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Research Article

Mix Method Impact of Exposure of Inhalants Exposure “Glueing” on Street Children Community in Kendari City

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Abstract

Aims: The results of the preliminary survey conducted by researchers before the research began and supported by statements provided by the informants, supported the researchers' allegations and found that there was a phenomenon of inhalent abuse in street children in Kendari City, namely using fox and disgrace type glue to create a comfortable effect (fly) against themselves.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the impact of chronic exposure to gluing inhalants on the community of children in Kendari city.

Methods: This study uses the Mix Method, which is a combination of a quantitative approach and a qualitative approach with snowball sampling technique, the number of respondents is 10 people.

Results: The research results from the physiological aspects, namely; Respiratory rate of street children who “glueing” on average is high, there are 2 abnormal people, Heart Rate of street children who are “glueing” on average is weak, there are 9 people who are abnormal, Weight and height of street children who are “glueing” in the categories are insufficient while the body temperature and blood pressure of street children who are “glueing” are all still within normal limits.

Conclusion: There is a psychological impact from inhaling glue which makes informants feel hallucinating and make them feel calm. It is recommended to the Kendari city government that street children need special attention, because they are a group that is very vulnerable to the negative impacts of the environment and they need special guidance regarding impacts the physiology and psychology of gluing.

Keywords

Physiological Impact, Psychological Impact, Drugs, Glueing, Street Children Community

INTRODUCTION

Almost all countries feel the impact of drug abuse, including Indonesia, which is increasing every year. One of the effects of drugs is that in a year as many as 18,000 people die from narcotics (1). The number of users and dealers of narcotics and illegal drugs in Southeast Sulawesi province is increasing every year. Ironically, Southeast Sulawesi is ranked seventh in

the region as a drug prone area. This is evident from the number of residents of class 2A Kendari prisons, of 383 cases, more than 50% of them are drug convicts. During the last three years the number of drug users has reached 201 cases (2).

The latest revolution among drug users in media use is no longer using drugs or injections. But there is a new media that is used, namely glue

(glueing) media. According to the National Narcotics Agency in 2010, the type of drugs used by users in the last year, namely substances that are deliberately inhaled to get drunk (fly) in national cities is 35.5%. The pattern of drug consumption among street children in 2004 who had used glue (Aica, Aibon, UHU) was 4.0% then increased to 4.8% in 2008. (1)

Glueing is a street term to describe inhaled substance abuse. The most popular choices of substances are the trade name glue Aica Aibon, castol, Fox, UHU. The term (glueing) is more prominent or popular for street children, because drugs using glue are more economical in terms of price. Street children usually don't work and they get money just by busking or begging when compared to consuming drugs with drugs or injections, it will be burdensome for street children to get it because the price is very expensive, so street children consume more drugs with glue media. (glueing) because the price is cheaper and getting it is also easier.

The term Glueing is an inhalant type of drug, this type is an addictive substance that is classified as a drug, namely a substance / substance / drug which when it enters the human body will affect the body, especially the brain /central nervous system, causing physical, psychological and social health problems. because there is habit, addiction (addiction) and dependence (dependence) on drugs. The volatile nature of this material makes it easy to abuse it to create delusions. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (3), materials belonging to the inhalent category are organic solvents, gas oils, nitrates and anesthetic gases. Nitrous

oxide gas (nitrous oxide), also known as a gas that can make someone feel happy spontaneously (laughing gas) is used in the medical industry. Different products have different types of inhalants and their effects on the body are different.

The wide use of inhalants in the industry, making them easy to find in a variety of daily use products such as glue, nail polish, paint solvents, gasoline, matches, hairspray, and other strong-smelling chemicals are popular inhalants. Again, the ease of obtaining it and its low price are the reasons behind the fondness of individuals aged children and adolescents. Even though it is not a first class item, the "fly" effect caused by inhalants takes place very quickly, even resembling drunkenness caused by alcohol (4).

The way to consume the glue is by inhaling directly from the can or from a plastic bag which they sometimes hide inside their clothes so that it is not seen by others. The average daily use of the glue is between 3-5 cans. In addition, the places that are generally chosen for "Glueing" are the corners of the overhang of the shop, behind the trash cans, empty shop-houses or places that are relatively hidden along the streets and most often in areas near traffic light intersections. The state of substance intoxication is reported as a sensation of euphoria, feelings of courage, a dream-like state, to hallucinations, both sight and hearing.

The survey results that have been conducted show, "gluing" has become a habit and causes heavy dependence so that they do not care about the impact they feel both physically and psychologically. Street children commonly use inhalants, inhaling

inhalants / gluing is a very familiar word for children living on the streets. Gluing can make them hungry, make the mind calm, hallucinate, as if they are floating, allows them to think of something pleasant. This is what makes them seem to eliminate the problems and sufferings of their life. Apart from being able to hallucinate, gluing is also considered a trend or cool for their community. The trend style in question is what the kids want to say is slang so they don't want to be called a transvestite and the curiosity who wants to know about "gluing" which makes them want to do "gluing" activities so they fall into "gluing" behavior. Because if they don't stick to it they say "cowardice" to those who don't use it and are not recognized in their community.

The street children community is indeed very different from the community in general. This community is considered one of the unruly, delinquent communities and even most of the street children are identified with street children who are vulnerable to alcohol and drug abuse (5), especially the abuse of inhalants, which can be easily abused because they are so cheap and easily they obtain materials that contain these inhalants such as glue, thinner, paint, or the like.

The results of the preliminary survey conducted by researchers before the research began and supported by statements provided by the informants, supported the researchers' allegations and found that there was a phenomenon of inhalent abuse in street children communities in Kendari City, namely using fox and disgrace type glue to cause a comfortable effect (fly) against themselves. This phenomenon is a social

fact that must be addressed immediately because it can have bad consequences for its users, especially considering that the street children community is also the nation's youth, which is the hope for the future, which if it is not immediately paid attention to it is not impossible that this phenomenon will spread even more. can be an iceberg phenomenon that will become increasingly difficult to overcome. Therefore, researchers are interested in looking deeper into the impact of chronic exposure to inhaled substances in terms of the physiological and psychological impacts on the street children community in Kendari city.

METHODS

Study design

This study uses an explanatory mix method, which is a combination of a quantitative approach and a qualitative approach. Starting with the use of quantitative methods followed by qualitative methods. The quantitative approach uses an observational descriptive method while the qualitative approach uses a phenomenological design which is a research method that includes and describes the meaning of experiential phenomena based on the awareness that occurs in individuals (6).

Sample

According to Polit and Beck (7), the number of participants in qualitative research is \pm 6-10 people. In this study, there were 10 participants with inclusion criteria, namely street children who inhaled glue who live in Kendari City, have the ability to communicate verbally using Indonesian and are able to tell their experiences

and are willing to be involved in this research.

Procedure

The affiliated university's institutional review board approved this project. Prior to beginning data collection, participants were given a detailed explanation of the study's goals and procedures, and those who agreed to participate were asked to sign a written consent form. In order to preserve their privacy, they were given a detailed explanation of how their information will be utilized in the study. About 40 to 50 minutes were needed to complete the survey and interview. Audio recordings were made with a tape recorder and then transcribed with the permission of the participants. Researchers can only access the drive that contains the data they are working with. A codebook was created from the data.

Data analysis

An investigation into the physiological and demographic effects of the variables investigated was carried out. Qualitative data were analyzed using the (8) content analysis technique. The comparability and dissimilarity of the themes, categories, and codes were examined. A reduced version of the interviews was provided to participants as a way to verify the researchers' findings. To confirm the accuracy of the data, a peer review was requested. Faculty and clinical specialists have verified all coded data and categories multiple times during the analytical process to ensure that they are audible.

RESULTS

Quantitative findings

This research was conducted in July 2018 in Kendari City. The results of this study can be seen in the following tables:

Table 1.
Characteristics and Physiological Impact of Inhalant Exposure "Glueing"

Variabels	n	%
Characteristics of Respondents		
Age:		
10 years- 15 years	9	90
16 years - 20 years	1	10
Gender:		
Male	10	100
Education:		
Dropout	5	50
Elementary School	5	50
Profession:		
Street performer	10	100
Physiological Impact		
Respiration:		
Abnormal	10	100
Pulse frequency:		
Normal	10	100
Body temperature:		
Normal	10	100
Blood pressure:		
Abnormal	10	100
Body weight:		
21 Kg – 30 Kg	6	60
31 Kg – 40 Kg	4	40
Body height:		
120 cm -130 cm	2	20
131 cm -140 cm	5	50
141 cm -150 cm	1	10
151 cm -160 cm	2	20

Based on table 1 there are 9 people (90%) aged ≤ 15 years, there are 5 people (50%) who dropped out of school, as well as 10 people (100%) who are male and work as street singers. Then for the physiological impact, there are a total of 10 people (100%) who have abnormal respiratory rates and blood pressure but have normal pulse rates and body temperature, there are 6 people (60%) who have body weight in the range of 21 Kg - 30 Kg, and there are 5 people (50%) who have a height ranging from 131 cm -140 cm.

Qualitative findings

Physiological Effects of Inhalants

The quantitative findings need to be explained and elaborated, using qualitative data in the form of interviews. Several subjects in this study revealed that when or after inhaling the glue, they felt disturbances in their respiratory system. This is expressed as can be seen from the following transcript excerpt:

"The first time, I inhaled I felt dizzy" (MI)

"Frequent got headaches and dizziness" (AA)

"Sometimes I feel quick to breathe" (AP)

"Just now I felt pain, my lungs felt tight " (DS)

"I often had pain in my lungs " (MD)

"The first time I did glueing, I was shaking " (IF)

Psychological Effects of Inhalants

Several subjects in this study revealed that when or after inhaling the glue, they felt disturbances in their thoughts and always had hallucinations. This is expressed as can be seen from the following transcript excerpt:

"Then we have an illusion. Sometimes we imagine being hit" (DS)

"Glueing can make me see demons" (AP)

"I think ngleme is good, because I used to dream and fantasize" (MI)

"Like to fantasize, like to often see angels, I just saw humans from outer space" (MD)

"Usually fantasizing, I see the black steel knights" (AA)

"I'm drunk, fantasizing and illusions" (MRA)

"I like to fantasize about flying with the devil " (IF)

Apart from hallucinating, sniffing glue can also make them feel calm and happy and can even think about what they want. This is expressed as can be seen from the following transcript excerpt:

"The impact makes us happy and calm " (MR)

"What does not exist comes into being" (JO)

"Make us calm and feel happy " (RA)

DISCUSSION

From a health perspective, the substances in the glue are very dangerous for the body. According to several articles, its chemical content can change body systems such as a faster heart rate, increased blood pressure and impaired muscle coordination. One of the dangerous components in inhalants is a solvent, which is a liquid that easily evaporates at room temperature. In this case what is contained in the glue is benzyl alcohol which is very volatile. When inhaled, this solvent vapor (solvent) takes only a short time to reach toxic or toxic levels. Organ systems that are attacked are the brain

and nerves, especially those related to the heart and respiration.

This is in accordance with the results of the informants' respiration measurements, where it was found that ten informants had a high respiratory rate of over 20 times per minute, and even 2 informants experienced shortness of breath where their respiratory rate reached 36 times per minute. Likewise, the number of informants' pulse, from the research results obtained from 10 informants there are 9 people who have a low pulse, which is below 70 beats per minute. This indicates a disturbance in the cardiovascular system in these children.

The quantitative findings need to be explained and elaborated, using qualitative data in the form of interviews. Several subjects in this study revealed that when or after inhaling the glue, they felt disturbances in their respiratory system. This is in line with research conducted by Husna (9) which shows that the negative impact of inhaling glue on the body is that the physical organs of the body experience a decrease in activity, body parts become damaged, starting from decreased thinking power, heart, lungs, liver, blood cells become disturbed. The heart will slowly pump blood so that it slows down oxygen to the brain. If they do the activity of inhaling excessive glue, it will cause dizziness and even fainting. (10) also suggested that the impact of chronic inhalation of toluene, which is a type of glue, on the nervous system was reported to be significantly reduced.

The dangers arising from "glueing" can vary and not only attack organs such as the brain, heart and lungs, even viruses will more easily enter their

bodies. Not only physically attacking them, but mentally, emotionally and spiritually they will be disturbed (11). This hallucination effect is what makes them fight a lot because they perceive their other friends as fishing for a fight or because they see a demon. In addition, they often dream and fantasize what they want. This research is in line with research conducted by Aswadi (11) which shows that when using glue (gluing) the informant feels intoxicating sensations such as floating, dreams, hearing screams near the ears, calm / calm and not feeling hungry.

This is what makes most street children in Kendari City choose to sniff glue because it makes them feel calm and happy with just a can of glue which is cheap and easy to get in a stall. The calmness and happiness make them forget about their life problems for a while. This is in line with research conducted by Aswadi (11) that gluing is a short-term solution to problems faced by informants. They feel by gripping all the problems and pressures they are able to forget, but because of the momentary pleasure they have to endure the long-term effects of the clinging behavior. Research conducted by Candra (12) on the behavior of using aibon glue also shows that the psychological impact is to relieve anxiety, depression and stress. Labetuban (13) also conducted the same study that the impact felt after inhaling aibon glue can create continuous pleasure so that the participants feel comfortable. The effect of inhaling glue is almost similar to other types of drugs, namely causing hallucinations, a floating sensation and a sense of temporary calm, although sometimes the effects can last up to 5 hours afterward (14).

CONCLUSION

There is a psychological impact from inhaling glue which makes informants feel hallucinating and make them feel calm. It is recommended to the Kendari city government that street children need special attention, because they are a group that is very vulnerable to the negative impacts of the environment and they need special guidance regarding impacts the physiology and psychology of gluing.

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