

ABSTRAK

**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU
KELUARGA DALAM MERAWAT PASIEN PASCA STROKE DI RUMAH**

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Pendahuluan: Sepertiga pasien stroke membutuhkan perawatan lanjutan minimal selama 3 bulan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan mandiri. Keluarga harus terlibat aktif dalam proses rehabilitasi stroke. Perilaku dipengaruhi oleh *background factors*, sikap, *subjective norm*, PBC dan intensi berdasarkan *Theory of Planned Behavior*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku keluarga dalam merawat pasien pasca stroke di rumah. **Metode:** penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif deskriptif analitik pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Besar sampel yaitu 55 responden dari 64 populasi dengan teknik *total sampling*. Data diperoleh menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan uji *Spearman's Rho*. Responden penelitian yaitu keluarga yang merawat selama minimal 1 tahun dan berusia >21 tahun. Variabel independen penelitian ini yaitu pengetahuan, sikap, *subjective norm*, PBC dan intensi. Variabel dependen penelitian ini yaitu perilaku merawat. **Hasil:** hasil penelitian ini yaitu ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap ($p=0,000$; $r=0,827$) dengan korelasi sangat kuat. Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan *subjective norm* ($p=0,000$; $r=0,851$) dengan korelasi sangat kuat. Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan PBC ($p=0,000$; $r=0,801$) dengan korelasi sangat kuat. Ada hubungan antara sikap dengan intensi ($p=0,000$; $r=0,587$) dengan korelasi sedang. Ada hubungan antara *subjective norm* dengan intensi ($p=0,000$; $r=0,634$) dengan korelasi tinggi. Ada hubungan antara PBC dengan intensi ($p=0,000$; $r=0,584$) dengan korelasi sedang. Ada hubungan antara intensi dengan perilaku ($p=0,000$; $r=0,730$) dengan korelasi tinggi. **Kesimpulan:** penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perilaku keluarga dalam merawat dipengaruhi oleh keyakinan terhadap petugas kesehatan dan merealisasikan keyakinan tersebut. Pekerjaan, sarana dan prasarana yang dimiliki keluarga yang kurang menjadi penghambat perawatan pasien pasca stroke di rumah dilakukan secara tepat.

Kata Kunci: Perawatan Pasien Pasca Stroke di Rumah, *Theory of Planned Behavior*, Perilaku Merawat, Keluarga

ABSTRACT

**FACTORS RELATED TO FAMILY BEHAVIOR ON CARING POST
STROKE PATIENTS AT HOME**

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Introduction: One third of stroke patients need advanced care for at least 3 months to improve their independent abilities. Families must be actively involved in the stroke rehabilitation process. Behavior is influenced by background factors, attitudes, subjective norms, PBC and intentions based on Theory of Planned Behavior. The purpose of this research is to analyze factors related to family behavior in treating post-stroke patients at home. **Method:** this research used descriptive analytic quantitative cross-sectional approach. The sample size were 55 respondents from 64 populations with total sampling technique. Data were obtained using a questionnaire and analyzed by Spearman's Rho test. Research respondents were families who care for at least 1 year and were >21 years old. The independent variables of this research were knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms, PBC and intentions. The dependent variable of this research was caring behavior. **Results:** the results of this research show that there were a relationship between knowledge and attitude ($p=0,000$; $r=0,827$) with a very strong correlation. There were a relationship between knowledge and subjective norms ($p=0,000$; $r=0,851$) with very strong correlations. There were a relationship between knowledge with PBC ($p=0,000$; $r=0,801$) with very strong correlation. There were a relationship between attitude and intention ($p=0,000$; $r=0,587$) with moderate correlation. There were a relationship between the subjective norm and intention ($p=0,000$; $r=0,634$) with high correlation. There were a relationship between PBC and intention ($p=0,000$; $r=0,584$) with moderate correlation. There were a relationship between intention and behavior ($p=0,000$; $r=0,730$) with high correlation. **Conclusion:** this research shows that family behavior in caring is influenced by belief in health workers and realizing it. Family work, facilities and infrastructure that are less likely to be a barrier to proper post-stroke patient care at home.

Keywords: Caring of Post-Stroke Patients at Home, Theory of Planned Behavior, Caring Behavior, Family