequency R. Kenanga	%	Total	%
No school elementary school	6	6.1	8	8.2	14	14.3
Middle School/Equivalent	20	20.4	17	17.4	37	37.8
High School/Equivalent	6	6.1	15	15.3	21	21.4
College	14	14.3	6	6.1	20	20.4
Total	51	52.0	47	48.0	98	100.0

Source: Secondary Data

Based on table 5.4 above, it shows that of the 98 respondents, the majority were those who had elementary school level education, namely 37 (37.8%) respondents, of which the palm room was 20 (20.4%) respondents and the ylang ylang room was 17 (17.4%)) respondents, then those with junior high school education were 21 (21.4%) respondents, of which the lounge room was 6 (6.1%) respondents and the ylang room 15 (15.3%) respondents, of which the high school level education was 20 (20.4%) respondents, where the palm room was 14 (14.3%) respondents and the palm room was 6 (6.1%) respondents, and those who were not in school were 14 (14.3%) respondents where the palm room was 6 (6.1%) respondents and the palm room was as many as 8 (8.2%) respondents, and those with higher education were 6 (11.2.16%) respondents, where in the nyiur room 5 (5.1%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room 1 (1.0%) respondents.

Distribution of Respondents by Economy

Table 6. Distribution of Respondents Based on Economics of Respondents Who Experienced Hallucinations in the Nyiur Room and Memories Room, Regional Special Hospital, South Sulawesi Province

Economy	Frequency R. Nyiur	%	Frequency R. Kenanga	%	Total	%
Tall	19	19.4	11	11.2	30	30.6
Low	32	33.0	36	36.4	68	69.4
Total	51	52.4	47	47.6	98	100.0

Source: Secondary Data

Based on table 5.5 above, it shows that of the 98 respondents, the majority were those with low economic conditions, namely 68 (69.4%) respondents, of which the palm room was 32 (33.0%) respondents and the ylang ylang room was 36 (36.4%) respondents, and those with a high

economic background were 30 (30.6%) respondents, of which the palm room was 19 (19.4%) respondents and the ylang-ylang room was 11 (11.2%) respondents.

Age

The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents were in the age range of 30-57 years, namely 57 (58.2%) respondents, of which in the nyiur room there were 26 (26.5%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room 31 (31.6%) respondents, then in the age group 26-30 years there were 26 (26.5%) respondents, where in the palm room there were 15 (15.3%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room there were 11 (11.2%) respondents, in the age group 21-25 as many as 9 (9.2%) respondents, where in the nyiur room there were 8 (8.2%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room 1 (1.0%) respondents, and the fewest in the 15-20 year age group were as many as 6 (6.1%) respondents, of which in the nyiur room there were 2 (2.0%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room 4 (4.1%) respondents.

Respondents' ages in the range of 27-30 and >30 years are of productive age, according to the results of observations made on average, those who experience mental disorders, especially hallucinations, are in the productive age range.

Theoretically, the age factor can influence the occurrence of mental disorders in a person, because the older a person gets, especially when entering adulthood to productive age, the more responsibilities a person carries in living his life, it is no wonder that someone in his life has a burden in his life. His responsibility is to support his family so that in the process of living his life he is always burdened and has great responsibilities. This is what allows someone to experience mental disorders.

The results of this research are in line with a study conducted by the mental health directorate of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, which stated that currently people tend to experience mental disorders from the time a person reaches adulthood to productive age. Reported causes of mental disorders include drugs, mental retardation, mental dysfunction., and mental disintegration. Then data from the Indonesian Psychiatric Epidemiological Network survey stated that the rate of mental disorders in adults was 18.5% of the population. Based on surveys, one in five adults' experiences mental disorders or one of their family members experiences symptoms of mental disorders.

Gender

The results of the study showed that the majority of people suffering from mental disorders, especially hallucinations, were male, namely 51 people (52.0%) and 47 people (48.0%) were female.

Based on observations that the majority of people suffering from mental disorders, especially hallucinations, are more male than female, this is because a person who is male has more responsibility in living life, especially in domestic life, A man must be the head of the family who is responsible for providing support for his wife and children. When someone cannot fulfill their responsibilities, the person will feel burdened so that as a result of this burden the person will feel depressed which can ultimately cause symptoms of depression which will later cause mental disorders in the person. This is what might cause someone to experience mental disorders, especially men.

Work

The results of the study showed that the majority of people suffering from mental disorders, especially hallucinations, did not have a job, namely 51 (52.0%) respondents, of which the nyur room was 24 (47.1%) respondents and the ylang-ylang room was 27 (57.4%) respondents, then those who work as farmers are 16 (16.3%) respondents, of which the palm oil room is 9 (9.2%) respondents and the cananga room is 7 (7.14%) respondents. Those who work as private employees are 14 (14.3%) respondents, where in the palm room there were 12 (12.2%) respondents and in the ylang room 2 (2.1%) respondents, the others were 11 (11.2%) respondents, where in the palm room 1 (1.0 %) respondents and in the ylang room there were 10 (10.2%)

respondents and those working as civil servants were 6 (6.1%) respondents, of which there were 5 (5.1%) respondents in the ylang room and 1 (1, 0%) respondents.

Based on observations made by the majority of people suffering from mental disorders, especially those with hallucinations, there are more people who don't work than those who have jobs. This is because people who don't have jobs have a higher level of stressors due to feeling depressed, especially in difficult times like now where people... people who are looking for work but don't get it so that at certain times the person will feel depressed which can cause depression which ultimately indicates the occurrence of mental disorders in the person who experiences it.

Work for someone is very important because work supports a person to be more prosperous in living life, a person who does not have a job (unemployed) may feel that he is useless, unproductive and cannot make his loved ones happy, because with a job a person can produce material from what he does.

According to Iyus Yosep, 2007, unemployment has an impact on mental health. The most important source of stress is not the nature of the job loss itself but rather domestic psychological changes that occur slowly. This gradually endangers the health of the individual concerned.

Therefore, work is very important for a person because with work people will feel more useful and can make the people, they love happy.

Education

The results of the study showed that the majority of people suffering from mental disorders, especially hallucinations, had only elementary school education, namely 37 (37.8%) respondents, of which in the palm room there were 20 (20.4%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room there were 17 (17.4%) respondents. %) respondents, then those with junior high school education were 21 (21.4%) respondents, of which in the nyiur room there were 6 (6.1%) respondents and the ylang room 15 (15.3%) respondents, those with high school level education were 20 (20.4%) respondents , where in the palm room there were 14 (14.3%) respondents and in the ylang room 6 (6.1%) respondents, who did not go to school were 14 (14.3%) respondents where in the palm room there were 6 (6.1%)) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room there were 8 (8.2%) respondents, and those with higher education were 6 (11.2.16%) respondents, where in the nyiur room there were 5 (5.1%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room there were 1(1.0%)Respondent.

Based on observations made, most people suffering from mental disorders, especially hallucinations, have a lower education compared to those with secondary education and higher education, this is because people who have low education are very vulnerable to the risk of experiencing disorders.

This is in line with the opinion expressed by Lunardi in Notoatmodjo, 2003 that adult education, whatever its level and method, whether formal or informal, is a continuation or replacement for education at school or outside school. The result of adult education is a change or change in ability, appearance or behavior. Furthermore, changes in behavior are based on changes in additional knowledge, attitudes or skills (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

So, from the opinion above it can be explained that for people with low education there is a tendency to act or behave less well which will ultimately lead to negative behavior, for example trying illegal drugs which will ultimately cause mental disorders.

Economy

The results of the study showed that the majority of people suffering from mental disorders, especially hallucinations, had low economic conditions, namely 68 (69.4%) respondents, of which in the palm room there were 32 (33.0%) respondents and in the ylang-ylang room 36 (36.4%) respondents, and those with a high economic background were 30 (30.6%) respondents, where the room was decorated with 19 (19.4%) respondents and in the cananga room 11 (11.2%) respondents.

Based on observations made, the majority of people with mental disorders, especially hallucinations, have a lower income compared to those with a high income, this is because people who have a low income have a higher level of stressors due to feeling depressed, especially in difficult times. Like today where the cost of living is quite high, the family burden has to be borne so that at certain times the person will feel depressed which can cause depression which ultimately indicates the occurrence of mental disorders in the person experiencing it.

This is in line with the opinion expressed by Wardaningsih (2007), that unhealthy financial problems (socio-economic conditions), for example income is much lower than expenses, debt involvement, business bankruptcy, inheritance issues and so on, will cause significant stress. High enough that it can cause depression and ultimately lead to mental disorders.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research conducted at the Provincial Special Regional Hospital. South Sulawesi can be concluded that; (1) Based on age, Hallucination Sufferers in the confinement room and reminiscence room of the Provincial Special Hospital. In South Sulawesi, the majority were aged 30-57 years, 57 (58.2%) respondents; (2) Based on gender, Hallucination Sufferers in the nyiur room and the cananga room of the Provincial Special Hospital. South Sulawesi had the most male 51 (52.0%), compared to female 47 (48.0%) respondents; (3) Based on Occupation, Hallucination Sufferers in the confinement room and reminiscence room of the Provincial Special Hospital. South Sulawesi had the highest number of unemployed 51 (52.0%); (4) Based on education, Hallucination Sufferers in the confinement room and reminiscence room of the Provincial Special Hospital. South Sulawesi had the largest number of SD 37 (37.8%) respondents; (5) Based on economics, Hallucination Sufferers in the confinement room and reminiscence room of the Provincial Special Hospital. South Sulawesi has the highest number of low-income earners, 68 (69.4%) respondents.

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