

## ABSTRAK

**ANALISIS FAKTOR PERSONAL, LINGKUNGAN FISIK DAN SOSIAL  
EKONOMI YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU  
PERAWATAN DIRI PENDERITA KUSTA***Penelitian Cross Sectional*

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**Pendahuluan:** Kusta merupakan penyakit kronis yang menyebabkan cacat jika tidak melakukan perawatan diri. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui beberapa faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku perawatan diri berdasarkan teori *Self Care* dari *Dorothy Orem* penderita kusta di Puskesmas Kota Surabaya. **Metode:** Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini penderita kusta yang berobat di Puskesmas Kota Surabaya. Sampel penelitian 60 penderita kusta dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Variabel independen: usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pengetahuan, sumber air bersih, kepadatan hunian, ventilasi, riwayat kontak dengan penderita, pekerjaan, penghasilan, dukungan keluarga dan stigma masyarakat. Variabel dependen yaitu perilaku perawatan diri penderita kusta. **Uji statistik** dalam penelitian ini menggunakan *Spearman's Rho* dan *Chi-Square Test*. **Hasil :** usia ( $p=0,007$ ), jenis kelamin ( $p=0,074$ ), pendidikan ( $p=0,007$ ), pengetahuan ( $p=0,000$ ), sumber air bersih ( $p=0,000$ ), kepadatan hunian ( $p=0,001$ ), ventilasi ( $p=0,030$ ), riwayat kontak dengan penderita ( $p=0,108$ ), pekerjaan ( $p=0,000$ ), penghasilan ( $p=0,000$ ), dukungan keluarga ( $p=0,000$ ) dan stigma masyarakat ( $p=0,000$ ). Usia, pendidikan, pengetahuan, sumber air bersih, kepadatan hunian, ventilasi, pekerjaan, penghasilan, dukungan keluarga, dan stigma masyarakat memiliki hubungan dengan perilaku perawatan diri. Jenis kelamin dan riwayat kontak dengan penderita tidak memiliki hubungan dengan perilaku perawatan diri. **Diskusi:** Diharapkan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk dilakukan intervensi terkait perilaku perawatan diri dan untuk pelayanan kesehatan lebih di tingkatkan dalam memberikan informasi mengenai perawatan diri.

**Kata Kunci:** kusta, faktor yang berhubungan dengan perawatan diri, perawatan diri.

**ABSTRACT**

**ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL FACTORS, PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL  
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTS RELATED TO SELF-CARE BEHAVIOR  
OF KUSTA PATIENTS**

**Cross Sectional Study**

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**Introduction:** Leprosy is a chronic disease that causes disability if it does not carry out self-care. The purpose of this study was to determine several factors related to self-care behavior of leprosy patient in Surabaya based on the Self Care Theory by Dorothy Orem. **Method:** The study was a descriptive analytical correlational with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were lepers who were treated at Public Health Center in Surabaya, East Java. The research sample were 60 lepers with a purposive sampling technique. Independent variables: age, gender, education, knowledge, source of clean water, occupancy density, ventilation, history of contact with patients, work, income, family support and community stigma. The dependent variable is the self-care behavior of lepers. The statistical test used Spearman's Rho and Chi-Square Test. **Results:** age ( $p = 0.007$ ), gender ( $p = 0.074$ ), education ( $p = 0.007$ ), knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ), source of clean water ( $p = 0,000$ ), occupancy density ( $p = 0.001$ ), ventilation ( $p = 0.030$ ), contact history with patients ( $p = 0.108$ ), employment ( $p = 0,000$ ), income ( $p = 0,000$ ), family support ( $p = 0,000$ ) and community stigma ( $p = 0,000$ ). Age, education, knowledge, sources of clean water, occupancy density, ventilation, employment, income, family support, and community stigma have a relationship with self-care behavior. Gender and contact history with sufferers have no relationship with self-care behavior. **Discussion:** It is expected that the next researcher to carry out interventions related to self-care behavior and for health services is increased in providing information about self-care.

**Key word:** leprosy, factors related to self-care, self-care.