

ABSTRAK
PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN *PRE-HOSPITAL STROKE LIFE SUPPORT*
TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN *SELF-EFFICACY* KELUARGA
DENGAN PASIEN RISIKO STROKE

Penelitian *Pra-Experimental*

Oleh: Dinda Dhia Aldin Kholidiyah

Pendahuluan: Stroke merupakan penyebab mortalitas dan morbiditas pertama di Indonesia. Pengetahuan dan *self-efficacy* merupakan salah satu faktor penolong memberikan pertolongan *pre-hospital stroke*, sehingga pasien stroke dapat mencapai *time is brain and gold period* dalam pemberian terapi trombolitik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh pendidikan *pre-hospital stroke life support* terhadap pengetahuan dan *self-efficacy* keluarga dengan pasien risiko stroke, **Metode:** Penelitian ini berbentuk *pra-eksperimen (one-group pra-post test design)*, teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah responden 32 responden. Sampel diambil dari populasi keluarga yang memiliki pasien risiko stroke di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pacar Keling Surabaya. Variabel independen penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan dan *self-efficacy*, sedangkan variabel dependent adalah pendidikan kesehatan *pre-hospital stroke life support*. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner GSE dan kuesioner pengetahuan yang telah dimodifikasi. Kuesioner diberikan secara *online* melalui *google form* dan dianalisis dengan uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* menggunakan SPSS dengan signifikansi $\alpha \leq 0,05$. **Hasil:** Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh pemberian pendidikan *pre-hospital stroke life support* terhadap pengetahuan ($p=0,002$) dan *self-efficacy* ($p=0,000$) keluarga. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat pengaruh pemberian pendidikan *pre-hospital stroke life support* terhadap pengetahuan dan *self-efficacy* keluarga dengan pasien risiko stroke di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pacar Keling Surabaya. Penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan menggunakan desain *quasy eksperiment* untuk mengetahui nilai beda dalam pemberian pendidikan pada setiap kelompok

Kata Kunci: *pre-hospital stroke life support*, pengetahuan, *self-efficacy*

ABSTRACT
THE EFFECT OF AN EDUCATION PRE-HOSPITAL STROKE LIFE SUPPORT
ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND SELF-EFFICACY OF FAMILY WITH PATIENT
RISK OF STROKE

Pra Experimental Study

By: Dinda Dhia Aldin Kholidiyah

Introduction: Stroke is the first cause of mortality and morbidity in Indonesia. Knowledge and self-efficacy are one of the contributing factors in providing prehospital stroke relief. The time it takes for the patient to reach the brain and the golden period in the administration of thrombolytic therapy. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of pre-hospital education on stroke support on family knowledge and self-efficacy with stroke risk patients. **Method:** This study formed a pre-experimental (one group pre-post test design design), purposive sampling technique with total respondent 32 respondents. Samples were taken from families who have stroke risk patients in the working area of the Pacar Keling Community Health Center in Surabaya. The independent variables of this study are knowledge and self-efficacy, while the dependent variable is health education that supports prehospital stroke life. This research instrument used the GSE questionnaire and the approved knowledge questionnaire. Questionnaires were given online through Google forms and analyzed with the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test using SPSS with $\alpha \leq 0.05$ significance. **Results:** The results of statistical tests showed that there was pre-hospital stroke education support for stroke life support for knowledge ($p = 0.002$) and self-efficacy ($p = 0,000$) for families. **Conclusion:** Pre-hospital stroke education support supports family knowledge and self-efficacy with stroke risk patients in the working area of the Pacar Keling Community Health Center in Surabaya. Future studies are expected to use an experimental design that is easy to find out the different values of providing education to each group

Keywords: prehospital stroke life support, knowledge, self-efficacy