

ABSTRACT

Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder, severe, pervasive. Schizophrenia symptoms consist of positive symptoms and negative symptoms. PANSS-EC test (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale-Excited Component) is used to examine the restoration on positive symptoms and negative symptoms of schizophrenia patients in the acute phase as an indicator of treatment success. Basic Treatment of schizophrenia is an antipsychotic medication which is divided into two big categories; typical antipsychotics and atypical antipsychotics. This study is conducted to examine whether there are differences of the effectiveness of haloperidol and risperidone combination used on the acute phase of schizophrenia patient therapy, based on PANSS-EC scores.

This study was two group pretest-posttest design with the method of collecting the data by cross sectional that showed 40 schizophrenia patients who were in intensive care hospitalization RSJ . Ghrasia Yogyakarta. Patients with schizophrenia who were corresponding with the inclusion criteria were tested by PANSS - EC (pretest and posttest) .

From the Mann-Whitney test to post-test score showed that both risperidone and haloperidol combination of post-test there comes p value = 0.711. This means that signification value $p > 0.05$, so the hypothesis is rejected or there was no difference in effectiveness of the use haloperidol combination and risperidone combination in the acute phase of schizophrenia patients based on PANSS - EC scores.

Keyword: *Schizofrenia, Haloperidol, Risperidone, PANSS-EC.*

INTISARI

Skizofrenia merupakan salah gangguan jiwa kronik, berat, pervasif. Gejala dari skizofrenia meliputi gejala positif dan gejala negatif. Uji PANSS-EC (*Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale-Excited Component*) digunakan untuk mengkaji perbaikan gejala positif maupun gejala negatif pada fase akut pasien skizofrenia sebagai indikator keberhasilan terapi. Dasar pengobatan skizofrenia adalah medikasi dengan antipsikotik dibagi menjadi 2 golongan besar, yaitu antipsikotik tipikal dan antipsikotik atipikal. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan efektifitas penggunaan kombinasi haloperidol dan kombinasi risperidon pada terapi fase akut pasien skizofrenia berdasarkan PANSS-EC.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *two group pretest-posttest design* dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *cross sectional* didapatkan sampel 40 pasien skizofrenia yang berada di unit intensif rawat inap RSJ. Ghrasia Yogyakarta. Pasien skizofrenia yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi menjalani pemeriksaan PANSS-EC *pretest* dan *posttest*.

Analisis hasil berdasarkan uji *Mann-Whitney* untuk nilai skor *post-test* menjelaskan bahwa baik pada *post-test* kombinasi Risperidon maupun *post-test* kombinasi Haloperidol didapatkan nilai $p = 0.711$. Hal tersebut berarti nilai $p > 0.05$, dimana hipotesis ditolak atau secara statistik tidak terdapat perbedaan efektifitas terhadap penggunaan kombinasi haloperidol dan kombinasi risperidon pada fase akut pasien skizofrenia berdasarkan skor PANSS-EC.

Kata kunci: Skizofrenia, Haloperidol, Risperidon, PANSS-EC.