

**HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP
PADA PENDERITA PASCA STROKE DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS SEDAYU 2 KABUPATEN BANTUL
YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Penderita pasca stroke mengalami gangguan fisiologis dan gangguan psikologis yang dapat menghambat aktivitas sehari-hari sehingga berdampak pada kualitas hidup penderita pasca stroke. Salah satu faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup pada penderita stroke adalah dukungan keluarga. Dukungan keluarga dapat meningkatkan kualitas hidup pada penderita pasca stroke.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kualitas hidup pada penderita pasca stroke di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sedayu 2 Kabupaten Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode : Deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini melibatkan 65 penderita pasca stroke di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sedayu 2 yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner dukungan keluarga dan kuesioner kualitas hidup *WHOQOL BREF* kemudian di analisis dengan uji *Chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Sebanyak 53,8% responden mendapatkan dukungan keluarga yang baik, dan 75,4% responden memiliki kualitas hidup tinggi. Berdasarkan analisis data, didapat nilai $p\text{-value}=0,000$ ($p<0,05$) dengan nilai korelasi (r)= 0,605 yang menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara dukungan keluarga dengan kualitas hidup pada penderita pasca stroke.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kualitas hidup pada penderita pasca stroke. Implikasi Keperawatan yaitu memberikan pendidikan kesehatan, serta selalu melibatkan keluarga dan pasien dalam proses pemberian perawatan dan pengobatan.

Kata Kunci : dukungan keluarga, kualitas hidup, pasca stroke.

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**THE CORRELATION OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH QUALITY OF LIFE
ON POST-STROKE PATIENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF SEDAYU 2
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN BANTUL REGENCY
OF YOGYAKARTA**

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Abstract

Background: *Patients with post-stroke experience physiological disorders. The psychological disorders can inhibit daily activities that impact on the quality of life of post-stroke patients. One factor that can affect the quality of life in stroke patients is family support. Family support can improve the quality of life in post-stroke patients.*

Objective: *To know the correlation of family support with quality of life in post-stroke patients in the working area of Sedayu 2 Community Health Center in Bantul Regency of Yogyakarta.*

Method: *Descriptive correlative with cross sectional approach. This study involved 65 post-stroke patients in Sedayu 2 Community Health Center working area, which are taken by purposive sampling technique. The instruments used are family support questionnaire and quality of life questionnaire of WHOQOL BREF. The data are then analyzed by using Chi square test.*

Results: *As many as 53.8% of respondents received good family support, and 75.4% of respondents had high quality of life. Based on data analysis, p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) with correlation (r) = 0.605 indicated that there was significant correlation between family support and quality of life in post-stroke patients.*

Conclusion: *There was a correlation between family support with the quality of life in post-stroke patients. The implications of nursing include providing health education, and always involving families and patients in the process of providing care and treatment.*

Keywords: *family support, quality of life, post-stroke.*

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