

THERAPY FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AT SANTIA CLINIC

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Abstract: In this article, the author will discuss what children come to the santia clinic and what therapies are in the santia clinic, the author also observes the way psychologists therapy to early childhood who are 5 years old, and also interviews doctors & psychologists in the clinic.. This article is compiled to provide new insights and knowledge for readers, especially writers, about the types of therapies in the santia clinic and how to treat them for children with special needs, besides that this observation also aims to train mentally and add knowledge for students so that they can develop themselves into students who think critically and also care about the environment and can become a quality Human Resources (HR) and high competitiveness, for readers of this report is expected to bring information and reference benefits and to meet the value of AUD Inclusion Education courses. In addition, the author also uses a qualitative method where this method is descriptive which focuses on observations and interview results as well as supporting documentation.

Keywords: Children with Special Needs, Inclusion, Clinics, Therapies

Introduction

Education is something that must be obtained by all human beings, not only for normal people but also education must be obtained by those who have special needs. In line with this, there is education that equalizes children with special needs and non-special needs, which is inclusive education. Inclusive education is a service that provides opportunities for all children to get education in public schools with other children, Dapa et al (2007: 145). So that the government issued educational services for children with special needs (ABK) with the issuance of Permendiknas (National Education Minister Regulation) No. 70 of 2009. Educational services for children with special needs are not only devoted to special schools (SLB), but have been included in the regular education pathway. or what is often called an inclusive school. Based on this, the

opportunity for children with special needs to attend school is wide open. Children with special needs need special stimulation which is usually done by doctors and therapists in clinics that provide therapies.

The clinic is one of the places that can be visited to monitor the growth and development of children. And we can go to the clinic when the child is in good health or experiencing delays. Based on observations, it was seen that at the Santia clinic, patients who came with the main complaint of speech delay found that most speech and language disorders were very common problems in children aged 2-5 years. The prevalence of speech disorders in the form of language delays with expressive vocabulary of less than 50 words and/or the absence of word combinations is estimated to occur in 15% of children aged 24-29 months. The prevalence of speech and language disorders varies between 1% - 32% in the normal population and is influenced by various factors such as the age of the child, how to educate children by teaching more than one language, and according to the method used to diagnose. The findings are in accordance with research (Downey et al5) that speech delay is not accompanied by other characteristics. In Purwakarta there are many child development clinics, one of which is the Santia clinic which is located at Maracang, Purwakarta City. This clinic provides speech therapy, behavior therapy, physiotherapy and detection of child growth and development.

Methods

The research uses a descriptive qualitative approach in which the research data sources are interviews, observations and supported by documentation. Respondents in this study were 1 doctor, 1 psychologist, and 1 early childhood child at the Santia Purwakarta clinic. Technical data analysis is carried out using this data which is obtained by collecting it directly from the field and writing it down in detail according to the needs and objectives. Theoretical studies related to this research use journals and the presentation of this data is also carried out with narration and conclusions are drawn.

Discussion

Children with special needs are children who require special treatment because of developmental disorders and abnormalities experienced by children. With regard to the term disability, children with special needs are children who have limitations in one or several abilities, both physical, such as blind and deaf, or psychological, such as autism and ADHD.

Another understanding intersects with the terms normal and abnormal growth and development, in children with special needs that are abnormal, that is, there is a delay in growth and development which is usually seen at the age of five, such as being able to walk at the age of 3 years. Another thing that forms the basis for children classified as having special needs, namely the characteristics of the child's growth and development that does not appear (absent) according to the age of development, such as not being able to say a single word at the age of 3 years, or there are developmental deviations such as echolalia behavior or parroting in children autistic.

Understanding of children with special needs in context, some are biological, psychological, socio-cultural. The biological basis of children with special needs can be related to genetic disorders and explains biologically the classification of children with special needs, such as brain injury which can lead to multiple disabilities. In a psychological context, children with special needs are easier to recognize from attitudes and behavior, such as disturbances in learning abilities in slow learner children, emotional and interaction abilities disorders in children with autism, speech disorders in children with autism and ADHD. The socio-cultural concept recognizes children with special needs as children with abilities and behaviors that are not in general, so they require special treatment.

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia 2013, explains that children with special needs are:

"Children who experience limitations or extraordinary physical, mental- intellectual, social, and emotional, which have a significant influence on the process of growth or development compared to other children other kids his age."

In general, it can be concluded that children with special needs (Heward, 2002) are children with special characteristics that are different from children in general without always showing mental, emotional or physical disabilities. Another term for children with special needs is extraordinary children and children with disabilities. Children with special needs can be interpreted simply as slow or retarded children who are very difficult to succeed in school like children in general. Children with special needs are children who educationally require specific services that are different from children in general.

Based on the results of observations made at the Santia Purwakarta Clinic, it is known that the statement from one of the psychologists and the doctor stated that the patients present were children with the main complaint of speech delay.

Speech delay in children is a serious problem and must be treated immediately because it is the most common developmental disorder in children. According to IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) 1997, this disorder refers to communication disorders such as stuttering, articulation disorders, language disorders, voice disorders that have an impact on a child's learning outcomes.

The problem of language (language) and speech (speech) are two meanings that cannot be separated from one another. In addition, according to Benson, these two abilities are also closely related to thought processes. What is the relationship with the child's language development in this conversation. The problem of child development, which is often questioned is about "when do children master language, and when do children master speech?". There is an opinion that says that speaking is mastered first, followed by language, and there are also those who say that language and speech develop together. Tarmansyah explained that language develops first and then speech.

The cases experienced can be treated with therapy that is appropriate to the problems experienced by children. According to Chris and Herti, therapy is an effort to restore the health of people who are sick. It is not called 'medical effort' nor is it called curing disease. Therefore, therapy is broader than just medication or treatment. Anything that can give pleasure, both physical and mental, to someone who is sick can be considered therapy.

Therapy can also be interpreted as a type of disease treatment with spiritual or spiritual strength, not treatment with drugs. Meanwhile, according to Prof. Dr. Singgih D Gunawan, therapy means treatment of the psychological aspects of someone who experiences an idea, or the application of special techniques in healing mental illness and difficulties in adjustment. The various types of therapy available at the Santia clinic include:

1. Speech

Therapy Speech therapy is a science that studies language, speech and voice disorders that aim to be used as a basis for making a diagnosis and treatment. In its development, speech therapy has a wider scope of understanding by studying matters related to the speech process, including the process of swallowing, rhythm/fluency disorders and other neuromotor disorders of the articulation organs. This therapy is needed for mentally retarded children or children with problems with speech delays, with early detection it is necessary to find out as early as possible to find impaired communication skills, as a basis for providing speech therapy services.

2. Cognitive

Therapy This therapy is given to children who experience cognitive and perceptual disorders, for example children who cannot concentrate, children who experience impaired understanding, and others.

3. Sensory Integration

Therapy This therapy is given to children who experience sensory integration disorders, for example visual sensory, tactile sensory, auditory sensory, balance sensory, integration between the right brain and left brain, and others. Children are taught to behave in general by giving a reward and punishment system. If the child does what is ordered correctly, then he is given praise.

Otherwise the child can be punished if the child does something that is not right. With simple commands and which are easy for children to understand.

4. Physiotherapy

An initial therapy needed by mentally retarded children because mentally retarded children are born with weak tone, with this initial therapy it is useful to strengthen their muscles so that their weakness can be overcome with muscle strengthening exercises.

From a case that we examined, one of the children who experienced speech delays was influenced by various factors such as the age of the child, how to educate children by teaching more than one language, and according to the method used to diagnose. The findings are in accordance with research by Downey et al⁵ that speech delay is not accompanied by other characteristics. Other research has shown that children with speech delays are generally associated with parental factors that require children to use many languages. So that children are not yet able to master at least 1 language.

When problems occur and impede the development of children, parents should be responsive in dealing with children, The younger the child is in therapy, the more likely it is to succeed. The ideal age for children is between 2-5 years, where brain cells can still be stimulated to form new neuron branches (Maulana, 2014) Providing therapy accompanied by affection and doing fun things for children such as compacting, clapping and singing will make children happy, so this also affects the smoothness of the therapy process. In addition to affection, the therapist also needs to have a patient attitude, such as when a child performs behavior that interferes with the therapy process which can hurt the therapist or the child himself, with patience the therapist can remain focused and the therapist becomes more thorough in observing the child's development, so that it has an impact good for the smoothness and results of the therapeutic process.

Children who take part in therapy also need support from the therapist, because it is influential in supporting the smooth running of the therapy. The therapist provides support in the form of firmness that makes the child obedient, hugging a crying child can calm the child, provides reward and punishment, intends to treat seriously, is able to control the mood. carefully and choose a program that fits the needs of the child.

So that the child therapy process can be carried out according to a predetermined schedule. Cooperation between therapists and parents has a good influence and supports the success of the therapy process. The form of cooperation that is established is consulting about the development of child therapy and providing home programs that will make parents aware of the child's development and how to teach or train children's abilities at home, so that children also practice when they are at home, not only at the therapy place.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the results of research at the Santia clinic, this clinic provides therapeutic services, namely speech therapy, behavior therapy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, remedial therapy, cognitive therapy, sensory therapy and detection of child growth and development. The causal factors are during the pre-natal period. caused by internal factors, namely genetic and hereditary factors, or external factors, namely in the form of a mother who is bleeding, possibly due to hitting her womb or falling during pregnancy, or eating food or drugs that injure the fetus and due to a malnourished fetus which causes pregnancy infections, genetic disorders, poisoning during pregnancy and others - others. From the results of interviews and observations, it can be concluded that the results of the study with a number of 1 child, namely; The background that influences it is due to parental factors that require children to master many languages. A treatment that is done for children who experience delays in speaking can be by doing speech therapy so that children can be followed up and given treatment more quickly to get better results.

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