ABSTRACT

The changes in physical function due to stroke was evident and made the stroke survivor difficult to meet the needs of life activity essentially. It made people poststroke become dependent on others. Rehabilitation was necessary to recover damages for people poststroke an advanced functional independent in activities of daily life.

This study aimed to analyze the determinants with the independence activities of daily life (ADL) poststroke in Medical Rehabilitation Installation of RSU Haji Surabaya. This study was an observational analytic with cross sectional study design. The study population was poststroke’s patients who visited Medical Rehabilitation Installation of RSU Haji Surabaya. Respondents of this study was partially poststroke patients who visited the Medical Rehabilitation Installation of RSU Haji Surabaya, amounting to 47 people.

The results showed that the majority of 43-61-year-old, male sex, not working, non-bleeding stroke, paralysis side (hemiparesis) left, do more than one therapeutic intervention, therapy two times a week, following the therapy> 3 months, did not experience cognitive impairment, depressed, and have a good family support. Results of the analysis of the relationship between variables, there was a relationship between depression and family support to the independence of the activities of daily life (ADL) with significant value respectively $p = 0.000$ and $p = 0.018$. Depression was the deciding factor of the dependent of the activities of daily life with a probability value of 75%.

The conclusion from this study was the depression become the determinant independence of activities of daily life. The advice given from this study was the families modified an activity that can reduce depression and still provide motivation for patients to stay on medical rehabilitation.

Keywords: determinant, independence, poststroke, activities of daily life