


## Profile Patient In Patient Schizophrenia In House Special Illnesses In The Dadi Makassar Region

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<b>Keywords:</b> Profile, Schizophrenia, RSKD Dadi Makassar	Mental disorders are diseases caused by disturbances in an individual's thoughts, perceptions and behavior No able to adapt yourself with self Alone, person others, society and the environment. Schizophrenia is the most common mental disorder in Indonesia. To find out Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Inpatient at Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital. This research was conducted using a retrospective approach with descriptive methods using secondary data from the Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital and analyzed using Excel. Sample selection using simple random sampling of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. There were 91 samples of schizophrenia sufferers at RSKD Dadi Makassar. Most schizophrenia patients were in the age range of 36-45 years with 35 patients (38%). Patients were dominated by male patients 76 (84%). The highest level of education was at the high school level, 36 patients (40%). Patients who had jobs were 58 (64%). Most patients came from the Bugis tribe, 44 (48%). There were 31 patients (34%) who had a family history of mental disorders. The most common type of schizophrenia patient was YTT schizophrenia, namely 84 patients (92%). There were 72 patients who had suffered from schizophrenia for more than 2 years (79%). There were 46 patients who had undergone schizophrenia treatment for less than 2 years (51%). The time to start treatment in schizophrenia patients was greater when symptoms had been felt for less than 2 years, as many as 52 patients (57%). There were 2 patients (2%) who had a history of drug use. BPJS users were 81 patients (89%).
This is an open access article under the <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">CC BY-NC</a> license 	<b>Corresponding Author:</b> Qurniawati Medical Professional Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, UMI <a href="mailto:qurniawati9a@gmail.com">qurniawati9a@gmail.com</a>

### INTRODUCTION

Mental disorders are diseases caused by disturbances in an individual's thoughts, perceptions and behavior No able to adapt yourself with self Alone, person others, society and the environment. Mental disorders are divided into two, namely severe mental disorders and mild mental disorders. One of the serious mental disorders is schizophrenia. <sup>1</sup>

Schizophrenia is the most common mental disorder in Indonesia. Schizophrenia is a complex, chronic mental health disorder characterized by a range of symptoms, including delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech or behavior, And disturbance ability cognitive. Schizophrenia affects the surroundings 24 million person or 1 from 300 person (0.32%)

in the whole world. This figure is 1 in 222 people (0.45%) among adults. This is unlike many other mental disorders. Onset most often occurs in the late teens and twenties, and onset tends to occur earlier in men than women. <sup>1,2</sup>

Based on literature review research on the characteristics of schizophrenia patients with the variables age, gender, marital status, level of education and type of work, the results showed that most studies showed that the age range of 14-54 years had the most respondents because late teens and early adults were vulnerable to the disease. schizophrenia. Men tend to be more susceptible to suffering from schizophrenia than women. <sup>3</sup>

The research results also state that schizophrenia is more prone to attack patients with low education, where patients with low education tend to pay less attention to healthy quality of life which can influence therapy. However, quite a few patients suffer from mental disorders. Schizophrenia can occur at a high level of education, because the factors that cause it are continued stress, integration of biological, psychosocial and environmental factors. If the patient has a higher education, then the greater the patient's opportunity to get treatment more quickly, and it will be easier to follow the course of post-illness treatment. <sup>3,4</sup>

A person's job can determine economic quality, it is explained that patients who have a job tend to pay more attention to the quality of their health when compared to patients who don't have a job. <sup>3,4</sup> In addition, drug use is considered not to directly cause schizophrenia, but the risk of a drug user experiencing schizophrenia increases. Some substances can worsen the condition of patients suffering from schizophrenia, such as cannabis, amphetamines and alcohol. <sup>5</sup>

The prognosis for schizophrenia patients who do not have a family history of the same disease tends to be good. However, in patients who have one or more family members who have a history of the same disease, the prognosis will be worse. <sup>4</sup> Average Schizophrenia patients have experienced the disorder for 1-5 years. Long duration of disease accompanied by severe cognitive impairment is predictive of inability to respond to treatment, indicating a poor prognosis. <sup>4,6</sup>

Schizophrenia patients experience treatment that tends to take a long time because the disease easily relapses. On the other hand, the disease can persist throughout the patient's life. <sup>7</sup> Psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia are one of the main causes of disability in the world and can affect all areas of life including personal, family, social, educational and work functions. Based on the background mentioned above, it is necessary to carry out research to determine the profile of schizophrenia patients at the Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital. <sup>2,8</sup>

## METHODS

This research uses a descriptive design with a retrospective approach to find out the profile of schizophrenia patients who are hospitalized at the Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital. The location of this research will be carried out at the Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital. This research was conducted in May 2024. The population in this study

was all YTT schizophrenia and paranoid schizophrenia patients who were hospitalized at the Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital. The sample in this study used a *simple random sampling method*, using the Slovin formula. And the sample size was 91 YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia patients who were hospitalized at the Makassar Regional Special Hospital.

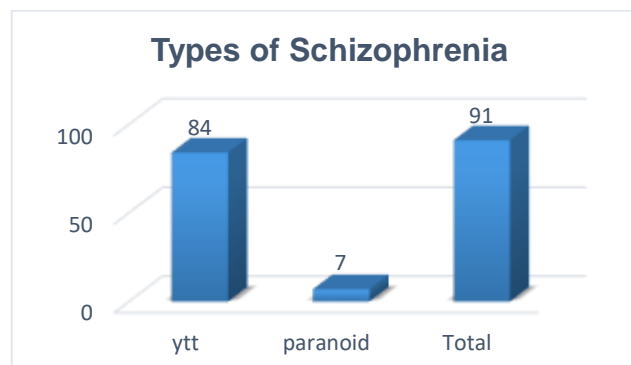
This study used secondary data in the form of medical record data from YTT schizophrenia and schizophrenia patients who were hospitalized at RSKD Dadi, Makassar Province. Next, the data used will be processed using Excel, presented in frequency and percentage form. This research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Indonesian Muslim University.

## RESULTS

A total of 91 patients were distributed according to patient demographic characteristics based on age and type Gender, Education, Occupation, Ethnicity, History use DRUG, Old sick, Time start treatment, Long treatment, history suffer matter the same in the family, User BPJS or General.

**Table 1.** Schizophrenia Patient Profile Based on Schizophrenia Type

Types of Schizophrenia	Frequency	
	N	Percentage%
Schizophrenia YTT	84	92%
Paranoid Schizophrenia	7	8%
Total	91	100%



**Figure 1.** Schizophrenia Types Diagram

Of the 91 patients, it was found that schizophrenia patients treated at RSKD Dadi Makassar were YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia, the numbers of which were 84 patients (92%) and 7 patients (8%) respectively.

**Table 2.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Age

Intervals	Types of Schizophrenia		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
16 25	0	9	9	10%
26 35	23	6	29	32%

Intervals	Types of Schizophrenia		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
36-45	34	1	35	38%
46-55	12	0	12	13%
>56	6	0	6	7%
Total	75	16	91	100%

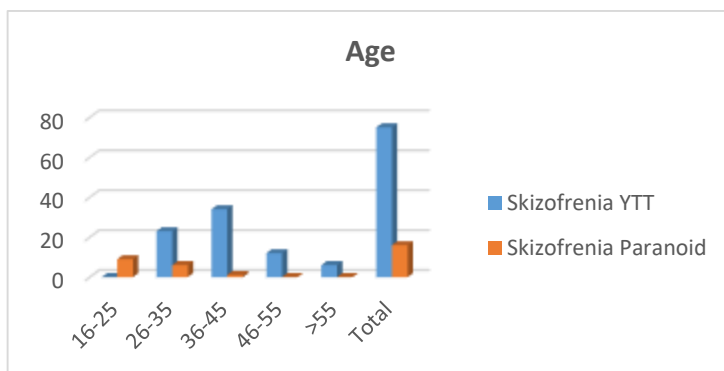


Figure 2. Schizophrenia Chart According to Age

Of the 91 patients, the distribution for age distribution was found to be the highest in the 36-45 year age range, namely 35 patients (38%), while the lowest distribution was in the age range above 56 years, namely 6 patients (7%). Most YTT schizophrenia patients are in the age range 36-45 years. Meanwhile, most paranoid schizophrenia patients are in the age range 16-25 years.

Table 3. Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on

Gender	Types of Schizophrenia		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
Man	69	7	76	84%
Woman	15	0	15	16%
Total	84	7	91	100%

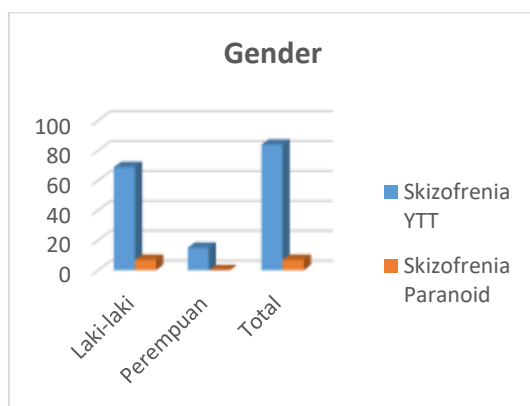
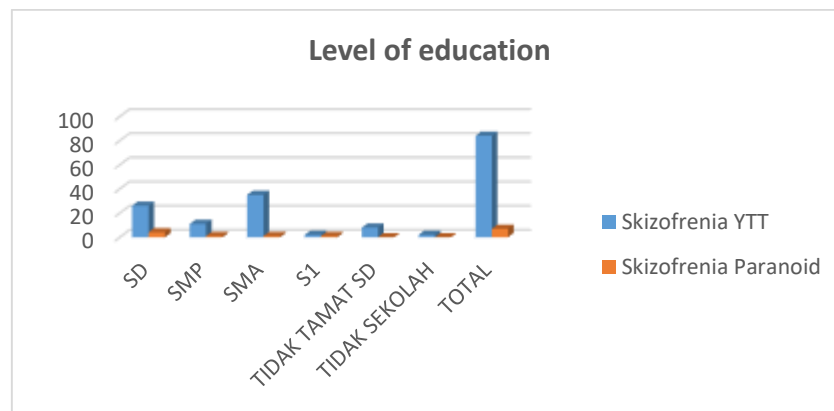


Figure 3. Schizophrenia Diagram According to Gender

Of the 91 patients, with a diagnosis of Schizophrenia YTT or Paranoid, a gender distribution was found, namely 76 (84%) male patients and 15 (16%) female patients from the total number of patients.

**Table 4.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Education Level

Education	Types of Schizophrenia		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
elementary school	26	4	30	33%
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	11	1	12	13%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	35	1	36	40%
S1	2	1	3	3%
Not completed in primary school	8	0	8	9%
No school	2	0	2	2%
Total	84	7	91	100%

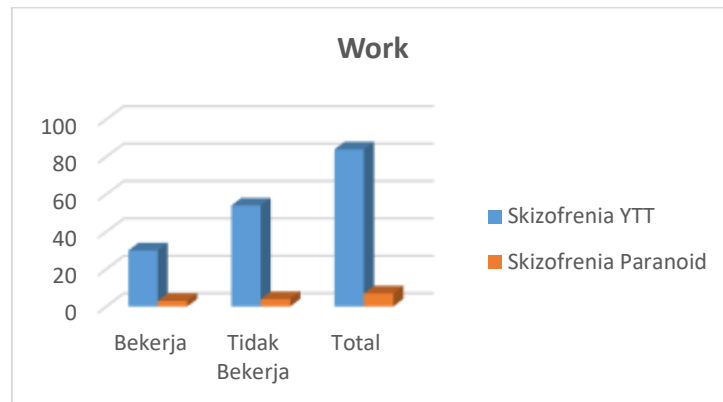


**Figure 4.** Schizophrenia Diagram by Education Level

Of the 91 patients, the distribution of education level was obtained, namely at the high school level, namely 36 patients (40%), while the lowest distribution was not attending school, namely 2 patients (2%). In patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, YTT is dominated by high school education. Meanwhile, patients diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia are dominated by patients with elementary school education.

**Table 5.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Occupation

Work	Types of Schizophrenia		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
Work	54	4	33	36%
Doesn't work	84	7	58	64%
Total	30	3	91	100%

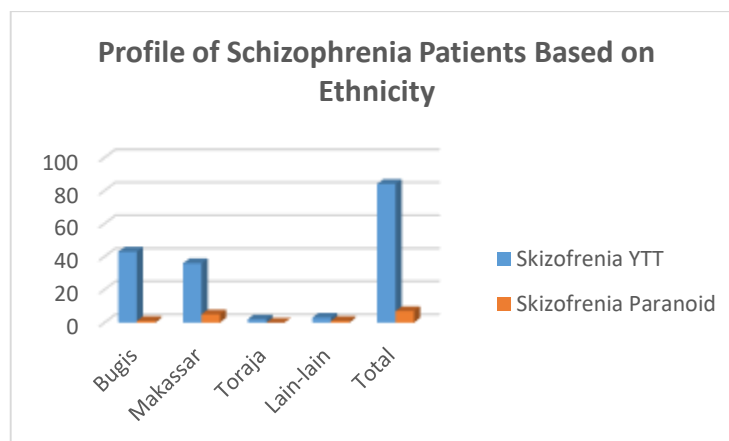


**Figure 5.** Schizophrenia Chart by Occupation

Of the 91 patients diagnosed with YTT Schizophrenia or Paranoid Schizophrenia, there were more patients who did not have a job, namely 58 (64%) and 33 (57%) patients had a job.

**Table 6.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Ethnicity

Ethnic group	Types of Schizophrenia		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
Buginese	43	1	44	48%
Makassar	36	5	41	45%
Toraja	2	0	2	2%
Etc	3	1	4	4%
Total	84	7	91	100%

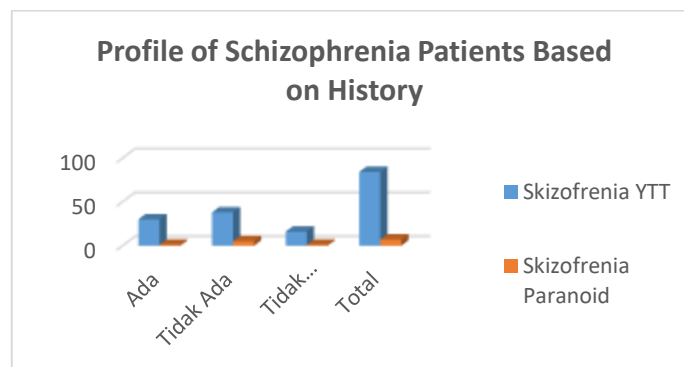


**Figure 6.** Schizophrenia Diagram According to Tribe

Of the 91 patients, the majority of patients were from the Bugis tribe, namely 44 (48%), the Makassar tribe, 41 patients (45%), while the Toraja tribe was the third largest tribe, namely only 2 (2%) patients.

**Table 7.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Family History who suffer from mental disorders

Family History	Frequency		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
There is	30	1	31	34%
There isn't any	38	5	43	47%
Not known	16	1	17	19%
Total	84	7	91	100%

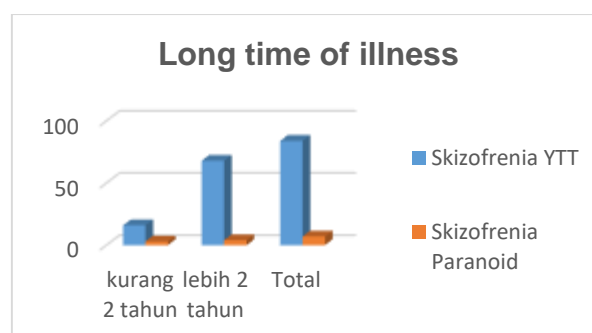


**Figure 7.** Schizophrenia Diagram According to Family History of Mental Disorders

Of the 91 patients with YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia, 31 patients (34%) had a family history of mental disorders, 43 patients (47%) had no family history of mental disorders. The remaining 17 patients (19%) had no known family history of mental disorders.

**Table 8.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Duration of Illness

Long time of illness	Frequency		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
Less than 2 years	16	3	19	21%
Over 2 Years	68	4	72	79%
Total	84	7	91	100%



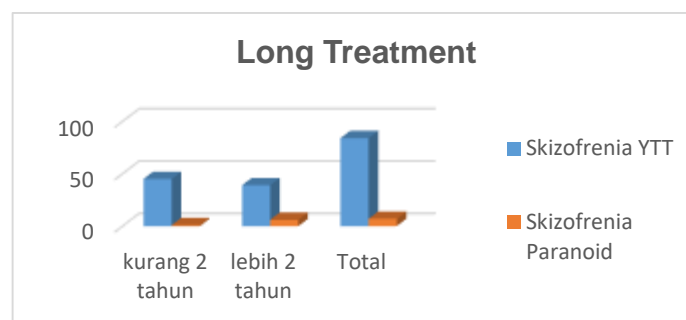
**Figure 8.** Schizophrenia Diagram According to Duration of Illness

Of the 91 patients, it was found that schizophrenia patients treated at RSKD Dadi

Makassar were patients who had suffered from schizophrenia for more than 2 years, namely 72 patients (79%) and the remaining less than 2 years, namely 19 patients (21%). YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia have the same duration of illness, namely more than 2 years.

**Table 9.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Duration of Treatment

Long Treatment	Frequency		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
Less than 2 years	45	1	46	51%
Over 2 Years	39	6	45	49%
Total	84	7	91	100%

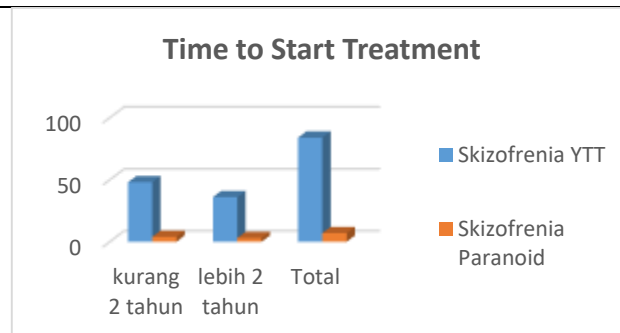


**Figure 9.** Schizophrenia Diagram According to Duration of Treatment

Of the 91 patients, it was found that schizophrenia patients treated at RSKD Dadi Makassar were patients who had undergone schizophrenia treatment for less than 2 years, namely 46 patients (51%) and the remaining less than 2 years, namely 45 patients (49%). YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia have the same length of treatment, namely more than 2 years.

**Table 10.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Time to Start Treatment

Time to Start Treatment	Frequency		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
Less than 2 years	48	4	52	57%
Over 2 Years	36	3	39	43%
Total	84	7	91	100%



**Figure 10.** Chart of Schizophrenia by Time of Treatment Initiation

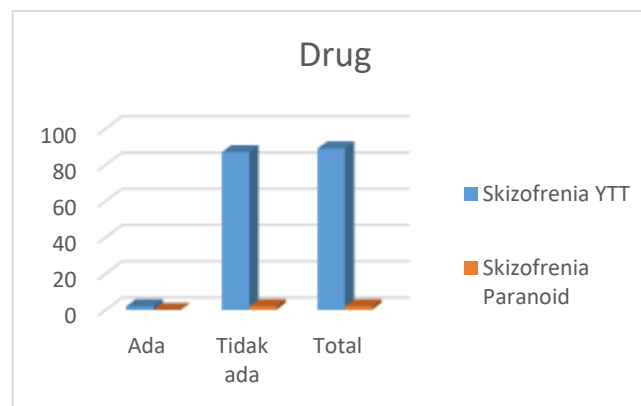
Of the 91 patients, it was found that the time to start treatment in schizophrenia



patients was greater, namely when the symptoms had been felt for less than 2 years, namely 52 patients (57%), while the rest started treatment when the complaints had been felt for more than 2 years, namely 39 patients (43 %). YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia have the same treatment start time, namely less than 2 years.

**Table 11.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on History of Drug Use

Drug history	Types of schizophrenia		Frequency	
	YTT	Paranoid	N	Percentage%
There is	2	0	2	2%
There isn't any	87	2	89	98%
Total	89	2	91	100%

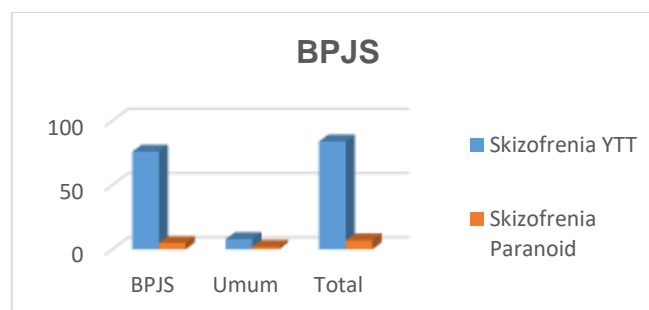


**Figure 11.** Schizophrenia Diagram According to History of Drug Use

Of the 91 patients with YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia, it was found that 2 patients (2%) had a history of drug use, while the remaining 89 patients (98%) had no history of drug use.

**Table 12.** Profile of Schizophrenia Patients Based on Social Security

Social Security	Frequency		Frequency	
	N	Percentage%	N	Percentage%
BPJS	76	5	81	89%
General	8	2	10	11%
Total	84	7	91	100%



**Figure 12.** Chart of Schizophrenia Characteristics According to Social Security

Of the 91 patients with YTT Schizophrenia and Paranoid Schizophrenia, it was found that the number of patients who used BPJS was 81 patients (89%), while there were 10 general patients (11%).

## Discussion

Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder and shows disorganization (deterioration) of personality function, causing disability.<sup>12</sup> Characteristics of Schizophrenia patients discussed in this study include age, gender, education level, occupation, ethnicity, family history of mental illness, type of schizophrenia, length of illness, length of treatment, time when treatment started, history of drug use, and type of insurance available. used.

In the age group, it is known that most schizophrenia patients are aged 36-45 years. This is in line with research conducted by Darsana and friends in 2020, namely that mental disorders with a diagnosis of schizophrenia most often occur in the adult age group, namely the age range 25 – 44 years. Meanwhile, research conducted by Usi in 2023 showed that schizophrenia most often occurs in the 41-50 year age group.<sup>9,10</sup>

In theory, patients who suffer from schizophrenia usually start from adolescence to young adulthood. However, in this study it was found that patients with schizophrenia were more likely to occur in late adulthood. This is not without reason because the data used is all data from YTT schizophrenia and paranoid schizophrenia sufferers, where the majority of patients are patients who have suffered from schizophrenia for a long time or even years.

In the gender group, it is known that schizophrenia patients hospitalized at RSKD Dadi Makassar are dominated by male patients. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Darsana and friends in 2020. As many as 66% of mental disorder patients diagnosed with schizophrenia were dominated by male patients. Likewise, research conducted by Usi in 2023 stated that the largest number of schizophrenia cases were male.<sup>9-10</sup>

This is because men in society are the backbone of the family and head of the household. So male patients are more likely to experience pressure than women. Meanwhile, women have the hormone estrogen which can inhibit the production of dopamine so that there is no excessive increase in dopamine in the body, where this increase in dopamine can trigger schizophrenia.

Based on the level of education in this study, it was found that more schizophrenia patients had an education level up to high school. Likewise, research conducted by Usi said that based on the education of most schizophrenia patients, they were at high school level. This is different from research conducted by Darsana where it was found that more schizophrenia patients were not attending school.<sup>9-10</sup>

Several journals say that patients with schizophrenia are usually more likely to suffer from patients with a low level of education. Where a low level of education tends to pay less attention to their quality of life, besides that, patients with a high level of education prioritize their health so that it can influence the therapy given.

Based on the work of schizophrenia patients at RSKD Makassar, there are more people who don't work than those who have jobs. This research is in line with the results of research by Sudarmono in 2018 which stated that the distribution of respondents was

based on employment status, namely those who did not work were 132 respondents (73.3%) and those who worked were 48 respondents (26.7%). Likewise, the results of research conducted by Usi found that more schizophrenia patients were unemployed.<sup>10,11</sup>

Work is of course one of the triggering factors for mental disorders that are often experienced by patients. In patients who have jobs, the incidence of schizophrenia can increase because many working patients experience pressure at work so that patients can experience prolonged stress. Meanwhile, patients who do not have a job initially have a job but because the illness they are suffering from can interfere with them, the patient finally decides to work. Apart from that, not working can trigger schizophrenia which is caused by stress because people who don't have a job tend to feel helpless and pessimistic about their future.

Based on the ethnicity, schizophrenia patients at RSKD Dadi Makassar are mostly Bugis. This research is different from the research conducted by Usi where of the 1312 patients, more of them were from the Makassar tribe, namely 621 people (47.3%), the second largest being the Bugis tribe, 575 people (43.8%).<sup>10</sup>

Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital is a hospital located in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province. It is known that Makassar Sulawesi is identical to the Bugis, Makassar and Toraj tribes, so it can be seen that more of the patients who seek treatment at RSKD Dadi Makassar are patients from the Bugis, Makassar and Toraja tribes. In particular, the Toraja tribe is currently starting to experience a decline because the city of Toraja itself has doctors who specialize in mental health so that patients do not need to go all the way to Makassar to get treatment.

Based on a family history of mental disorders, more schizophrenia patients at RSKD Dadi Makassar did not have a history of mental disorders, while 31 others had a history of mental disorders. Meanwhile, in research conducted by Sudarmono in 2018, 71 (39.4%) respondents had a history of schizophrenia and 109 (60.6%) respondents had no history. Apart from that, research by Widyarti in 2019 said that the majority of schizophrenia patients at RSJ Sambang Lihum did not have families with a history of the same disease, namely 85 people (83%).<sup>4,11</sup>

Hereditary or genetic history is one of the risk factors that can underlie someone experiencing mental disorders. For example, patients with schizophrenia have parents or siblings who suffer from schizophrenia. In addition, patients who do not have a family history of mental disorders have a better prognosis than patients who have a family history of mental disorders.

Based on the type of schizophrenia, more patients at RSKD Dadi Makassar suffer from YTT schizophrenia than other types of schizophrenia. This research is in line with the results of research by Usi in 2023, namely that based on the diagnosis more often found in YTT Schizophrenia diagnoses.<sup>10</sup>

This could be caused by the symptoms given by the schizophrenic sufferer himself. If the symptoms given are unclear delusions and hallucinations then the patient cannot be diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. Apart from that, the absence of symptoms in the form of regression, rigidity or posturing in patients cannot be diagnosed as catatonic or

hebephrenic schizophrenia.

Based on the length of illness of schizophrenic patients at RSKD Dadi Makassar, it was found that more patients suffered from schizophrenia for more than 2 years compared to patients who suffered from schizophrenia for less than 2 years. In research conducted by Widyarti in 2019, it was stated that the majority of schizophrenia patients had suffered from schizophrenia for 1 to 4 years, namely 38 people (37%).<sup>4</sup>

This can be due to ignorance on the part of the family and even a response from the surrounding environment which considers the stress or psychological disorders felt by a person to be not that important or will even disappear over time. So the patient will be treated too late. Apart from that, routine factors in treatment can also trigger relapse in patients so that treatment that should not be too long can take years. Severe cognitive impairment in patients also has an impact on the long duration of the disease which can cause an inability to respond to treatment and even worsen the prognosis.

Based on the length of treatment for schizophrenia patients at RSKD DAdi Makassar, it was found that more patients received treatment for less than 2 years. Meanwhile, in research conducted by Nusantara in 2023, it was stated that the highest duration of treatment for respondents was treatment < 1 year, namely 60 respondents (69.8%) compared to treatment > 1 year, totaling 26 respondents (30.2%).<sup>12</sup>

The length of treatment a patient receives can of course be influenced by whether or not the patient regularly takes medication or visits a psychiatrist. Most patients assume that if the patient's mental symptoms have disappeared, the patient has recovered, even though the patient still needs to undergo further examination regarding the development of the disease he suffered during control at the mental clinic.

Based on the time when treatment began in schizophrenic patients at RSKD Dadi Makassar, more were found, namely when symptoms had been felt for less than 2 years. In research conducted by Widyarti, it shows that the majority of schizophrenia patients were taken to health institutions in less than 1 month, namely 41%. This shows that the majority of schizophrenia patients receive treatment relatively quickly.<sup>4</sup>

Based on the history of drug use in this study, it was found that only 2 out of 91 patients had a history of drug use. In research conducted by Nurhayati, et al, it was found that the most patients had a history of drug use, namely schizophrenia, 17 patients (43.6%). Some substances can worsen the condition of patients suffering from schizophrenia, such as cannabis, amphetamines and alcohol. Drugs are not considered to directly cause schizophrenia, but the risk of a drug user experiencing schizophrenia increases, however, only a few substances trigger schizophrenia symptoms, such as amphetamines, cannabis and cocaine.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the use of social security, schizophrenia patients at RSKD Dadi Makassar use more social security in the form of BPJS compared to the general population. related to the number of BPJS users. In schizophrenic patients, there were no similar studies or related articles discussing the reasons why the number of BPJS was greater than the number of general patients. However, this can be influenced by the length of treatment for patients with schizophrenia, where patients must often be checked and get medication from a

doctor, so the family needs more money for the patient's treatment.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on research conducted at the Dadi Makassar Regional Special Hospital for the period January – December 2022 on inpatients diagnosed with schizophrenia, it was concluded that. Based on the type of schizophrenia, it was found that schizophrenia patients treated at RSKD Dadi Makassar were of the YTT type of schizophrenia. The age distribution of schizophrenia patients hospitalized at RSKD Dadi Makassar is mostly in the age range of 36-45 years. Based on gender, the majority of patients are male. Based on education level, most are at the high school level. Based on occupation, we found patients who did not have a job. Based on ethnicity, the majority of patients were found to be from the Bugis tribe. Based on a history of mental disorders in the patient's family who do not have a family history of mental disorders. Based on the length of illness, it was found that the majority of schizophrenia patients treated at RSKD Dadi Makassar were patients who had suffered from schizophrenia for more than 2 years. Based on the length of treatment, it was found that the majority of schizophrenia patients treated at RSKD Dadi Makassar were patients who had undergone schizophrenia treatment for less than 2 years. Based on the start time of treatment, it was found that the start time of treatment in schizophrenic patients was greater, namely when the symptoms had been felt for less than 2 years, namely as much. Based on the history of drug use, it was found that the number of patients who had a history of drug use was 2 patients (2%), while the remaining were 89 patients. (98%) had no history of drug use. Schizophrenia patients at RSKD Dadi mostly use BPJS. It is hoped that educational institutions will carry out further research regarding the characteristics of schizophrenia patients, especially regarding the duration of illness, duration of treatment and the time when treatment begins. If further research is carried out regarding the characteristics of schizophrenia patients, there will be factors that are at risk of increasing recurrence or even the severity of the disease in schizophrenia patients. Apart from that, it is hoped that the public will better understand that mental disorders are not a trivial problem, the impact of which is not only on the patient himself but also on the family and even the surrounding community.

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