

Original Article

A Description Of The Patient's Perception Of Leprosy In Kediri City Leprosy Hospital

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ABSTRACT

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Background: Leprosy is a disease caused by an infection of germs/bacteria that first attacks the peripheral nerve, then attack the skin, mouth mucosa, upper respiratory tract, reticuloendothelial system, eyes, muscle, bone, and testis, except central nervous. Perception is preceded by the process of sensing, which is the process of receiving the stimulus by the individual through the sensor device, or the process does not stop, but the stimulus is continued, and the following process is a preliminary process of the perception process.
Methods: The purpose of this research is to know the description of patient perception of leprosy. Descriptive research design, as well as a large sample of 18 respondents who meet the criteria of research by using purposive sampling technique, instrument in the form of questionnaires, by using a single variable that is Patient Perception Perceptions About Leprosy Kediri. Data are measured and analyzed using percentage formulas and interpreted quantitatively.
Results: In getting all the respondents, as many as 18 have a positive perception. Moreover, none of the respondents had a negative perception. This is caused by several factors influencing the patient's perception of leprosy: education and work.
Conclusion: The discussion results found that education and occupational factors can affect the positive perception of patients about leprosy, and it is expected that leprosy patients diligently perform treatment and still perceive leprosy disease towards the positive.

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Introduction

Perception is a process that is preceded by a sensing process, which is a process of receiving a stimulus by an individual through the senses or also called a sensory process. However, the process does not just stop, the stimulus is continued, and the following process is a perceptual

process. Therefore the process cannot be separated from the sensing process, and the sensing process is the preliminary process of the perceptual process (Haverkort & van't Noordende, 2022; Van'T Noordende et al., 2021; Walgito, 2010).

Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium leprae. This disease generally attacks the nerves, occurring slowly, with an average



incubation period of 2-5 years. Leprosy can affect men and women of all ages (Van'T Noordende et al., 2021; van 't Noordende et al., 2019; Widoyono, 2011). Perceptions or views of sufferers about leprosy are positive and negative. A positive view of sufferers is that sufferers accept their condition gracefully and think of ways to treat the disease, while negative views of sufferers are that sufferers tend to think that their illness is a hereditary disease, cannot be treated, God's curse, unclean and causes disability.

The results showed that the patient's perception of leprosy, which included the perception of asking questions about leprosy, was positive, namely 75.9%. The perception of the risk of leprosy was 58.2%, and the perception of the consequences of not taking the medication regularly was 74.7. Furthermore, the perception of disability prevention is negative by 54.4% (Bujawati & Alam, 2016). Leprosy is one of 17 tropical diseases still neglected with a high incidence rate (World Health Organization) (WHO, 2012). The incidence of leprosy in the world was detected in 181,941 people. Of the five WHO regions, Southeast Asia is the region that occupies the first level, with a total of 117,147 lepers.

Indonesia is one of the Southeast Asian regions which ranks third in the world with a mortality rate of 23,169 leprosy sufferers. The East Java Health Office records that as many as 35% of leprosy sufferers are in the area, so East Java Province has a relatively higher number of leprosy patients than other provinces in Indonesia. In 2014, the number of lepers recorded in East Java was 4,157. Leprosy patients were found in all districts/cities, but most were in 13 urban districts with a high prevalence of more than 1 per 10,000 population (Data Penderita Kusta Di Jawa Timur, 2014). Leprosy is a disease caused by leprosy

bacteria which can cause disability. Thus, leprosy sufferers perceive leprosy negatively or positively (Jahnavi et al., 2019; cannot Noordende, 2021).

The impact of negative perceptions of sufferers about leprosy is that sufferers perceive leprosy as a contagious disease, a disease that cannot be treated, a disease cursed by God, an unclean disease, thus the leper thinks that he is useless, has no self-respect, and feels ashamed of his condition. The solution to overcome negative perceptions is one of efforts that can be done is to provide appropriate information, both in general to leprosy sufferers together (health counseling) or interpersonal counseling (health counseling (Ebenso et al., 2019; Mieras et al., 2020; cannot Noordende & van Brakel, 2021).

With advances in technology in the fields of promotion, prevention, treatment, and restoration of health in leprosy, leprosy should have been overcome and should no longer be a public health problem. However, given the complexity of the problem of leprosy, an integrated and comprehensive treatment program is needed in terms of eradication and medical rehabilitation (Rohmatika, 2009). The role of the nurse in preventing or informing about leprosy that leprosy can be cured with regular medication and therapy so that the patient's perception of leprosy does not lead to a negative direction (Bujawati & Alam, 2016; Rohmatika, 2009). Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching the description of patient perceptions of leprosy at the Leprosy Hospital in Kediri City. Formulation of the problem Based on the background described, the research problem is formulated: "How is the patient's perception of leprosy at Leprosy Hospital, Kediri City?". Research purposes is to know the description of patient

perceptions about leprosy in Kediri City Leprosy Hospital.

Methods

Design or research design is very important in research, allowing maximum control of several factors that can affect the accuracy of a result. The research design is a strategy for identifying problems before planning the final data collection and defining the research structure (Nursalam, 2014). Because the data obtained are in words or actions, researchers use descriptive research, which describes and summarizes various conditions, situations, or variables. Descriptive research aims to describe (describe) urgent events today. Event descriptions are carried out systematically and emphasize factual data and collection (Nursalam, 2014). The population in the study is each subject (e.g., humans, patients) who meet the established criteria (Nursalam, 2014). The population is all subjects or objects with specific characteristics to be studied (Hidayat, 2007). In this study, the population was leprosy patients at Leprosy Hospital in Kediri City. The sample is taken from the population under study. The sample comprises an affordable part of the population that can be used as research subjects through sampling (Nursalam, 2014). The sample in this study was leprosy patients at Leprosy Hospital in Kediri City. Sampling is selecting a portion of the population to represent the population (Nursalam, 2014). In this study, sample selection was carried out using a non-probability sampling technique by selecting samples from among the population according to what the researcher wanted (objectives/ research problems) so that the sample could represent previously known population characteristics (Nursalam, 2014). This type of research data collection instrument is a questionnaire. In this type of

measurement, the researcher collects data formally from the subject to answer questions in writing (Nursalam, 2014). The population in the study is each subject (e.g., humans, patients) who meet the established criteria (Nursalam, 2014). The population is all subjects or objects with specific characteristics to be studied (Hidayat, 2007). In this study, the population was leprosy patients at Leprosy Hospital in Kediri City. Ethical Clearance No. 455/EC/LPPM/STIKES/KH/VIII/2021

Results

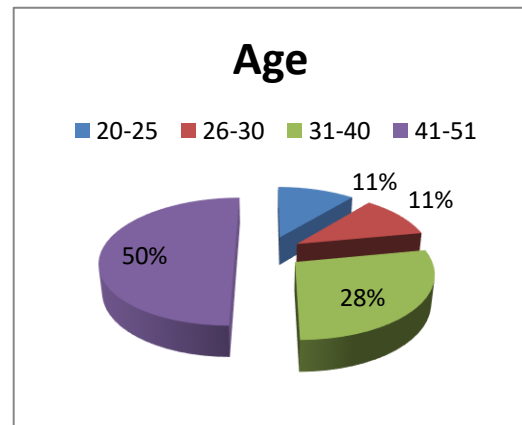


Figure 1 Pie diagram of the distribution of respondents based on age at Leprosy Hospital in Kediri City.

From pie chart 5.1, it was found that of 18 respondents, half of the respondents (9 respondents) were aged 41-51 years with a percentage of 50%, and a small portion of respondents (2 respondents) were aged 20-25 years with a percentage of 11%.

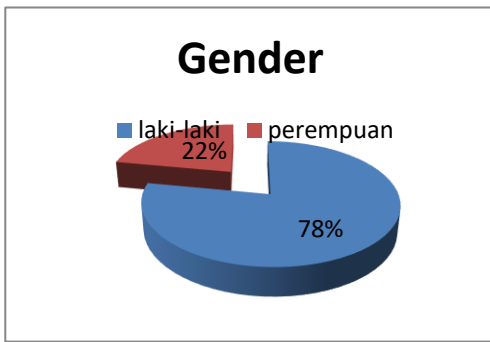


Figure 2 Pie diagram of the distribution of respondents by sex in Leprosy Hospital, Kediri City.

From pie chart 2, it was found that 18 respondents, almost all of the respondents (14 respondents) were male with a percentage of 78%, and a small portion of the respondents (4 respondents) were female with a percentage of 22%.

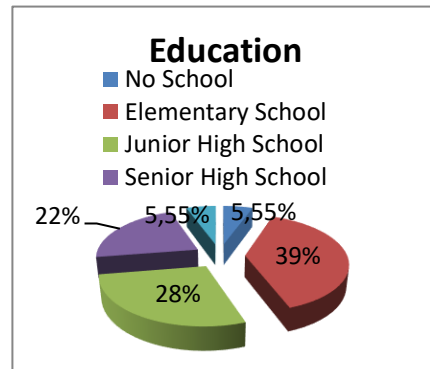


Figure 4 Pie chart of the distribution of respondents based on last education at Leprosy Hospital in Kediri City.

From pie chart 5.4, almost half of the respondents had a primary school education (SD/39%), and a small proportion had a high school education.

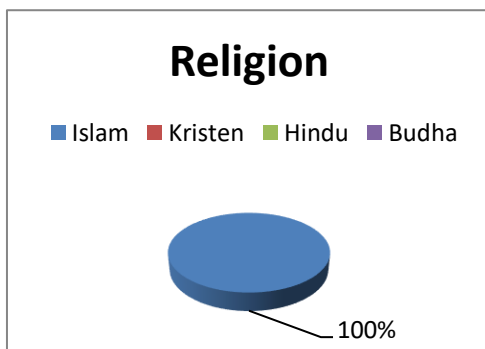


Figure 3 Pie diagram of the distribution of respondents based on religion in the Kediri City Leprosy Hospital.

Figure 3 shows 18 respondents, all of whom were Muslim, with a percentage of 100%.

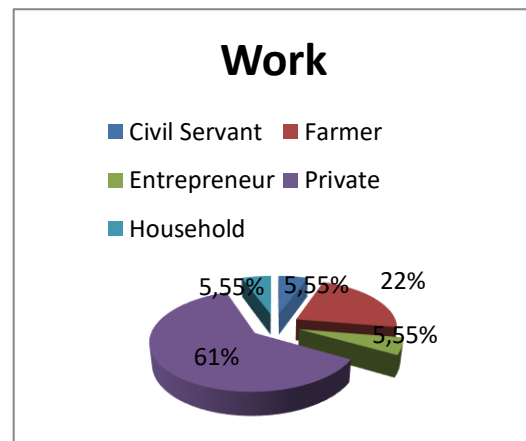


Figure 5 Pie chart of the distribution of respondents based on work in Leprosy Hospital, Kediri City.

From pie chart 5 it was found that 18 respondents, most of the respondents (11 respondents), worked as private individuals with a percentage of 61%, and a small portion of respondents (1 respondent) worked as civil servants, self-employed, IRT with a percentage of 5.55%.

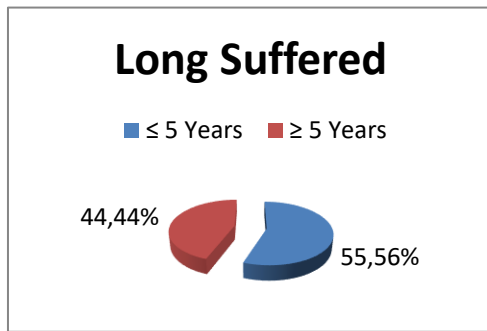


Figure 6 Pie chart of the distribution of respondents based on how long the respondent has had leprosy.

From pie chart 5.6, it was found that 18 respondents, most of the respondents (10 respondents) had leprosy for ≤ 5 years with a percentage of 55.56%, and almost half of the respondents (8 respondents) had leprosy for ≥ 5 years with a percentage of 44.44%.

This data presents patient perceptions of leprosy at the Kediri City Leprosy Hospital.

Table 5.7 Patient perceptions of leprosy at the Kediri City Leprosy Hospital.

No	Criteria	Frequency	%
1	Positive	18	100%
2	Negative	0	0%
Total			100%

Based on table 5.7, it was found that all respondents (18 respondents) with a percentage of 100% had a positive perception of leprosy, while none of the respondents had a negative perception (18 respondents) with a percentage of 0%.

Discussion

Based on research conducted at the Kediri City Leprosy Hospital, the study found that all respondents had a positive perception of leprosy (18 respondents)

with a percentage of 100%. Meanwhile, none of the respondents had a negative perception of leprosy (18 respondents), with a percentage of 0%. Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. This disease generally attacks the nerves, occurring slowly, with an average incubation period of 2-5 years. Leprosy can affect men and women of all ages (Widoyono, 2011).

Perception is a process that is preceded by a sensing process, which is a process of receiving a stimulus by an individual through the senses or also called a sensory process. However, the process does not just stop, the stimulus is continued, and the following process is a perceptual process. Therefore the process cannot be separated from the sensing process, which is the preliminary process of the perceptual process (Walgito, 2010). The patient's positive perception of leprosy is that all people suffering from leprosy must be treated regularly because if they do not do it regularly, they will relapse again. Feeling calm, not stressed, and tired helps sufferers reduce the frequency of recurrences (Rohmatika, 2009).

From the general data obtained from the last level of education, almost half of the respondents graduated from junior high school (SMP), and a small proportion of respondents graduated from senior high school (SMA). Because the higher a person's level of education, the better the level of understanding of leprosy (DiGiulio, 2014; Wawan & Dewi, 2016). Someone with an educational background will affect the ability to fulfill their needs according to different levels of fulfillment, ultimately affecting a person's psychological acceptance of the condition of the illness he is suffering from. With this primary education, a person can absorb information compared to those who do not attend school.

From the data obtained, almost all respondents work in the private sector. Because private workers are not tied to the government, they understand leprosy (Desima, 2015; Haverkort & cannot Noordende, 2022; Wawan & Dewi, 2011). In this case, farmers, private employees, and those who are Muslim usually have a strong sense of cooperation among fellow citizens, which is one of the initial capital of social support for leprosy patients and have the belief that requires a person to be motivated to achieve recovery by seeking treatment at the hospital. The general data found that most of the respondents had suffered from leprosy for <5 years, which affected the perception of leprosy because leprosy patients who were <5 years on average had often undergone treatment and had received information about leprosy.

The research data found that none of the respondents had a negative perception of leprosy because, in this case, the respondents said that leprosy needed to be treated and should not be ignored or ignored. They considered leprosy, not a curse or unclean disease and could be contagious. . Negative perception is an individual's perception of particular objects or information with an opposing view, contrary to what is there. The cause of a person's negative perception can arise due to individual dissatisfaction and the absence of individual experience of the object being perceived.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion results, it was found that all respondents had positive perceptions of leprosy at the Kediri City Leprosy Hospital and found that educational factors and occupational factors can influence positive patient perceptions of leprosy. Based on the study results, the researchers provide the

following suggestions: For Leprosy Patients. It is hoped that leprosy patients will be diligent in treatment and perceive leprosy positively. It is hoped that it can be used as input for materials or data sources for subsequent research from interested parties. Future researchers are expected to evaluate this research by adding or replacing variables and adding the number of respondents. It is hoped that the hospital will further improve its service system for new lepers and services for psychological support and health education.

Authors Contributions

The author carries out tasks from data collection, data analysis, making discussions to making manuscripts

Conflicts of Interest

All research teams agree with the final results of this study, and there is no conflict of interest in this study.

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