

ABSTRAK**TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN TINDAKAN DOKTER UMUM
DALAM MENGHADAPI STROKE AKUT DI SURABAYA**

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LATAR BELAKANG: Prevalensi dan mortalitas stroke di Indonesia selalu mengalami peningkatan dari tahun ke tahun. Hal ini dapat disebabkan adanya hambatan dalam penanganan dan manajemen stroke yang diakibatkan oleh keterlambatan identifikasi gejala dan respon awal khususnya dalam menghadapi stroke akut. Oleh karena itu tingkat pengetahuan dan kesiapan tenaga kesehatan dalam menghadapi stroke akut perlu diperhatikan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan dokter umum sebagai bentuk kesiapan dalam menghadapi stroke akut di Indonesia.

METODE: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional* menggunakan data primer berupa kuesioner. Kuesioner dalam penelitian ini didasari oleh beberapa *guideline* dan penelitian sebelumnya. Survey awal dilakukan kepada 20 orang untuk menguji validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner tervalidasi yang terdiri dari 25 pertanyaan. Data diambil selama November 2019 sampai Januari 2020 di 63 Puskesmas di Surabaya. Sebanyak 160 kuesioner berhasil disebarkan dan 134 dokter umum dari berbagai Puskesmas di Surabaya berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini. Data kemudian dianalisis dengan uji non-parametrik dengan metode Spearman correlation test, Mann-Whitney U Test, serta Kruskal-Wallis H Test menggunakan IBM SPSS Statistics 25.

HASIL: Didapatkan tingkat pengetahuan dokter umum dalam menghadapi stroke akut paling banyak pada kategori cukup (51,5%), sementara sikap dan tindakan dokter umum dalam menghadapi stroke akut paling banyak pada kategori baik (67,9% dan 75,1%). Didapatkan pula adanya korelasi yang positif dan signifikan antara pengetahuan-sikap ($P < 0,001$), pengetahuan-tindakan ($P = 0,002$), dan sikap-tindakan ($P < 0,001$) dokter umum dalam menghadapi stroke akut. Selain itu juga didapatkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dokter umum dalam menghadapi stroke akut antara dokter umum dengan pengalaman praktek selama 0-10 tahun, 11-20 tahun, dan > 20 tahun ($P = 0,015$).

KESIMPULAN: Dari penelitian ini dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan dokter umum dalam menghadapi stroke akut di Indonesia sudah cukup baik dan masih dapat ditingkatkan. Perlu dilakukannya evaluasi berkala untuk meningkatkan dan mempertahankan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan dokter umum dalam menghadapi stroke akut tersebut dan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan ruang lingkup penelitian yang lebih besar dan dengan instrumen penelitian yang lebih baik harus dilakukan.

KATA KUNCI: Stroke, Stroke Akut, Dokter Umum, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT**GENERAL PHYSICIAN'S KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE IN DEALING WITH ACUTE STROKE IN SURABAYA**

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BACKGROUND: The prevalence and mortality of strokes in Indonesia are reportedly increasing every year. This can be caused by disturbance in the effective management of stroke caused by the delay in the identification of symptoms and initial responses, especially in dealing with an acute stroke. Therefore the level of knowledge and readiness of health workers in dealing with acute stroke needs to be evaluated. This research was conducted to evaluate the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices of general practitioners as a form of readiness in dealing with acute stroke in Indonesia.

METHOD: This study was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional study design using primary data in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaire in this study was based on several guidelines and previous studies. An initial survey was conducted on 20 people to test the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Data were then collected using a validated questionnaire consisting of 25 questions. Data was taken from November 2019 to January 2020 in 63 primary health care units in Surabaya. As many as 160 questionnaires were successfully distributed and a total of 134 general practitioners from various primary health care unit in Surabaya participated in this study. Data were then analyzed using non-parametric tests using the Spearman correlation test, the Mann-Whitney U Test, and the Kruskal-Wallis H Test with IBM SPSS Statistics 25.

RESULTS: The majority of the general practitioners level of knowledge obtained was in the moderate category (51.5%), while the majority of the general practitioners attitudes and practices in dealing with acute stroke were in the good category (67.9% and 75.1%). There were also found a positive and significant correlation between general practitioners knowledge-attitudes ($P < 0.001$), knowledge-practices ($P = 0.002$), and attitudes-practices ($P < 0.001$) in dealing with acute stroke. There were also found a significant difference in the level of knowledge in dealing with acute stroke between general practitioners with practical experience of 0-10 years, 11-20 years, and > 20 years ($P = 0.015$).

CONCLUSION: From this study it can be concluded that the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices of general practitioners in dealing with acute stroke in Indonesia is quite good and can still be improved. Periodic evaluations are needed to improve and maintain the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices of general practitioners in dealing with these acute strokes and further research with a larger scope of research and with better research instruments must be carried out.

KEYWORDS: Stroke, Acute Stroke, General Practitioner, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Indonesia