

## Assistance For Early Detection Of 2-Minute Assessment in Narcotic Correctional Institution

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### Abstract

A correctional institution is a place to guide individuals who violate the law. Policies in correctional institutions include restrictions on the fulfillment of human rights, which all convicts experienced. This issue will almost certainly have an impact on his biological, social, and spiritual well-being. Health issues involving physical and psychological complaints are difficult to distinguish, making it difficult for nurses in correctional institutions to determine the appropriate treatment. Physical complaints that are experienced repeatedly without any improvement become a debate between physical and psychological issues. Due to time constraints and a limited number of assessors, nurses face difficulties in conducting assessments. Early detection is one of the initial assessment efforts to identify problems so that appropriate interventions can be chosen. Based on the problems listed above, an early detection assessment method using the 2-minute method can be used to help nurses quickly make a diagnosis and determine the best referral path.

**Keywords:** assessment, early detection, and mentoring

### INTRODUCTION

A correctional institution is a facility that provides coaching to individuals who have committed an act that violates the country's ethical norms and laws. Furthermore, many correctional institutions serve as a place of punishment, one of which is the deprivation of some human rights, namely freedom. Correctional Institutions also strive to provide a deterrent effect on inmates/students so that they do not repeat the same mistakes and have higher hopes and character (Society, 2020).

Restraint by taking the freedom rights of convicts is a harsh punishment. Prisoners must feel isolated from family members, their surroundings, and social activities. Convicts must also serve time in correctional institutions according to the time determined by a court decision as punishment. This condition causes prisoners to face significant difficulties and challenges in their daily lives. Changes in social status and limitations in correctional institutions are stressors that cause prisoners to have physical and psychological health problems (Adison, 2020).

As a prisoner, you will continue to get the right to health services access. This service does not discriminate based on race, religion, socioeconomic status, or length of detention. Article 4 of Health Law No. 36 of 2009 confirms that convicts must receive health care and proper and nutritious food. A convict's health in correctional institutions must also be ensured so that the inmate can easily carry out coaching activities conducted every day during the period of detention while in the correctional institutions. The correctional institution also has a health clinic, which ideally has a ward, simple health check-up support equipment, medicines, and health workers such as general practitioners and nurses who are always present at the correctional institution clinics. (Suharti, 2020)

According to the study's results, there are still many correctional institutions that do not have a full complement of health workers, such as doctors. Each correctional institution has two or three health workers. The professional nurse is responsible for caring for and providing nursing care for all inmates on a three-shift system, namely morning, afternoon, and night shifts (Telaumbanua, 2020). According to the results of interviews with nurse health workers at the Class II correctional institution in Sukabumi, the health workers had three nurses and one doctor on call,

so nurses were required to provide health services. Nurses provide health services such as assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation.

Nurses who provide nursing care in correctional institutions and hospitals experience different challenges. In this situation, nurses in correctional institutions must be able to screen or early detect related to the diagnosis of the main complaints submitted by inmates and classify them into types of diagnoses of physical, psychosocial, and mental-emotional problems. According to the results of Adison's 2020 study, the health problems experienced by prisoners vary greatly, including physical problems such as hypertension, stomach acid, infections, respiratory problems, the effects of poor sanitation, and groups of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis. In addition to the psychosocial problems experienced by many prisoners, both those who have recently entered and those who are about to leave the correctional institutions due to the completion of their detention period, face namely anxiety and depression. According to the study on the prevalence of mental-emotional disorders in prisoners, anxiety was 36%, depression was 39%, and the risk of suicide was 1% (Utari, 2012).

According to the results of interviews with two nurses at Sukabumi's Class II correctional institution, they encountered difficulties when performing mental health assessments. The nurses also admitted to having limitations in aspects of mental assessment. One of the nurses even stated that she had never heard of a rapid assessment to detect mental-emotional problems, such as a 2-minute assessment. In contrast, the nurses at Public Health Centre have been exposed to the 2-minute assessment but remain confused about having to perform it and categorizing the diagnosis groups. Based on the interviews with nurses, they were perplexed about the main complaints conveyed by inmates, whether they were subjective data or objective data, including physical, psychological, or mental-emotional diagnoses. As a result, nurses more frequently provide nursing care and focus on physical health.

Early detection is important for health workers to determine the appropriate diagnosis and intervention. Everyone, especially health workers, should be able to perform a 2-minute assessment to detect early symptoms or signs of mental health disorders and problems using the 2-minute assessment method as a basis for classifying diagnoses that can be grouped based on physical, psychological, or mental-emotional diagnoses so that the intervention plan is appropriate (Suryaputri, Utami, & Mubasyiroh, 2019). However, the reality indicated that many nurses in the correctional institution are still perplexed and find it difficult to learn the 2-minute method by reading theory from a textbook.

Technological advancements can aid in the goal of increasing individuals' access to information and knowledge quickly and easily. According to literature studies, multimedia is more effective teaching and learning media because it involves several senses working together, such as sight and hearing. Motion graphics is a medium that combines 2D, 3D, video, and music animation elements all at once. Motion graphics have been shown to improve students' cognitive abilities (Nugrohadi & Susilana, 2018).

According to the description above, it is the reason for the researchers to educate nurses using motion graphic media about early detection efforts by the 2-minute assessment method. It is hoped that this media will provide information on how to assess and categorize complaint data for nurses who provide services in the correctional institution, allowing it to be classified into types of physical, psychological, and mental-emotional diagnoses.

## METHOD

Activities carried out in Community Service are carried out offline and through several stages using interactive media including modules and video motion graphics. This effort was carried out to be able to assist prison officers in solving problems in classifying diagnostic groups quickly. Student Creativity Program (PKM) is carried out using lecture methods, discussions and direct practice with the inmates in the prison. By using interactive digital media, namely video motion

graphics and modules as reading material.

Community Service activities are conducted through offline meetings and in stages, utilizing interactive media such as modules and video motion graphics. This effort was made to assist the correctional institution officers in quickly resolving problems with diagnostic group classification. Student Creativity Program (PKM) is performed in the correctional institution using lecture methods, discussions, and direct practice with the inmates by interactive digital media as reading material, such as video motion graphics and modules.

#### Preparation

- Conduct location surveys and targets
- Carry out licensing stages with West Java Province's Ministry of Law and Human Rights institutions
- Create learning media with motion graphic videos and interactive modules

#### Implementation

- Beginning with a pre-test of nurses' knowledge of the 2-minute assessment method, which is accomplished by distributing instruments to the nurses, guards, and nursing professional students in the correctional institution.
- Assisting with early detection activities using the 2-minute method by providing material through graphic video montages and modules, followed by discussion sessions.
- Assisting with direct assessments with prisoners, presenters and teams accompanying participants directly to conduct assessments of prisoners visiting the polyclinic of the correctional institutions.

#### Closing

- Fill out the post-test sheet with information about the nurse's understanding of the two-minute assessment method
- Reflection on the nurse's assessment experience
- Discussion of the assessment results and diagnostic group classification

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Detection assistance activities: a 2-minute assessment is carried out by carrying out initial preparations including preparing video media and modules, as well as applying for permits so that on October 19-20 2022 a session for providing materials and direct assessment activities can be carried out. The assessment capacity evaluation session and findings in the field were conducted on October 22, 2022.

Detection assistance activities: a 2-minute assessment was carried out by performing preliminary preparations such as preparing video media and modules, as well as applying for permits, so that a session for providing materials and direct assessment activities can be conducted on October 19-20, 2022. On October 22, 2022, the assessment capacity evaluation session and field findings were done.

#### Student Creativity Program (PKM) preparation timeline

**Table 1.** Student Creativity Program (PKM) Preparation

No	Date and time	Activity
1	May – June 2022	- Surveys
2	July 2022	- Interactive module creation
3	August–September 2022	- Permit from Regional Office of Ministry of Human and Rights West Java Province - Licensing of Narcotic Correctional Institution

No	Date and time	Activity
4	October 2022	- Implementation of early detection assistance: 2-minute assessment - Evaluation

Activities for detection assistance: a 2-minute assessment was performed directly at the polyclinic of the Class IIA Narcotics correctional institution, which was attended by the nurses and officers in the correctional institution. Student Creativity Program (PKM) activities were divided into three sessions. Session 1 began with pretest activities and the delivery of material via video media and modules. Session 2 was direct assistance for participants to carry out early detection applications: 2 minutes for inmates in the correctional institution, and classification of diagnostic groups. Session 3 was the evaluation stage including a posttest and a qualitative assessment of the nurse's feelings after attempting the early detection technique: a 2-minute assessment. The implementation was assisted by students and was attended by the general head, the general staff, the staff of social guidance and counselling (Bimkesma) and nurses.

The results of the evaluation of the material taken by conducting a pretest and post-test revealed an 87% increase in the level of knowledge. According to the results of their interviews with their participants, it was easier to conduct general assessment stages using the 2-minute technique with examples in the form of videos and explanations in the module.

In addition to the results of evaluating the level of knowledge, this Student Creativity Program (PKM) also succeeded in conducting rapid screening of 38 inmates in prisons who visited the Polyclinic of the correctional institution, with the result that 39.5% of the inmates had a diagnosis with physical symptoms, 57.9% had a psychosocial diagnosis, and 2.6% were detected experiencing Mental Emotional problems.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment stage was the first step in determining the diagnosis and selecting the appropriate intervention. Early detection assessment: The 2-minute method can quickly assist health workers, particularly nurses, in classifying diagnoses so that the referral process can be completed quickly and accurately.

Based on the service activities carried out by nursing lecturers and students at the Class IIA of the Narcotic correctional institution in Bandung Regency, it is expected that this will be useful and assist nurses and officers in screening prisoners quickly based on spontaneous complaints and continuing with active questions so that they can quickly detect whether prisoners experience problems with purely physical complaints, psychosocial or mental emotional. This method can be used by anyone, not just nurses and health workers, so it is hoped that this 2-minute assessment method will be developed so that it will become a standard operating procedure at the initial stage of classifying patient diagnostic groups in the correctional institution.

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