

Family Support for Lepers in Olu Village Lindu District Sigi Regency

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ABSTRAC

Introduction: Leprosy is a type of infectious disease that can cause very complex problems. From the results of interviews with health workers at the Pustu that people with leprosy take medicine at the Pustu every month. The results of observations at the Pustu on 2 leprosy sufferers, one of the patients accompanied by their family to go for treatment and take medicine at the Pustu and 1 patient came alone. The purpose of this study was to know the family support for leprosy sufferers in Olu Village, Lindu District, Sigi Regency.

Method: This type of research is descriptive research. The population in this study were 30 people affected by leprosy in Olu Village. The sample in this study was that the entire population was used as a sample in Olu Village, amounting to 30 people. The sampling method was non-probability sampling with a total sampling approach model.

Result: It shows that out of 30 respondents stated about family support for respondents, more families are supportive (53.3%) than those who are less supportive (46.7%), appreciation and information so that sufferers feel accepted in the midst of family and society and have a great desire for healing.

Conclusion: More supportive than those who are less supportive. appreciation and information so that sufferers feel accepted in the midst of family and society and have a great desire for healing.

Keywords: *Family support; Leprosy.*

Introduction

Leprosy is a type of infectious disease that can cause very complex problems. The problem is not only from a medical perspective but extends to social, economic, cultural, security and national health problems. Leprosy is generally found in developing countries. as a result of the limitations of the state's ability to provide adequate services in the fields of health, education, and socio-economic welfare to the community (Kemenkes, 2012).

The prevalence of leprosy in the world is still high. The World Health Organization (WHO) noted that in 2014, 213,899 new cases of leprosy were detected worldwide with the highest cases in the Southeast Asia region, namely 154,834 cases. The prevalence of leprosy at the beginning of 2015 was 0.31 per 100,000 population. Indonesia is the third most endemic country for leprosy after India and Brazil. The incidence of leprosy is still very high in several countries, especially developing countries which are closely related to poverty levels and population density (WHO, 2015).

The status of leprosy elimination in Indonesia has reached a leprosy prevalence of <1 per 10,000 population, after which Indonesia can still reduce the incidence of leprosy although it is relatively slow. In 2017 the leprosy prevalence rate was 0.70 cases per 10,000 population and the new case detection rate was 6.08 cases per 100,000 population. 11 provinces (32.5%) in 2015-2016 were stated to be included in the high leprosy burden, while 23 provinces (67 , 65%) are included in the low leprosy burden. Then in 2017 there were only 10 provinces that still had a high burden of leprosy, such as North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Leprosy data based on the Central Sulawesi Provincial Office in 2015 were 494 cases, 2016 as many as 317 cases and 2017 as many as 342 cases. Meanwhile, from Sigi Regency, the number of leprosy cases in 2015 was 53 cases, in 2016 there were 62 cases and in 2017 there were 76 cases (Dinkes Sulawesi Tengah, 2018).

According to Friedman, (2010), there are four types of family support, namely emotional support, instrumental support, informative support, and appreciation support. The form of support provided by the family is enthusiasm, motivation, giving advice, or supervising about treatment. Family support is also the feeling of an individual who gets

attention, is liked, appreciated and belongs to the community. The results of research by April (2019), regarding Family Support for Leprosy Patients in Cirebon City, obtained results from 42 people, who support 30 people, the remaining 12 people who are not.

Leprosy patients will experience several problems physically, psychologically, socially, and economically. This usually occurs as a result of leprosy patients who do not want to seek treatment and are late for treatment, causing permanent and terrible disabilities. This is because usually the clinical manifestations seen on the patient's skin are reddish white patches, lumps, slow nose, elongated ears, cut fingers and toes, there are wounds and amputation marks, giving a frightening picture, manifestations. clinical cases will cause feelings of shame, low self-esteem, depression, isolation, or withdrawal, and society will isolate leprosy patients so that it is difficult to find work which will eventually cause psychological, social, and economic problems. The family is the smallest and closest unit to leprosy sufferers who are able to provide motivation in the care and self-confidence of lepers, namely through family support (Soewono, 2013).

Based on preliminary data collection on 23 May 2020 at the Pustu Desa Olu, in 2017 there were 19 cases of leprosy, 25 in 2018 and 30 cases in 2019. From the results of interviews conducted by the author to health workers at Pustu Olu, it was found that people with leprosy take medicine at Pustu every month. The results of observations at the Pustu on 2 leprosy patients, one of the patients was accompanied by their family to go for treatment and take medicine at the Pustu and 1 patient came alone. The author also conducted interviews with the patient about family support during the treatment period, the patient stated that the family sometimes reminded them that sometimes they also needed to take medication, the family did not care about how the patient felt when he had to take medication every day. Meanwhile, other sufferers stated that the family did not respond when the patient said that he was ashamed of his illness.

Method

The type of research used is descriptive research, namely research that describes the phenomenon of the variables studied (Notoatmodjo, 2010). This study aims to describe family support for leprosy patients in Olu Village, Lindu District, Sigi Regency. The research was carried out on 1 / 6 September 2020 in Olu village. Lindu Subdistrict, Sigi Regency. The population in this study were all 30 people with leprosy

in Olu Village. The sample in this study was the entire population was used as a sample in Olu Village, amounting to 30 people. The sampling method uses caranon probability sampling with a total sampling approach model.

Results

Family support in this study was categorized based on the median value (56), less supportive if the median value <56, and supportive if the median value ≥ 56 which can be seen in table 1.

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Family Support for Persons Affected by Leprosy in Olu Village, Lindu District, Sigi Regency

No	Family Support	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Less support	14	46,7
2	Support	16	53,3
Total		30	100

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Table 1 shows that of the 30 respondents stated about family support for the respondent, more families were supportive (53.3%) than those who were less supportive (46.7%).

Discussion

Based on the results of the study, it shows that of the 30 respondents stated that family support for respondents, more families are supportive than those who are less supportive. According to the assumptions of the respondents, the researchers stated that the family is supportive in terms of emotional support, namely that the family still accepts and likes to talk about the respondent's disease and the respondent feels that the family has paid attention to the respondent since suffering from leprosy. Meanwhile, in terms of the lack of family support, the respondent felt that the family made the respondent feel worried about their illness and that the family did not give the respondent less encouragement to maintain their health. Family emotional support is very important to encourage people with leprosy in dealing with their illness, such as: attention, affection, encouragement and motivation so that sufferers feel that they are still accepted in the family even with their illness conditions.

This is in line with Sarafino's theory (Purba, et al., 2007). Emotional support includes empathy, where families can feel the same way as people affected by leprosy.

Expression, in this case the family must be able to give positive expressions to the person affected by leprosy. Attention, where the family can pay direct attention to the person affected by leprosy. Trust, in this case the family can give trust to the person affected by leprosy. Protection, the family must always provide protection for people affected by leprosy so that it will make individuals feel comfortable and loved. In other words, emotional support is one of the supports to help individuals to accept and control their emotions. Emotional support from families for lepers is very much needed because with the emotional support from the family, for example, giving attention and enthusiasm in living life for lepers is very influential because people with leprosy can control their emotions more and can accept their current situation.

The results of research by Desi Ariyana Rahayu (2012) on family support for leprosy sufferers in Pekalongan Regency showed that the results of support were good (73.8%), sufficient (23.8%), while social support was good (73.8%) and sufficient 26.2%).

According to the assumptions of the respondent researchers who stated that the family was supportive in terms of reward support, they felt that the family still respected and the family accepted it with all its limitations. Meanwhile, in terms of lack of family support, they feel the family does not reprimand if they forget to take medication and do not give praise when there is progress in health. Appreciation support is no less important in curing leprosy because leprosy does not only change the physical condition, but the leprosy sufferer will cause psychological problems. There is a sense of shame, disappointment and insecurity because even though it can be said to have recovered during the treatment period, people with leprosy still get status as leprosy sufferers by the community. For this reason, the family must always understand the limitations of the respondent and always remind the schedule of taking medication and give praise if there is a change in health, so that the sufferer feels that the family has hope for his recovery.

This is in line with Sarafino's theory (in Purba, et al., 2007: 77-87) that reward support includes social roles, achievements, and social comparisons. In terms of appreciation support, families can provide motivation and appreciation for lepers. In other words, appreciation support is the support that is needed by everyone because it can help give a boost to someone's feelings. For people with leprosy, appreciation

support is also very much needed, where later the lepers can know and recognize their abilities and know the difficulties they are facing themselves. The appreciation support given by the family to family members suffering from leprosy can be used as a motivation to rebuild their self-confidence.

According to the assumptions of the respondents, the researchers stated that the family was supportive in terms of instrumental support, namely they felt that the family gave money for their daily needs, while in terms of the lack of family support, they did not serve and help when they needed something. Instrumental support is very important for leprosy sufferers, because leprosy sufferers are very difficult to be accepted in the job field so that it will affect their economic condition to meet their needs. With family support such as meeting the patient's needs in the smallest material form, it will greatly help leprosy sufferers to meet their needs.

This is in line with Sarafino's theory (Purba, et al., 2007) instrumental support, which is direct support that can be provided by families. In the case of persons affected by leprosy, instrumental support that can be provided by the family, for example direct assistance such as giving money to the sufferer, In instrumental support, which includes material assistance, namely the fulfillment of daily needs such as clothing, food, shelter, work and time, in this case the family can help in finding decent jobs for lepers.

According to the assumption of the respondent researcher who stated that the family is supportive in terms of informative support, namely the family always informs things related to leprosy treatment. Meanwhile, in terms of the lack of family support, namely the lack of advice on routine coronations and the family did not respond if they wanted to express what they felt about their illness. Information and advice support is very important for people with leprosy, because with the latest information from the family about leprosy treatment it will help the healing process of leprosy sufferers.

This is in line with Sarafino's theory (Purba, et al., 2007) Informative Support, which includes providing advice, information, suggestions and feedback or it can be said that this support provides the information needed for the individual. Informative support includes providing advice, direction and consideration. In other words, informative support is in the form of information, if in the case of leprosy sufferers, informative support can be provided by families who have the duty to provide information in the form of direct or indirect assistance to lepers.

According to Pender, Murdaugh, Parson (Bomar, 2012), the family support system is a support system provided by families to family members in order to maintain the social identity of family members, provide emotional support, material assistance, provide information and services, and facilitate family members in making new social contacts with the community. Family as a support system for leprosy sufferers is expected to be able to provide full support in the care for people with leprosy.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, the conclusion of this study is that family support for leprosy sufferers in Olu Village, Lindu District, Sigi Regency is more supportive than those who are less supportive. appreciation and information so that sufferers feel accepted in the midst of family and society and have a great desire for healing.

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