

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG
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ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERILAKU KEKERASAN DENGAN TEKANAN DARAH PADA PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA DI RS JIWA DAERAH Dr. AMINO GONDOHUTOMO PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH

Latar Belakang: Perilaku kekerasan adalah respon maladaptif dari marah. Saat marah tubuh mensekresikan *epinefrin* sehingga frekuensi denyut jantung dan tekanan darah meningkat. Respon tubuh saat dalam keadaan marah tidak hanya mensekresikan *epinefrin* tetapi meningkatkan *dopamine* juga. Hormon *dopamine* berperan penting dalam proses berpikir (perilaku dan kognisi) dan memberikan stimulus kewaspadaan. Jika *dopamine* yang disekresikan tubuh meningkat akibat stimulus kewaspadaan membuat proses berpikir menjadi lambat/kacau sehingga kemampuan otak mengolah informasi menjadi terhambat menyebabkan individu mudah marah bahkan sampai melakukan perilaku kekerasan terhadap respon yang diberikan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara perilaku kekerasan dengan tekanan darah pada pasien skizofrenia.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian analitik observasi dengan menggunakan desain pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling* jenis *nonprobability sampling*. Data yang diperoleh diolah secara statistik dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil analisa diperoleh bahwa dari 76 responden, sebagian besar terjadi perubahan tekanan darah saat marah, yaitu tekanan darah sistolik (140-150) dan diastolik (100-110) sebesar 43,4%, tekanan darah sistolik (120-130) dan diastolik (80-90) sebesar 27,6%, tekanan darah sistolik (<120) dan diastolik (<80) sebesar 17,1% dan tekanan darah sistolik (160-170) dan diastolik (120-130) sebesar 11,8%. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan jenis perilaku kekerasan yang sering dicerminkan dengan agresi verbal sebesar 31,6%, agresi terhadap benda sebesar 25%, *autoaggression* sebesar 22,4% dan agresi pada orang lain sebesar 21,1%.

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian dengan uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan nilai *P Value* = 0,031 (<0,05), maka ada hubungan antara perilaku kekerasan dengan tekanan darah pada pasien skizofrenia.

Kata Kunci: Tekanan Darah, Perilaku Kekerasan, Skizofrenia.

Daftar Pustaka: 81 (1998 -2014).

**UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS AT THE REGIONAL MENTAL HOSPITAL DR. AMINO GONDOHUTOMO CENTRAL JAVA

Background: Violence behavior is maladaptive response of anger. When people are angry the body secrete epinephrine so that heart rate and blood pressure are increased. The response of the body when the body in anger condition is not only secrete epinephrine but also it increases dopamine. Dopamine hormone plays an important role in the process of thinking (behavior and cognition) and provides vigilance stimulus. If dopamine which is secreted by the body increased the consequence of vigilance stimulus makes the process of thinking becomes slow / chaotic so that the brain's ability to process information becomes blocked causing irritability and even individuals to commit violence behavior against the response given. The purpose of this study was to find out whether there was a relationship or not between violence behavior and blood pressure in schizophrenia patients.

Methods: This study was observational analytic study by using cross sectional design. The technique of Sampling used in this study was purposive sampling, nonprobability types of sampling. The data obtained were processed statistically using Chi-Square test statistic.

Results: Based on the results, it showed from 76 respondents, most of the changes happened in blood pressure when they were angry, that was systolic blood pressure (140-150) and diastolic (100-110) as many as 43.4%, systolic blood pressure (120-130) and diastolic (80-90) was 27.6%, systolic blood pressure (<120) and diastolic (<80) as many as 17.1% and systolic blood pressure (160-170) and diastolic (120-130) as many as 11, 8%. The results also showed the kind of violence behavior that was often reflected by verbal aggression was 31.6%, the aggression toward objects were 25%, *autoaggression* as many as 22.4% and aggression on the others were 21.1%.

Conclusion: The results of the study by using Chi-square test showed the value of P Value was = 0.031 (<0.05), thus there was a relationship between violence behavior and blood pressure in schizophrenia patients.

Keywords: Blood Pressure, Violence Behavior, Schizophrenia.

References: 81 (1998 -2014).