THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIDEPRESSANT COMBINED WITH QURANIC CBT IN REDUCING ANXIETY LEVEL OF MOSLEM OUTPATIENT WITH ANXIETY DISORDER IN SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL IN SEMARANG

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety disorders are emotional conditions in which a person feels excessively anxious. It is generally caused by the excessive perception of a particular danger threatening the security of an individual and sometimes interferes with the daily activities and social interaction of an individual. Anxiety disorders consist of GAD (generalized anxiety disorder), OCD (obsessive-compulsive disorder), PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), and SD (social disorder). The Quranic CBT (cognitive behavioral therapy) is a treatment method carried out by changing the way of thinking of a person with anxiety disorders, which will also change their behavior positively so that anxiety will be reduced. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the Quranic CBT in reducing the anxiety level of the outpatient with anxiety disorder in Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang. As many as 20 patients diagnosed with anxiety disorders and treatment with antidepressants were randomly divided into two groups in this study. Group 1 was the patients undergoing therapy with antidepressants and also given Quranic CBT. Group 2 was the patients using antidepressant drugs and not given Quranic CBT therapy. Before the treatment, all groups were interviewed using The Hamilton Anxiety Scale to measure the anxiety level. After three months of the treatment, all groups were interviewed again to evaluate the reduction of the anxiety level. The difference in the anxiety level reduction among the groups was then analyzed using independent student t-test statistical analysis. The results showed that the total score difference of the group 1 and 2 was 10.30 ± 4.08 and 4.10 ± 3.25 respectively. Based on the statistical analysis, it also showed that there was a significant difference in the total score difference among the treatment groups (p-value <0.05). This showed that the Quranic CBT method effectively reduced the anxiety level of the outpatient with anxiety disorder in Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang.

Keywords: Antidepressant; Anxiety Disorder; Quranic CBT.

INTRODUCTION

Anxiety disorders are emotional conditions in which a person feels excessively anxious. It is caused by the excessive perception of a particular danger threatening the security of an individual and sometimes interferes with the daily activities and social interaction of an individual. Anxiety can cause feelings of psychological discomfort, including feeling worried or feeling threatened. Anxiety also triggers physical symptoms such as tachycardia, increasing heart rate, and increased breathing frequency to difficulty breathing. If anxiety occurs persistently to interfere with daily activities, it is said that the individual is suffering from an anxiety disorder. According to the 5th edition of The Diagnosis and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM), the symptoms experienced by someone with GAD are excessive and uncontrolled anxiety, irritability, and anxiety. They are not capable of performing social functions. Physical problems experienced

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include fatigue, muscle tension, and difficulty sleeping. Meanwhile, OCD is characterized by obsessions and compulsions.5

The prevalence of GAD globally, especially in America, is 13.3% at 18-54 years old and 10.6% at 55 years old. In Indonesia, based on the data released by RIKESDAS,16 the prevalence of depression is 6.1%, and only 9% of all patients are taking medication or undergoing medical treatment. Although in the RIKESDAS,16 there is no data on the number of patients with anxiety disorders, there is a significant relationship between depression and anxiety that an unmanaged anxiety disorder will result in depression. The prevalence of people with mental-emotional disorders aged 15 years and over is 9.8%. This number is slightly higher than those issued by RIKESDAS,17 which is 6.0%. Provinces with the highest number of people living with emotional disorders are South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Java, Yogyakarta, and Nusa Tenggara Timur. The cause of the mental-emotional disorders (anxiety) was reported by a study conducted at the RSUD Ampana, Tojo Una-Una District, Palu, Central Sulawesi, namely drug abuse (OR = 4,776 at 95% CI 1,781 - 12,811), Behavioral factors (OR = 5.979 at 95% CI 2.285-15.640), family relationship factors (OR = 15.057 at 95% CI 5.105 - 44.409) and socio-cultural factors (OR = 5.874 at 95% CI 2.263-15.248).14 The management of anxiety disorder consists of pharmacological therapy and non-pharmacological therapy. According to Zulkarnain,21 the imbalance between materialism and spiritualism is also a risk factor for negative thoughts, such as despair, egoism, greed, jealousy, lust, immoral and unethical attitudes/behavior. This has overridden true happiness and satisfaction and has created new problems, namely mental illness / mental illness, including GAD. So that, CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy) can play its role in managing the cause of anxiety disorder. CBT is a treatment method that is carried out by changing the way of thinking of a person with anxiety disorders, which will also change their behavior to a more positive direction to reduce anxiety. Meanwhile, Quranic CBT is a CBT method that applies the Quranic verses as a guideline to treat an individual with anxiety disorder. The study carried out by Zulkarnain,21 also reveals that the Quran uses the CBT method to overcome anxiety problems and reduce anxiety levels. According to Dan J. Stein,20, CBT and serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SRI) administration are the main therapy options that are also considered safe in OCD. However, Quranic CBT has a more significant effect than conventional CBT, especially for moslem patients, as it emphasizes the recitation of the Quranic verses, which also influences human brainwaves.13 The research objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of the quranic CBT in reducing the anxiety level of the outpatient with anxiety disorder in Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This was a treatment trial research using the purposive sampling technique. The number of participants enrolled in this study was calculated by using sample size calculation for clinical trials as follow 3:

\[
\begin{align*}
n & = 2 \left( \frac{z_{\alpha} + z_{\beta}}{\text{x}_{1} - \text{x}_{2}} \right)^2 \\
 & = 2 \left( \frac{1.96 + 0.84}{7.57} \right)^2 \\
 & = 7
\end{align*}
\]

In the beginning, 23 outpatients diagnosed with anxiety disorders and in the treatment of antidepressants were enrolled in the study. After one month of the study, three participants discontinued their participation because they did not come for further treatments.

All the participants were then divided into two groups. Group 1 was the patients undergoing therapy with antidepressants and also given Quranic CBT. Group 2 was the patients using antidepressant drugs and not given Quranic CBT therapy. Before the treatment, all groups were interviewed using
The Hamilton Anxiety Scale can measure the anxiety level. After three months of the treatment, all groups were interviewed again to evaluate the reduction of the anxiety level. The intervention given to group 1 was the murottal of quranic verses and motivational counseling provided by the therapist based on the therapist manual workbook written by Sabki et al. All the participants were willing to follow the research and had signed given informed consent.

The difference in the anxiety level reduction among the groups was then analyzed using independent student t-test statistical analysis. All data were taken from the interviews and the medical records of the outpatient in the Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang, from January to April 2021. This research was approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital (No. 71/EC/KEPK/2020).

RESULT

Table 1. Subject characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject characteristics</th>
<th>amount (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td>11 (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female</td>
<td>9 (45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-54</td>
<td>15 (75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-65</td>
<td>5 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antidepressant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benzodiazepine</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSRI</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricyclic antidepressant</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION

Table 2. Mean difference of HAM-A score between group 1 and 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>treatment</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>mean difference ± SD</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group 1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10,30 ± 4,08</td>
<td>&lt; 0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group 2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,10 ± 3,25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quranic CBT is similar to conventional CBT except for its Quranic verses, recitation listening and lectures, and encouragements to read The Holy Quran. CBT reduces anxiety, depression, and other mental illnesses by changing someone’s way of thinking (cognitive) to be more positive, which influences their behavior to be more adaptive and rational to deal with something. This treatment can cope with social anxiety problems. However, quranic CBT, which includes Quranic verses recitation, has a more significant impact on an individual’s neuropsychological condition, primarily moslem patient. Khan et al.10 said that The Fatihah Chapter from The Holy Quran has beautiful sound and intonation and the capacity to relax and heal people and eliminate negative thoughts and stress. Reza et al.15 also said that its beautiful tones, when recited, give a harmonious effect to the brain due to the neuronal oscillation synchronization effect during its recitation. Research conducted by Ebrahimi et al. 6 showed a more significant improvement in depressive moslems treated with spiritual and psychotherapy in CBT programs than those treated with conventional CBT.

CONCLUSION
The Quranic CBT method effectively reduced the anxiety level of the moslem outpatient with anxiety disorder in Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang.

REFERENCES