

PERCEPTION OF REHABILITATION SERVICE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT IN ACEH, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Drugs are importantly global problem that no single country alone could address, including Indonesia. National Narcotics Agency recorded 36,137 drug abuse patients in Indonesia in one decade. The aims of the study is to determine community perception of rehabilitation service for drug abuse treatment in Aceh Province. A type of descriptive analytic with a cross sectional study approach, the current research employs a questionnaire distributed online to 10 districts/cities in Aceh Province which has National Narcotics Agency representatives. Questionnaires in online form which began on 10 June 2022 and closed on 18 June 2022. The sample in this study has criteria for ≥ 18 years and is willing to be a respondent Involving 86 drug users. they are divided into two groups, rehabilitation patient (n=43) and those who have never used rehabilitation services (n=43). The questionnaire used has been tested for validity on 38 respondents. Using Mann-Whitney test with STATA application version 13.0. The study indicated that there were particularly perception differentiation of people who have participated in outpatient rehab for drug abuse with the perception of people who have never used rehabilitation services. ($p=0,0084$). In general, the community have a positive perception of rehabilitation services, 90.70% useful rehabilitation, 81.40% free rehabilitation, easy to get access into rehabilitation and it has easy procedures 81.40%, safe and comfortable rehabilitation centers 81.40%, information addicts are guaranteed to keep their privacy 88.37%, do not get stigma from the society 74.42%, and friendly and competent officers 87.21%. However, there is a negative perception that the community still doubt that undergoing rehabilitation for addicts will recover. (46.51%). Efforts to enhance the competence of rehabilitation officers and disseminate information about rehabilitation on a massive scale are necessary to be conducted by involving related sectors.

Keywords: *perception, community, rehabilitation, drug abuse*

1. Introduction

Cases of drug abuse in the world increase every year. In 2020, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) said that around 284 3 million or 5.6 percent of the world's population or the equivalent of 1:18 in each age group aged 15-64 years had used drugs in the last year. This figure increased by 26 percent from 2010, when around 226 million people in the world used drug. Cannabis and amphetamines are still at the top of the list of types of drugs used and are increasing. Cannabis users increased by 23 percent in the 2010-2020 period. Cases of drug abuse in Indonesia are increasing every year. In 2020, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) stated that the amount of methamphetamine seized in East and Southeast Asia increased eight times during the 2009-2018 period, approaching 100 tons. In 2019, there was an increase in the entry of confiscated methamphetamine, especially in Southeast Asian countries, including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia. Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao

People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam. [1] The COVID-19 pandemic crisis and the economic downturn have resulted in an estimated 35.6 million people suffering from drug use disorders. Drug use is more common in developed countries than in developing countries. From the 11 million people who inject drugs, half are living with hepatitis C, and 1.4 million are with HIV. Around 269 million people used drugs in 2018, up 30 percent from 2009 figures, teenagers, young people and adults are the biggest users.[2] Conditions in Indonesia itself are not much different. The results of the 2019 National Narcotics Agency survey with Lembaga Ilmu Penelitian Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Science) found the fact that the prevalence of drug abuse was 1.8% or 3,419,188 Indonesians aged 15-64 years. This figure has increased by 0.03% compared to the prevalence rate of drug abuse in 2017 of 1.77%. [2] Drugs are substances that cause addiction, where at first teenagers just try but then become addicted and even become heavy dependence. Dependence and addiction will be the beginning of physical, biological, mental, and social disorders. Health problems that often occur are lung disease, heart disease, stroke, cancer, and mental conditions. Narcotics use can also increase the risk of contracting infection with Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C [3] Drug abuse in adolescents is generally caused by internal and external factors. Internal factors, consist of personality, family and economic. While external factors, such as wrong peer relationship [4].

Cases of drug abuse are increasing, it is necessary to have targeted treatment efforts and have a high success rate. Indonesian regulation number 35 year 2009, concerning narcotics explains that one of the efforts to deal with narcotics addicts is medical and social rehabilitation. [5] In line with this, National Narcotics Agency has prepared a rehabilitation program for drug abuse throughout Indonesia through National Narcotics Agency work units in the provinces and districts/cities and added 6 large rehabilitation centres spread across several provinces, namely Lido Bogor, Makassar, Samarinda, Batam and Medan. In 2020, there were 4,364 drug abusers who had been rehabilitated by the National Narcotics Agency. With the high number of drug abuse cases and the severity of the effects, rehabilitation efforts are one of the most important efforts to prevent the effects of long-term drug use. Rehabilitation is expected to be accessible to all drug abusers and the quality of rehabilitation is expected to recover addicts from substance dependence. For this reason, it is necessary to understand the user of rehabilitation service, so that the benefits of rehabilitation services are optimal and users believe that rehabilitation can recover addicts from substance dependence.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Research Design

The design in this study is a descriptive analytic approach to determine the differences in perceptions of people who use rehabilitation services with people who do not use outpatient rehabilitation services in National Narcotics Agency districts/cities in Aceh province. The sample is people in 10 regencies/cities in Aceh Province that have National Narcotics Agency representative. Information about perceptions was obtained through the distribution of online questionnaires. Questionnaires in online form which began on 10 June 2022 and closed on 18 June 2022. The sample in this study has criteria for ≥ 18 years and is willing to be a respondent. A total of 86 respondents met the criteria and were divided into two groups (43 people who had used rehabilitation services and 43 people who had never used rehabilitation services). Data analysis using the Mann-Whitney test using the STATA 13 application. The questionnaire used has been tested for validity on 38 respondents from 9 sub-districts in the working area of Banda Aceh City. Validity results are determined by looking at the r-count results, where if the r-count value $>$ r-table then it is declared valid. While the r-table value is seen at the value of $\alpha = 5\%$ and the value of $df = n-2$ or $38-2 = 36$ is indicated by the value of r-table = 0.329.

2.2. Result

2.2.1. Demographics of Respondents

Based on the data analysis, the demographics of the respondents can be seen in table 1:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Characteristics

No	Characteristics	n	%
Sex			
1	Male	61	70,93
2	Female	25	29,07
	Total	86	100
Age			
1	18- 25 years old	22	25,58
2	26- 45 years old	46	53,49
3	45-65 years old	18	20,93
	Total	86	100
Occupation			
1	ASN, TNI, POLRI, BUMN	38	44,19
2	Private and self-employed	37	43,02
3	unemployment	11	12,79
	Total	86	100
Education			
1	Higher	56	65,12
2	Middle	22	25,58
3	Primary	8	9,30
	Total	86	100
Marital status			
1	Not married	27	31,40
2	Married	58	67,44
3	Widow / widower	1	1,16
	Total	86	100
Region of origin			
1	Kota Lhokseumawe	4	4,65
2	Kabupaten Pidie Jaya	6	6,98
3	Kabupaten Bireun	14	16,28
4	Kabupaten Aceh Selatan	12	13,95
5	Kota Banda Aceh	12	13,95
6	Kota Sabang	8	9,30
7	Kabupaten Gayo lues	12	13,95
8	Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang	4	4,65
9	Kabupaten Pidie	4	4,65
10	Kota Langsa	10	11,63
	Total	86	100

2.2.2. Differences in the perception of service users

Table 2. Distribution Perceptions About Rehabilitation Servis

N	Elements of Rehabilitation Services	Perception				
		Positive		Negative		%
		n	%	n	%	
1	Useful servis	7	90,7	8	9,30	10
		8	0			0
2	belief for recovery proces of adiction	4	53,4	4	46,5	10
		6	9	0	1	0
3	Rehabilitation services cost free for community	7	81,4	1	18,6	10
		0	0	6	0	0
4	easy to access and the procedures are also easy to follow.	7	81,4	1	18,6	10
		0	0	6	0	0
5	safe, comfortable and clean.	7	81,4	1	18,6	10
		0	0	6	0	0
6	guaranteed to be confidential.	7	88,3	1	11,6	10
		6	7	0	8	0
7	worried about getting negative issues or negative stigma or embarrassment from community.	6	74,4	2	25,5	10
		4	2	2	8	0
8	takes a long time and not guarantee recover.	6	70,9	2	29,0	10
		1	3	5	7	0
9	officers at are good, friendly and competent	7	87,2	1	12,7	10
		5	1	1	9	0

Based on the above formulated description, it is known that the perception of rehabilitation is generally positive. 90.70% of respondents stated that the outpatient drug abuse rehabilitation program at National Narcotics Agency was beneficial. Most of the respondents' statements are positive above 55%, except for the statement that they believe that outpatient rehabilitation for drug abuse can make drug addicts recover from drug dependence, about 53.49% who stated a positive perception. Before the difference test is carried out, a normality test is carried out which aims to detect the distribution of data in one variable that will be used in normal distribution research. Based on the results of the normality test of the data with the Shapiro-Wilk test, the result of the p value of perception was 0.00059 ($p < 0.05$), which means the data is not normally distributed. Therefore, the Mann-Whitney Test was carried out to

determine the difference in perceptions of people who use rehabilitation services and people who do not use rehabilitation services.

Table 4. Statistical Test Mann-Whitney Test Differences in the Level of Public Perception About Drug Abuse Outpatient Rehab

Society	N	Z	P Value
Using Rehabilitation Services	43	2,635	0,0084
Not Using Rehabilitation Services	43		

The results of the analysis disclosed that the value of the difference in the level of public perception about drug abuse outpatient rehabilitation services ($p = 0.0084$), which indicated that there were particularly differences in perceptions between the 2 groups.

2.3. Discussion

From the analysis of the characteristics of the respondents in table 1, it shows that most of the respondents have education in the category of higher education, namely 65.12%, working as formal employees 44.19% and married 67.44%. Public perception of rehabilitation in table 2 above, states that the community in general has a positive perception of drug abuse rehabilitation program services at the National Narcotics Agency, however, there are still some issues that need attention from the National Narcotics Agency. Among them are statements about the belief that rehabilitation will make addicts recover from substance dependence. Here it can be seen that people who are not so sure about rehabilitation services as an effort to make addicts recover from substance use. This could be due to the high number of relapse cases among addicts who have completed rehabilitation.

National Narcotics Agency said that in general, around 70% of drug addicts experience relapse after rehabilitation. For conditions in Aceh Province itself, the number of relapses has not been obtained with certainty, yet the information from several officers on duty at the National Narcotics Agency pratama clinic stated that there were several cases that relapsed after completing rehabilitation, there were even cases of relapse that occurred while addicts were undergoing rehabilitation. outpatient rehabilitation. Relapse or relapse is the reoccurrence of the old pattern of abusers (addiction) where drug use takes place regularly again. Relapse of drugs is a challenge that cannot be separated from the long process to full recovery. Even though former abusers have been released from drug dependence, suggestions or tendencies to use will still be felt. These suggestions can be triggered suddenly and uncontrollably, when people's inner situation starts to get messy (Badan Narkotika Nasional RI, 2022). In general, the concept of recurrence provides an understanding of the change process. In some cases, the normal behaviour of substance use behaviour, the displacement is sudden and permanent. The process of change is described as a developmental cycle of periods of contemplation, preparation, action and maintenance effort. (Marlatt & Witkiewitz, 2005) Information about the risk of relapse or recurrence in patients who have completed rehabilitation has been conveyed by officers to families while undergoing rehabilitation. Relapse can occur due to factors from the patient's internal and external factors. Relapse or relapse for drug users and their immediate environment, is a big problem which means that all efforts become meaningless. Many relapse ex-abusers admit that they failed for any of the following reasons: due to frustration, depression, low self-esteem, recalling events

during past use and seeing places that triggered those memories. (Badan Narkotika Nasional RI, 2022) The results of the bivariate statistical test on the perception variable show that there are differences in perceptions between people who use rehabilitation services and people's perceptions that do not use rehabilitation services. This is indicated by a p value of 0.0084 and a z value of 2.635. Other research that is also in line is research conducted by Desy Ramadhani Harahap and Tri Niswati Utami (Harahap, Desy Ramadhani; Utami, 2021) about public perceptions of the quality of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic in Binjai City. The results of the study concluded that respondents had a good response about the quality of health services, starting from the dimensions of reliability, responsiveness, assurance of certainty, empathy, and physical appearance., Desy Ramadhani; Utami, 2021) about public perceptions of the quality of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic in Binjai City.

The results of the study concluded that respondents had a good response about the quality of health services, starting from the dimensions of reliability, responsiveness, assurance of certainty, empathy, and physical appearance. The results of this study indicate that there is an average difference (mean) between the perceptions of people who use rehabilitation services and the perceptions of people who do not use rehabilitation services. This is very likely to happen because someone who has used rehabilitation services automatically already knows information about rehabilitation, so that it will form a positive perception in accordance with the results of exposure to these services. The opinion of Notoatmodjo 2010 in Monah Sri, et al 2013, states that the low utilization of health facilities is not because most of the causes are factors that are too far from the community or because of high costs, and also not because of unsatisfactory services, but there are factors that come from the community itself, including the community's perception or concept of illness.(Monah Sri dkk, 2013).

To measure the quality of service is to know the perception of the service from the eyes of a customer. Likewise in assessing the quality of health services, namely by knowing the assessment or perception of the service by the patient. This patient perception is very important because satisfied patients will comply with treatment and will come back to get services (Apriyanto et al., 2013) Currently, the Acehnese people are still few who use rehabilitation services at National Narcotics Agency, this can be seen by the low achievement of cases of addicts undergoing rehabilitation compared to the prevalence of cases based on survey results from National Narcotics Agency in Aceh. Another current issue in Aceh is the lack of knowledge about rehabilitation information, considers that if they take advantage of the rehabilitation services at National Narcotics Agency, the addict will be arrested by the National Narcotics Agency. Obviously this information is not in accordance with the existing rules in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics which states that addicts **must receive rehabilitation services**.

3. Conclusion

The researchers would simply like to draw the attention once more to the fact that there is a difference in the average level of perception of people who use rehabilitation services with people who do not use rehabilitation services at National Narcotics Agency Aceh province. Although most people have stated the benefits of rehabilitation, there are still a few people who feel less sure that rehabilitation can make addicts recover from substance dependence. The obvious findings strengthens the justification for the need of more in-depth and massive education and dissemination of information about rehabilitation, especially the cause relapse and efforts to overcome them, in addition to strengthening the quality of rehabilitation services which shall be maintained and improved. Furthermore, training for rehabilitation officers should be carried out continuously and evenly and therefore officers get the latest information and are able to improve the quality of rehabilitation services. Lastly, information on treatment centers can be conveyed through integrated activities involving several related parties.

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