

ABSTRACT

Mental disorders are situations where the occurrence of disorders or diseases such as bipolar affective disorder, anxiety, dementia, schizophrenia, behavioral development disorders, and intellectual abilities usually occur starting in childhood and adolescence including autism (WHO, 2013). Psychiatric problems that also often occur are bipolar, there are 60 million people in the world affected by bipolar. In an article entitled "Faktor Risiko Bunuh diri Pada Pasien Bipolar", Nurmiati Amir as a psychiatrist said that 25-60% of people with bipolar disorder have attempted suicide once in their life. And there are 15-20% suicide deaths, this is for those who are not helped. By knowing the risk factors, at least the closest people are expected to help prevent suicide. Nurmiati also explained that this suicide attempt was carried out by the patient when they were in a depression phase. There is a study that says only 17% of people with bipolar disorder in Indonesia are undergoing intensive treatment and around 17-20% commit suicide. In addition to drugs, the role of family and closest friends is very influential for ODB to come to terms with their condition. This study aims to determine how interpersonal communication between parents and children with bipolar disorder. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Then this study used the interview method in data collection, then the researchers got results where interpersonal communication such as openness, empathy, positive feelings, support, and equality could ultimately affect the decision-making function of children with bipolar in taking drugs.

Keywords: *Interpersonal communication, parents, children, bipolar, suicidal*