

The Association between Leper Patients' Self-Esteem and Family Affective Function

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ABSTRACT

Leprosy can result in long-term incapacity that lowers a victim's quality of life. Alterations that occur. Leprosy-related changes limit a person's capacity to perform tasks, which lowers one's sense of self. A person's self-esteem is more negatively impacted by chronic diseases. Anxiety, fear, helplessness, hopelessness, and worthlessness are all signs of low self-esteem. The affection and appreciation of others is the primary component of a person's self-esteem. The primary source of love, acceptance, and admiration that fosters a pleasant environment within the family and positively influences each member's self-concept is their family. Correlational and cross-sectional designs were combined in the research design. There were thirty-two leprosy cases.

Keywords: family, patients, self-esteem

BACKGROUND

Leprosy can result in long-term impairments that lower a victim's quality of life. Leprosy alters people in ways that interfere with their capacity to perform daily tasks, which lowers their self-esteem. The effect of an illness on a person's self-esteem increases with its duration. Anxiety, fear, helplessness, hopelessness, and worthlessness are all signs of low self-esteem. Love and respect from others are the primary components of an individual's self-esteem. The primary source of love, acceptance, and admiration is one's family, which fosters a positive environment that benefits each family member's positive self-concept.

Leptozoites are shunned by society as a result of the stigma associated with the disease. As a result, people with leprosy lose their place in society. When this happens, people with leprosy feel useless and often withdraw from society. Ultimately, this causes them to feel low and worthless.

A leprosy patient was observed to be depressed and unenthusiastic during a visit; he also claimed to have no self-worth and to be ashamed to socialize. Not only were there families that were not apparent, but there were also families who seemed to offer the patient genuine support and aid. Give leprosy patients support. Considering this, I believe that leprosy patients' self-esteem should be taken into account, as a negative mentality can have an adverse effect on the course of therapy. Naturally, the family is the first line of assistance since they are the ones who are closest to the leprosy patient. Wishes With assistance from those closest to me, a strong network of support.

METHODS

This study employs a cross-sectional methodology and a correlational design. Studying the link between two variables in a scenario or among a group of people is known as correlational research.

RESULTS

Description of research location

Situated at Jalan Garuda no. 199 Langkap Besuki, the Besuki Community Health Center is a community health center under the jurisdiction of the Situbondo Government.

Leprosy is one of the diseases that are part of the Disease Prevention and Eradication (P2P).

In this study, a questionnaire was employed as both a dependent variable and an independent variable measuring tool. Thirty respondents made up the sample population.

Respondent characteristics

Distribution of Respondents by Age

Table 1.1. Age Distribution of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
13-31	13	43.3
32-50	7	23.3
51-68	10	33.3
Total	30	100.0

From the table above it can be seen that of the 30 respondents the largest number of respondents were aged 13-31 years with 13 respondents (43.3%).

Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Table 1.2. Gender Distribution of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
L	23	76.7
P	7	23.3
Amount	30	100.0

Based on table 1.2, it can be seen that the majority of respondents were male with a total of 23 respondents (76.7%).

Distribution of Respondents by Education

Table 1.3. Distribution of Respondents' education

Type of Education	Frequency	Percentage %
Elementary School	11	36.7
Senior High School	11	36.7
Junior High School	8	26.7
Amount	30	100.0

The table above shows that the majority of respondents had elementary and high school education with a total of 11 respondents (36.7%)

Distribution by Marital Status

Table 1.4. Distribution of Respondents' Marital Status

Marriage	Frequency	Percentage %
Not married yet	7	23.3
Widow	1	3.3
Marriage	22	73.3
Amount	30	100.0

Referring to the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have a marital status of married with a total of 22 respondents (73.3%).

Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Table 1.5. Distribution of Respondents' Religion

Types of Religion	Frequency	Percentage %
Islam	30	100.0

Looking at the table above, it can be seen that the total number of respondents is Islamic with a total of 30 respondents (100%).

Distribution of Occupational Respondents

Table 1.6. Distribution of Respondents' Occupations

Work	Frequency	Percentage %
Farming	5	16.7
Housewife	5	16.7
Fisherman	7	23.3
Private employees	3	10.0
Student	6	20.0
Self-employed	4	13.3
Amount	30	100.0

Referring to the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents work as fishermen with 7 respondents (23.3%).

Variable characteristics

Affective Functions of the Family

Table 1.7. Frequency distribution based on family affective function

Affective Functions of the Family	Frequency	Percentage %
Good	26	86.7
Enough	4	13.3
Amount	30	100.0

Looking at the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents had good family affective function, 26 respondents (86.7%)

Self-Esteem of Leprosy Patients

Table 1.8. Frequency distribution based on self-esteem of leprosy patients

Self-Esteem of Leprosy Patients	Frequency	Percentage %
Tall	20	66.7
Low	10	33.3
Amount	30	100.0

If you look at the table above, it is known that the majority of respondents consider their self-esteem to be high, as many as 20 respondents (66.7%).

Analysis of the relationship between family affective function and self-esteem of leprosy patients.

Table 1.9. Cross Tabulation of family affective function and self-esteem of leprosy patients

Affective Functions of the Family	Enough	Count	Patient Self-Esteem		Total
			Low	Tall	
		4	0	4	
		% within Family Affective Function	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

	% within Patient Self-Esteem	40.0%	0.0%	13.3%
	% of Total	13.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Good	Count	6	20	26
	% within Family Affective Function	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%
	% within Patient Self-Esteem	60.0%	100.0%	86.7%
	% of Total	20.0%	66.7%	86.7%
	Count	10	20	30
	% within Family Affective Function	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Total	% within Patient Self-Esteem	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%

Table 1.9 above shows that the highest number of people with good family affective function and high self-esteem in leprosy patients was 20 respondents. The results of the research analysis carried out on 30 respondents, then the Spearman's rho statistical test was carried out so that the p value of the family affective function variable was 0.001, this value was <0.05, which means that H1 was accepted or there was a relationship between the functions. family affectivity and self-esteem of leprosy patients. From the SPSS output, a correlation coefficient of 0.05 was obtained. This means that the level of strength of the relationship between the variable family affective function and the self-esteem of leprosy patients is 0.05 or a strong correlation. The correlation coefficient number is positive, namely $r=0.05$ so the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional (unidirectional type of relationship). Thus, it can be interpreted that if the family's affective function is good, the leprosy patient's self-esteem will be high.

DISCUSSION

Interpretation of Results and Discussion of Results

Family's affective functions

Based on the findings of studies done on the connection between leprosy patients' self-esteem and family affective function. The majority of respondents (26,87%) and 4 (13.3%) had adequate family affective function, according to the results of the family affective function research instrument. This could have occurred because family members were not concerned about their sick relatives. The affective function of the family has been effectively fulfilled by almost all households.

Table 1.3 showed that 11 respondents, or 36.7 percent, had only completed elementary and high school, which was the majority of respondents. An individual's educational attainment is one of the social variables that can influence their behavior.

Table 1.4 reveals that a majority of the respondents, comprising 22 individuals (73.3%), were married. Getting married inside the family has several advantages, one of which is that it

gives us a reason to live, allowing us to focus more on the positive aspects of life. In addition, a partner's support is another possibility. We can become less nervous and strengthen one another when we have (continuous support) from a spouse.

Family members' socio-emotional needs are met by the affective function of the family, which can promote the family's and its members' healthy growth and development (Friedman, 2010). Maintaining strong relationships, mutual respect, connection and identification, separation, integration, patterns of needs and responses, and therapeutic roles are all parts of the family's affective function. The study's findings show that most respondent families have done a good job of fulfilling their affective role. And nonetheless, a small number suffice.

The affective function is one of the most significant family functions since it serves as the primary foundation for the creation and maintenance of the family unit itself. It is associated with the family's awareness of and care for the socioemotional needs of each family member. The primary source of love, acceptance, and admiration is one's family, which fosters a positive environment that benefits each family member's positive self-concept. Leprosy patients have strong psychosocial requirements for love, acceptance of themselves, and social approval, particularly from their families, who serve as the primary source of addressing these needs (Rahayu, 2012).

Researchers believe that the family's affective function has a significant role in helping leprosy sufferers have higher self-esteem based on these beliefs and evidence.

Self-esteem of leprosy patients

based on the findings of studies done by researchers on the connection between leprosy patients' self-esteem and family affective function. The study instrument on the self-esteem of leprosy patients yielded results that indicated 20 respondents, or 66.7% of the sample, thought well of themselves. and 10 (33.3%) of the respondents had low self-esteem.

Table 1.1 indicates that 13 respondents (43.3%), or the majority of the sample, were between the ages of 13 and 31. The 2008 Indonesian Wikipedia defines age as a measurement of a creature's or object's existence, whether it be dead or alive 45 46. from the time of birth till the age is determined. A person's level of maturity and strength in thinking and working will increase with age. A more mature person is trusted by the public more so than a less mature person. This will lead to soul maturity and experience (Harpianis, 2012). Variations in the way each person thinks can be influenced by their age disparities. Nonetheless, young people *Mycobacterium leprae* bacteria, which causes leprosy, likes to live in warm to hot temperatures. So, this leprosy bacteria is easily transmitted and grows in low-lying and coastal areas. Based on table 1.6, it was found that the majority of respondents worked as fishermen, namely 7 respondents (23.3%). This general data shows that these fishermen live in coastal areas.

Self-esteem is the capacity of an individual to evaluate oneself. Self-esteem is a person's evaluation of themselves derived from comparing their ideal behavior to that of others (Stuart, 2013). Pede Florida et al. (2007), provide support for the research findings. demonstrates that three respondents had high self-esteem and one respondent had a medium degree of self-esteem when it comes to how leprosy patients describe their sense of acceptance and self-worth. Regarding the self-esteem of leprosy patients in terms of feeling appreciated, four respondents reported having a high level of self-esteem, while one reported having a medium level. An explanation of the relationship between family affective function and self-esteem of leprosy patients.

Based on the results of research conducted on 30 respondents, it is known that the results of the Spearman's rho statistical test resulted in a p value of the affective function variable of 0.001, this value is <0.05 , which means that H1 is accepted or there is a relationship between the family's affective function and the self-esteem of leprosy patients. The r value = 0.05, which means the relationship between the two correlated variables is strong.

Based on research that found that the affective function of the family was good, the self-esteem of leprosy patients was high, as many as 20 respondents (66.7%). leprosy. Apart from that, the family also acts as a companion in taking medication regularly so that it doesn't stop. Leprosy has medical impacts, leprosy also has psychological, economic and social impacts (Ministry of Health, 2015). From a physical perspective, leprosy patients experience disability and impaired nervous function if not treated properly (Indriani, 2014). From the psychological factors of leprosy patients feeling embarrassed and depressed, it is not uncommon for leprosy patients to experience depression (Fadilah, 2013). The impact from a social perspective is that leprosy patients experience social isolation as a result of society's negative perception of leprosy. The impact of leprosy will affect the self-esteem of leprosy patients, this impact will be a factor in forming the self-esteem of leprosy patients. Factors that influence an individual's self-esteem are social developments in the form of rejection from others, unrealistic self-ideals, dysfunctional family systems, repeated trauma (Cahyani, 2014).

The family is the main source of love, approval and appreciation which creates a positive atmosphere in the family so that it can influence the positive self-concept of each family member (Friedman, 2010). This is manifested in the affective function of the family. In leprosy patients, the affective function of the family is very influential in the formation of self-esteem. However, the presence of leprosy in a family member can also be a stressor for the family in carrying out the family's affective functions (Friedman, 2010).

Researcher Limitations

Research Tool

The family affective function questionnaire was designed by the researcher specifically for this study, so validity and reliability assessments were not used. The validity and reliability of this questionnaire have not been examined. Without assessing the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, researchers added words to a study by Sarandria (2012) about leprosy patients' self-esteem. Additionally, researchers altered the editorial words without doing reliability and validity assessments.

Data gathering

The researchers did not include a few of the nonliterate respondents in the research sample since they were visited by the researchers.

Nursing Implications

Study on the connection between leprosy patients' self-esteem and family affective function in the Besuki health center operating region, Situbondo Regency. seeks to determine how the family affects leprosy sufferers emotionally.

Based on the data processing results, it can be stated that family concern for ill family members is crucial for boosting their self-esteem and preventing them from feeling alone and therefore poor in self-worth. Aside from that, health professionals play a critical role in educating patients' families at all times.

The Community Health Center can use this research to improve its services. Health professionals need to be aware of the potential effects leprosy patients' familial affective function may have on their self-esteem.

CONCLUSION

The majority of family affective functions for leprosy patients in the Besuki Community Health Center working area, Situbondo Regency, had good family affective function, 86.7% (26 respondents) and 13.3% (4 respondents) had adequate family function. The self-esteem of leprosy patients in the working area of the Besuki Community Health Center, Situbondo Regency, mostly leprosy sufferers have high self-esteem, 66.7% (20 respondents), leprosy patients have high self-esteem and 33.3% (10 respondents) have low self-esteem. There is a

relationship between family affective function and the self-esteem of leprosy patients with p value = 0.001 with a strong correlation coefficient level ($r=0.05$).

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