

ANALYSIS OF SPIRITUAL NEEDS AND EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS IN THE PATIENT OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCUS : LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Diabetic foot ulcer is a chronic disease that requires a long treatment so that patients can experience emotional disorders such as anxiety and depression which causes this healing process so that it is not optimal in fulfilling spiritual needs to improve patient coping. Objective: To analyze the spiritual needs and emotional condition of diabetic foot ulcer patients. Methods: Literature review research design. Journal criteria were filtered based on literature titles, abstracts and keywords that had been determined from Biomed Central, Elsevier, Google Scholar, PubMed and Portal Garuda through the Population, Interventions, Comparison, Outcomes and Study Design (PICOS) system approach. The results of 14 literature review journals, there are 4 journals that the spiritual needs of diabetic foot wound patients are met if good interpersonal, intrapersonal and transpersonal relationships have been established, and 10 journals related to the emotional condition of patients mostly experience anxiety and depression of varying levels. Conclusion: The provision of nursing care to patients with diabetic foot ulcers is expected not only to focus on fulfillment and physical care but also to pay attention to aspects of the patient's spiritual needs and the emotional condition of diabetic foot ulcer patients.

Keywords: Emotional Conditions, Diabetic Foot Ulcers, Spiritual Needs.

Introduction

Diabetic foot or diabetic foot ulcer is a type of wound found in people with diabetes mellitus (Maghfuri, 2016). Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the number of diabetes mellitus patients in the world in 2015 was 415 million adults and by 2040 it is estimated that the number will be 642 million (WHO, 2016).

Based on the 2018 Basic Health Research data, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus based on a doctor's diagnosis in the population of all ages in Indonesia was 1.5% (Kemenkes RI, 2018). The highest prevalence is in DKI Jakarta (2.6%) while in South Kalimantan Province (1.3%) (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

The number of people with diabetes mellitus in South Kalimantan Province in 2019 was 57,860 people (South Kalimantan Provincial Health Office, 2020). Data from the Banjarmasin City Health

Office in 2018 showed that the number of cases of people with diabetes mellitus was 26,190 cases (Sary, 2019).

Along with the increase in the number of people with diabetes mellitus in the world, there is an increase in diabetic foot problems (Maghfury, 2016). Based on the report of the International Diabetes Federation, the prevalence of foot injuries in people with diabetes mellitus is quite high with the number of cases from 9.1 million to 26.1 million sufferers every year (Pratama, 2019).

Patients with diabetic foot ulcers tend to have problems in implementing spirituality practices due to physical limitations which are usually caused by pain, weakness of mobilization and a foul odor accompanied by pus (Pratiwi, 2020).

Diabetic foot ulcer patients, apart from experiencing obstacles in the implementation of spiritual activities, will also experience emotional disturbances. When a person suffering from diabetes mellitus has experienced complications of diabetic foot ulcers, the patient will experience changes in lifestyle and physical limitations which will have an impact on the emergence of negative psychological reactions including anger, feeling useless, increased anxiety, and depression. and Hidayat, 2017).

Patients with diabetes mellitus who experience complications of diabetic foot ulcers will experience various lifestyle changes and limited physical abilities. This situation will have an impact on delaying the implementation of the patient's spiritual level and will cause emotional disturbances in the diabetic foot ulcer patient such as anxiety and depression. The management of diabetic foot ulcers has often paid more attention to the pharmacological aspects, while the spiritual and emotional aspects are often neglected. The spiritual and emotional level of diabetic ulcer patients is very important because it will affect the patient's own ability to carry out self-care so that it can improve the quality of life. So based on the previous description and data, a literature review was carried out on "Analysis of Spiritual Needs and Emotional Conditions in Diabetic Foot Ulcer Patients: Literature Review".

Materials and Methods

Literature review research design. The literature review search strategy in this study is to use an electronically-accredited/indexed sinta-based basis such as Biomed Central, Elsevier, Google Scholar, Garuda Portal and PubMed using the following keywords:

Table 1 Keyword Search Literature Spiritual Needs and Emotional Conditions in Diabetic Foot Ulcer Patients

Language	Keywords	Alternative keywords
Language English	<i>Spiritual, Emotional, Diabetic Ulcers</i>	<i>Problem, Psychological, Religious, Depression, Anxiety, Foot Ulcers, Diabetic Wound</i>

From the keywords that were obtained, 640 articles appeared. The criteria for the study material used are articles whose research population is diabetes mellitus patients who experience diabetic foot ulcers, the intervention of the article consists of spiritual needs, emotional conditions (anxiety, depression), has conformity with the objectives of this study, a minimum issue of 2016-2021 and using Indonesian and English and got 14 articles.

Results and Discussion

The results of the search for journals determined through inclusion and exclusion criteria based on the Population, Interventions, Comparison, Outcomes and Study Design (PICOS) Framework system were obtained as many as 14 journals consisting of 4 journals related to research on the spiritual needs of diabetes mellitus patients and 10 journals related to research. emotional condition of patients with diabetes mellitus.

Based on the search results, there are only 4 journals that examine the spiritual needs of diabetic foot ulcer patients. These journals include research from Rahman (2020), Hidayah (2019), Subrata (2020) and Usman (2021). The four journals have a different focus of discussion on the spiritual needs of diabetic foot ulcer patients.

Rahman's research (2020) suggests that the spiritual needs of diabetic ulcer patients have been met if the patient is able to maintain and even improve good interpersonal, intrapersonal, and transpersonal relationships. This study is the only journal that describes in detail aspects of the spiritual needs of diabetic ulcer patients. The spiritual needs of diabetic ulcer patients described in the journal are reflected in patients who have good relationships with themselves, good relationships with others, good relations with the environment around diabetic ulcer patients and also reflected in good relationships with their god. If one of the aspects of spiritual needs does not go well, then the spiritual needs of the diabetic ulcer patient have not been fulfilled optimally.

Hidayah's research (2019) suggests that the spiritual coping of diabetic ulcer patients is mostly in the positive category. This means that indirectly this journal has described that most diabetic ulcer patients have successfully met their spiritual needs well, but in this journal the assessment to meet the spiritual needs of patients only focuses on the relationship of diabetic ulcer patients to God or religion. Diabetic ulcer patients who have spiritual and religious beliefs are a source of strength and have a positive impact on the patient.

Subrata's research (2020) suggests that the implementation of spiritual care in diabetic foot ulcer patients in the treatment of spiritual needs can be fulfilled if good relationships are established between individuals and also families and health workers who participate in providing support to patients. This journal has described that in the treatment of diabetic foot ulcer patients it is important to pay attention to the spiritual needs of the patient in order to help improve the patient's healthy behavior and also restore the patient's expectations in the middle of the treatment process, besides that it can strengthen good relations between individuals, wound care nurses and also the patient's family.

Usman's research (2021) suggests that in performing wound care, it is necessary to pay attention to spirituality support in the form of education related to the importance of spiritual activities while undergoing treatment for diabetic foot wounds. According to the researcher's explanation in the journal, the most important aspect of the patient's spiritual needs in nursing practice apart from the physical aspect is also the relationship between spirituality and hope, meaning and purpose in life as well as beliefs and values. Diabetic foot ulcer patients need to fulfill spiritual needs so that patients are encouraged to do better treatment management so that they can help the healing process of diabetic foot wounds.

A person who has diabetes mellitus has experienced complications of diabetic foot ulcers, has limited ability in daily activities so that he needs the help of others to carry out various activities. This condition will lead to a feeling of helplessness and hopelessness in the patient so that they can be compelled to no longer perform worship, no longer believe in God and the loss of hope for diabetic foot ulcer patients towards God. The spiritual needs of diabetic foot ulcer patients are very important because diabetic foot ulcer patients need moral support to assist the coping mechanism and the patient's wound healing process. The spiritual needs of diabetic ulcers can be achieved or fulfilled maximally based on the three journals above consisting entirely of aspects of a good relationship with God and refined with other aspects, namely if the diabetic foot ulcer patient has good relations with himself, good relations with others, good relations with nature. around the patient.

The results of the review of 10 journals that describe the emotions of diabetic foot ulcer patients in the form of anxiety are research journals from Darmawati (2018), Zulaekhah (2019), Setiawan (2020), Kano (2019), Ahmad (2018), Setptiana (2019) , Polichondrioti (2020) and research by Walburn (2017). Anxiety experienced by diabetic foot ulcer patients in each of these journals varied, but was dominated by mild anxiety.

Anxiety experienced by diabetic foot ulcer patients is caused by injuries, patients experience decreased ability to carry out activities, have difficulty enjoying life more because they have to control their disease by doing various therapies that make them not sure they can do it well so that it will create anxiety in these patients. This is in accordance with what was stated by Zulaekhah (2019) psychologically someone who is declared to have a diabetic foot ulcer tends to be unable to accept the reality of a decrease in his ability due to the diabetes mellitus ulcer suffered, this can allow the emergence of psychological disorders.

Darmawati's research (2018) found as many as diabetic foot ulcer patients at the Endocrine Polyclinic of the dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh mostly experienced severe anxiety as much as 89.1%. This means that diabetic foot ulcer patients in the study were respondents who experienced the worst emotional disturbances compared to diabetic foot ulcer patients in other studies. Severe anxiety that occurs according to researchers in this journal is caused because diabetic foot ulcer patients experience a decrease in self-ability so that they are unable to accept the reality that is happening and they feel pessimistic about the certainty of the future so that excessive anxiety arises.

Diabetic foot wounds are not easy to heal, require ongoing treatment and take a long time and will hamper the patient's activities. This situation is at risk of causing a prolonged feeling of sadness continuously. Feeling sad for a long time is a symptom of depression in diabetic foot ulcer patients. Depression in patients can have a negative impact on the patient itself which causes a decrease in the ability to control blood sugar and poor metabolic ability. If this situation occurs continuously and for a long time, it will cause other complications in the form of infection in the wound, amputation and even risk of death. Based on these journals, the level of depression in diabetic foot ulcers varies from mild to severe depression. According to Ahmad (2018), diabetic foot ulcers that are at risk of amputation cause depression in patients.

Conclusion

Based on the results of discussions and journal searches, it can be concluded that treatment diabetic foot ulcer patients are expected to not only focus on fulfillment and physical care but also pay

attention to aspects of the patient's spiritual needs and the emotional condition of diabetic foot ulcer patients.

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Declaration of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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