

ABSTRAK**MODEL *DISCHARGE PLANNING* PADA BAYI BERAT LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) BERBASIS *HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL* (HPM) TERHADAP PERILAKU KELUARGA DALAM MERAWAT BBLR**

ELMI ARIS RAHAYU.

Pendahuluan: Model *Discharge Planning* pada BBLR diharapkan dapat meningkatkan perilaku keluarga dalam merawat BBLR sehingga dapat meningkatkan kualitas hidup BBLR dan mutu pelayanan keperawatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menyusun model edukasi dalam pelaksanaan *Discharge Planning* pada BBLR di ruang bayi. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian *explanatory*, desain penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 105 keluarga dengan BBLR yang dirawat di ruang bayi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya, data dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji *Structural Equation Modeling - Partial Least Square* (SEM-PLS). **Hasil dan Analisis:** persepsi manfaat berpengaruh terhadap komitmen (nilai *t statistics* =3.790 > 1,96), persepsi hambatan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap komitmen (*t statistics* =2.330 > 1,96), Persepsi *Self Efficacy* berpengaruh terhadap komitmen (nilai *t statistics* =3.370 > 1,96), komitmen berpengaruh terhadap perilaku keluarga dari BBLR (nilai *t statistics* =6.204 > 1,96). **Pembahasan dan kesimpulan:** model *Discharge Planning* pada BBLR berbasis *Health Promotion Model* disusun dalam bentuk edukasi dengan meningkatkan persepsi manfaat, *self efficacy*, dan komitmen keluarga dalam melaksanakan tindakan pencegahan infeksi, pemberian ASI eksklusif, perawatan metode kanguru dan cara mengganti popok pada bayi.

Kata Kunci: *Discharge Planning*, perilaku keluarga BBLR

ABSTRACT

MODEL OF *DISCHARGE PLANNING* IN LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) BASED ON *HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL (HPM)* TOWARDS FAMILY BEHAVIOR IN CARE OF LBW

ELMI ARIS RAHAYU

Introduction: The *Discharge Planning* model in LBW is expected to improve family behavior in caring for LBW so that it can improve the quality of LBW life and the quality of nursing services. The purpose of this study is to develop an educational model in the implementation of *Discharge Planning* on LBW in infants' rooms.

Methods: This type of research is explanatory, the design of this study is cross sectional. The research sample of 105 families with LBW who were treated in the infants' room of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya, the data were analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling - Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) test.

Results and Analysis: perceived benefits affect commitment (t statistics = 3,790 > 1.96), perceived obstacles significantly influence commitment (t statistics = 2,330 > 1.96), Self Efficacy Perception influences commitment (t statistics = 3,370) > 1.96), commitment affects the family behavior of LBW (t statistic value = 6.204 > 1.96).

Discussion and conclusion: The *Discharge Planning* model in LBW based on *Health Promotion Model* is arranged in the form of education by increasing the perception of benefits, self efficacy, and family commitment in implementing infection prevention measures, exclusive breastfeeding, kangaroo method treatment and how to change diapers in infants.

Keywords: *Discharge Planning*, LBW family behavior