

HUBUNGAN PERAN KELUARGA DALAM MERAWAT PENDERITA STROKE DENGAN KEMANDIRIAN ADL (*ACTIVITY DAILY LIVING*)

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Peran keluarga adalah perilaku untuk melakukan fungsi keluarga untuk merawat anggota keluarga dengan penderita stroke yang sedang dalam masa pemulihan. Temuan kasus Provinsi DIY, wilayah Kota Madya menempati urutan pertama dengan jumlah penderita stroke terbanyak.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan peran keluarga dalam merawat penderita stroke dengan kemandirian ADL.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik korelasi. Populasi dalam penelitian ini penderita stroke dan keluarga. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *simple random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 38 responden. Alat ukur yang digunakan, kuesioner peran keluarga dan *barthel index*. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *gamma*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil analisis univariat dan bivariat keluarga penderita stroke menunjukkan peran keluarga dengan kriteria baik sebanyak (81,6%), penderita stroke dengan ketergantungan ringan sebanyak (47,9%), hasil uji *Gamma* menunjukkan nilai *p-value* = 0,00. Nilai *Correlation Coefficient* sebesar 1 (sangat kuat).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan peran keluarga dalam merawat penderita stroke dengan kemandirian ADL.

Kata Kunci: Peran keluarga, ADL, penderita stroke.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN
CARING FOR STROKE PATIENTS WITH INDEPENDENCE ADL
(ACTIVITY DAILY LIVING)**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Family role is the behavior to perform family functions to care for family members with stroke patients who are in recovery. The findings of the DIY Province case, the Madya City area ranks first with the highest number of stroke patients.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between the role of family in caring for stroke patients with ADL independence.

Method: This study used a correlation analytic design. The population in this study were stroke patients and their families. Sampling using simple random sampling method with a sample size of 38 respondents. Measuring instruments used, family role questionnaire and Barthel index. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate using the gamma test.

Results: The results of univariate and bivariate analysis of families of stroke patients show the role of families with good criteria as much as (81.6%), stroke patients with mild dependence as much as (47.9%), the results of the Gamma test show a p-value = 0.00. Correlation Coefficient value of 1 (very strong).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the role of family in caring for stroke patients with ADL independence.

Keywords: Family role, ADL, stroke survivors.

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