ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF BEHAVIORAL COUNSELING TO PREVENTION STROKE RECURRENT INTENTION

Quasy Experiment Research in Rejoso Nganjuk

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Introduction: Stroke recurrence rates are still very high in Rejoso Nganjuk. Prevention efforts that have been made by Rejoso Public Health Care limited to pharmacological therapy. This paper explore the effect of behavioral counseling to prevention stroke recurrent intention in Rejoso Nganjuk.

Method: The design used in the study was a quasy experiment with one control group pre-post test design approach. Respondents were involved into control group and treatment group (15 respondents in control group and 15 respondents in treatment group). The sampling technique in this study is the purposive sampling. The data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon statistical test with $\alpha \leq 0.05$ level of significance.

Result: The results showed that behavioral counseling can improve intension to prevent stroke recurrent (attitude $p = 0.008$; subjective norms $p = 0.096$; pbc $p = 0.008$). Mann-Whitney U test showed $p = 0.013$ (attitude); $p = 0.059$ (subjective norm); and $p = 0.033$ (pbc) of significances.

Discussion: It can be concluded that behavioral counseling has an effect in improving the prevention of stroke recurrent intentions. Further research was expected to continue researching the effects of behavioral counseling to behavior prevention of stroke recurrence.

Keywords: intention, stroke recurrent, behavioral counseling