

ABSTRAK

Halusinasi pendengaran merupakan salah satu gejala yang sering ditemukan pada pasien dengan gangguan *Skizofrenia*, dan merupakan kasus yang paling banyak yang terjadi dimasyarakat. Halusinasi tidak ditangani segera, dapat menimbulkan resiko terhadap keamanan diri klien sendiri, orang lain, dan lingkungan sekitarnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Penerapan Terapi Psikoreligius Dzikir Pada Pasien *Skizofrenia* Dengan Masalah Keperawatan Presepsi Sensori : Halusinasi Pendengaran DI BLUD UPTD Puskesmas Purwaharja 2.

Desain penelitian menggunakan studi kasus yang dilakukan pada satu pasien dengan masalah keperawatan gangguan persepsi sensori: halusinasi pendengaran. Penelitian ini dilakukan di BLUD UPTD Puskesmas Purwaharja 2 Kota Banjar bulan Maret 2026. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan data lembar pengkajian keperawatan jiwa, dengan melakukan wawancara, observasi dan melakukan pemeriksaan fisik. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dan disajikan dalam bentuk naratif.

Hasil penelitian setelah dilakukan penerapan terapi psikoreligius dzikir dilakukan selama 12 hari pada pasien *skizofrenia* mampu mengontrol halusinasi, dengan kriteria hasil pada SP1-SP4 pasien dapat membina hubungan saling percaya, pasien mampu mendemonstrasikan pelaksanaan kegiatan sehari-hari dengan cara penerapan terapi psikoreligius dzikir apabila halusinasinya muncul, pasien dapat mendemonstrasikan kepatuhan minum obat untuk mencegah halusinasi.

Kesimpulan karya ilmiah akhir ini dari penerapan terapi psikoreligius dzikir klien mampu mengontrol halusinasinya. Diharapkan untuk tenaga kesehatan agar mampu memberikan intervensi tambahan seperti terapi psikoreligius dzikir di rumah untuk mengontrol halusinasi pasien serta meningkatkan kinerja perawat sebagai tenaga kesehatan di BLUD UPTD Puskesmas Purwaharja 2.

Kata Kunci: *Halusinasi, Skizofrenia, Terapi Psikoreligius Dzikir*

ABSTRACT

Auditory hallucinations are one of the symptoms frequently found in patients with schizophrenia, and are the most common cases that occur in the community. Hallucinations are not treated immediately, can pose a risk to the safety of the client himself, others, and the surrounding environment. This study aims to determine the Application of Psychoreligious Dhikr Therapy in Schizophrenia Patients with Sensory Perception Nursing Problems: Auditory Hallucinations in BLUD UPTD Purwaharja 2 Health Center.

The research design used a case study conducted on one patient with nursing problems of sensory perception disorders: auditory hallucinations. This research was conducted at the BLUD UPTD Purwaharja 2 Health Center, Banjar City in March 2026. The data collection method used mental health nursing assessment sheets, by conducting interviews, observations and physical examinations. The collected data were then analyzed and presented in narrative form.

The results of the study after the application of dhikr psychoreligious therapy for 12 days in schizophrenia patients were able to control hallucinations, with the outcome criteria in SP1-SP4 patients were able to build a relationship of mutual trust, patients were able to demonstrate the implementation of daily activities by applying dhikr psychoreligious therapy when hallucinations appeared, patients were able to demonstrate compliance in taking medication to prevent hallucinations.

The conclusion of this final scientific paper is that the application of dhikr psychoreligious therapy to clients was able to control their hallucinations. It is hoped that healthcare workers will be able to provide additional interventions, such as dhikr psychoreligious therapy at home, to control patient hallucinations and improve the performance of nurses as healthcare workers at the BLUD UPTD Purwaharja 2 Health Center.

Keywords : *Hallucinations, Schizophrenia, Psychoreligious Dhikr Therapy*