

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Stroke merupakan penyakit pembuluh darah otak yang progresif, dapat menimbulkan kecacatan permanen dan kematian. Hal tersebut semakin meningkat sejalan dengan waktu onset gejala dan penanganan awal. Keterlambatan penanganan awal di masa golden periode yang pendek kurang dari 4,5 jam menjadi penyebabnya. Keterlambatan ini 83,6 % terjadi di fase pra hospital akibat kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat terhadap gejala stroke. Pengetahuan dan pemahaman yang kurang, akan mempengaruhi respon keluarga terhadap penderita stroke.

Tujuan Penelitian : mengetahui gambaran respon keluarga terhadap penanganan awal pra hospital pasien stroke di ruang Gatotkaca 1 RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode : Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dilakukan dengan pendekatan *crosssectional* di ruang Gatotkaca 1 RSUP Dr Sardjito pada Oktober - Desember 2024 dengan metode total sampling. Sampel penelitian ini adalah keluarga pasien stroke yang dirawat di ruang Gatotkaca 1 RSUP Dr Sardjito. Instrument penelitian menggunakan *Stroke Act Test* (STAT) yang telah diadopsi oleh Sumarsono (2020). Kuesioner ini berisi 21 pernyataan yang menggambarkan suasana yang dihadapi keluarga terkait serangan stroke. Analisa data menggunakan uji univariat dengan menghitung distribusi frekuensi dan presentase.

Hasil : dari 45 responden didapatkan hasil 75,5 % (34 responden) mendapatkan nilai kurang dari 75, sedangkan responden yang mendapatkan nilai > 75 sebanyak 24,5 % (11 responden).

Kesimpulan : respon keluarga terhadap penanganan pra hospital pasien stroke di ruang Gatotkaca RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta sebagian besar dalam kategori respon negatif (75,5%).

Kata Kunci : penanganan pra hospital, respon keluarga, stroke,

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke is a progressive vascular disease of the brain that can cause permanent disability and death. This increases in line with the time of symptom onset and early treatment. Delayed in early treatment during the golden period of less than 4,5 hours is the main cause. This delay 83.6% occurs in the pre-hospital phase due to the lack of public understanding of stroke symptoms. Lack of knowledge and understanding will affect the family's response to stroke patients.

Research Objective: to know the description of family response to the initial pre-hospital treatment of stroke patients in Gatotkaca 1 room of Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta.

Methods: Quantitative descriptive research was conducted with a *crosssectional* approach in Gatotkaca 1 room of Dr. Sardjito Hospital in October - December 2024 with the total sampling method. The sample of this study were families of stroke patients who were treated in Gatotkaca 1 room of Dr. Sardjito Hospital. The research instrument used the Stroke Act Test (STAT) which had been adopted by Sumarsono (2020). This questionnaire contained 21 statements that describe the atmosphere faced by families related to stroke attacks. Data analysis used univariate test by calculating frequency distribution and percentage.

Results: Out of 45 respondents, 75.5% (34 respondents) scored less than 75, while respondents who score > 75 were 24.5% (11 respondents).

Conclusion: The response of families to the pre-hospital treatment of stroke patients in the Gatotkaca room of Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta was mostly categorized as negative (75.5%).

Keywords: family response, pre-hospital care, stroke