

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN KEMANDIRIAN PENDERITA PASCA STROKE DI POLI REHABILITASI MEDIK RSUD SUMENEP

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Penyakit stroke penyebab kematian ketiga terbesar di dunia dan penyebab utama kecacatan serius yang berpotensi permanen nomor 1 di dunia. Pasien stroke tidak dapat sepenuhnya mandiri disebabkan adanya gejala sisa yang menyertai setelah perawatan akut. Keluarga sangat berperan dalam fase pemulihan, sehingga sejak awal perawatan keluarga diharapkan terlibat dalam penanganan penderita. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kemandirian penderita pasca stroke di Poli Rehabilitasi Medik RSUD Sumenep. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi 34 responden yang menderita pasca stroke jumlah sampel sebanyak 31 responden, dengan teknik simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Uji analisis menggunakan uji rank spearman dengan tingkat $\alpha < 0,05$.

Hasil penelitian bahwa hampir setengah dari penderita pasca stroke memiliki dukungan keluarga baik yaitu sebanyak 13 orang dan sebagian besar dari penderita pasca stroke memiliki tingkat kemandirian cukup yaitu sebanyak 18 orang. Berdasarkan hasil uji Spearman's rho $0,000 < 0,05$ sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa H_0 ditolak H_a diterima dengan demikian dapat diartikan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan keluarga dengan kemandirian penderita pasca stroke di poli rehabilitasi medik RSUD Sumenep.

Hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kemandirian penderita pasca stroke menunjukkan semakin baik dukungan keluarga yang dimiliki penderita pasca stroke maka akan semakin baik pula kemandirian yang dimiliki penderita pasca stroke.

Kata kunci : Dukungan Keluarga, Kemandirian penderita pasca stroke

ABSTRACT**THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH INDEPENDENCE
POST STROKE PATIENTS IN REHABILITATION POLY
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Stroke is the third largest cause of death in the world and the number 1 main cause of serious disability that has the potential to be permanent in the world. Stroke patients cannot be completely independent due to the residual symptoms that accompany after acute treatment. The family plays a very important role in the recovery phase, so that from the start of care the family is expected to be involved in treating sufferers. The aim of the research is to analyze the relationship between family support and the independence of post-stroke sufferers at the Medical Rehabilitation Polytechnic of Sumenep District Hospital

This type of research uses analytical observational with a cross sectional approach. A population of 34 respondents who suffered from post-stroke, the sample size was 31 respondents, using a simple random sampling technique. Data collection uses a questionnaire. The analysis test used the Spearman rank test with a level <0.05 .

The research results show that almost half of post-stroke sufferers have good family support, namely 13 people, and the majority of post-stroke sufferers have a sufficient level of independence, namely 18 people. Based on the results of the Spearman's rho test of $0.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, thus it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between family support and the independence of post-stroke sufferers in the medical rehabilitation clinic at Sumenep District Hospital.

The relationship between family support and the independence of post-stroke sufferers shows that the better the family support that post-stroke sufferers have, the better the independence that post-stroke sufferers have.

Keywords: *Family support, independence of post-stroke sufferers*