

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KESULITAN BERBICARA DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN STROKE DI RUMAH SAKIT PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Stroke merupakan kondisi klinis yang ditandai dengan hilangnya cara kerja otak dengan tiba-tiba yang dapat mengakibatkan kematian penderitanya (Nugroho et al., 2023). Afasia atau kesulitan bicara merupakan gejala stroke yang tidak dapat segera dipulihkan karena semua orang yang menderita afasia harus mendapatkan berbagai macam pengobatan, salah satunya adalah terapi (Prindyanto & Jailani, 2023). **Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui hubungan antara kesulitan berbicara terhadap kualitas hidup pasien stroke di Rumah Sakit Panembahan Senopati Bantul. **Metode Penelitian:** Desain penelitian ini berjenis kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode korelasi. Dengan pendekatan yang digunakan adalah *Cross Sectional*. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *Purposive Sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 89 responden. Alat ukur dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner *Voice Handicap index (VHI)* dan kuesioner *World Health Organization Quality of Live-Bref*. Kemudian data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank Correlation*. **Hasil:** Uji *Spearman Rank Correlation* didapatkan nilai *P-value* 0,000 ($p < 0,05$), hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara kesulitan berbicara terhadap kualitas hidup pasien stroke di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta. Sedangkan hasil *Correlation Coefficient* atau *r*: -,516 sehingga dapat disimpulkan terdapat hubungan cukup kuat antara kesulitan berbicara terhadap kualitas hidup pasien stroke di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan cukup kuat antara kesulitan berbicara terhadap kualitas hidup pasien stroke dengan *p-value* = 0,000 atau nilai *r*: -,516.

Kata Kunci: Kualitas Hidup, Afasia, Stroke, Kuesioner *World Health Organization Quality of Live-Bref*.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPEAKING DIFFICULTY AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF STROKE PATIENTS AT PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI HOSPITAL BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke is a clinical condition characterized by the sudden loss of brain function which can result in death (Nugroho et al., 2023). Aphasia or difficulty speaking is a symptom of stroke that cannot be immediately recovered because everyone who suffers from aphasia must receive various treatments, one of which is therapy (Prindyanto & Jailani, 2023). **Research Objective:** To determine the relationship between difficulty speaking and the quality of life of stroke patients at Panembahan Senopati Hospital, Bantul. **Research Method:** This research design is quantitative using the correlation method. The approach used is Cross Sectional. The sampling technique used is Purposive Sampling with a sample size of 89 respondents. The measuring instrument in this study used the Voice Handicap Index (VHI) questionnaire and the World Health Organization Quality of Live-Bref questionnaire. Then the data was analyzed using the Spearman Rank Correlation test. **Results:** *Spearman Rank Correlation* test obtained a *P-value* of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), this indicates that there is a relationship between difficulty speaking and the quality of life of stroke patients at Panembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital, Yogyakarta. While the results of the *Correlation Coefficient* or *r*: -,516 so it can be concluded that there is a fairly strong relationship between difficulty speaking and the quality of life of stroke patients at Panembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital. **Conclusion:** There is a fairly strong relationship between difficulty speaking and the quality of life of stroke patients with a *p-value* = 0.000 or *r value*: -,516.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Aphasia, Stroke, *World Health Organization Quality of Live-Bref* Questionnaire.

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