

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Sebagian besar pasien stroke mengalami masalah pada perawatan diri mandi. Defisit perawatan diri mandi mempunyai persentase tertinggi daripada defisit perawatan diri lainnya. Untuk menentukan hasil dari intervensi yang telah dilakukan pada pasien stroke yang mengalami defisit perawatan diri mandi dapat menggunakan *Nursing Outcomes Classification* (NOC) Perawatan Diri Mandi. Sebagai instrumen, NOC hendaknya valid dan reliabel. Namun, NOC Perawatan Diri Mandi belum diadaptasi dan diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk menentukan *interrater reliability* dari NOC Perawatan Diri Mandi pada pasien stroke yang mengalami defisit perawatan diri mandi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif non eksperimental dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian ini berjumlah 36 pasien stroke. Pasien tersebut dinilai menggunakan instrumen NOC Perawatan Diri Mandi versi Bahasa Indonesia oleh dua orang *rater*. Sebelumnya, instrumen NOC tersebut telah dilakukan uji validitas isi dengan melibatkan 3 orang *expert*. Data yang sudah didapatkan dianalisis menggunakan uji kappa dan *percent agreement*.

Hasil: Secara keseluruhan, *percent agreement* pada NOC Perawatan Diri Mandi yaitu sebesar 95,06%. Sedangkan nilai kappa yang didapatkan sebesar 0,9494 yang merupakan kategori sangat baik.

Kesimpulan: *Interrater reliability* dari NOC Perawatan Diri Mandi mempunyai nilai reliabilitas yang sangat baik. Sehingga sudah dapat digunakan sebagai instrumen yang reliabel, namun masih memerlukan adaptasi.

Kata kunci: *Interrater reliability*, NOC, *percent agreement*, uji kappa

ABSTRACT

Background: Most stroke patients have problems with self-care bathing. The self-care bathing deficit has the highest percentage of other self-care deficits. To determine the outcome of interventions that have been done in stroke patients who experienced a self-care bathing deficit can use Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) Self-Care: Bathing. As an instrument, NOC should be valid and reliable. However, NOC Self-Care: Bathing has not been adapted and tested its validity and reliability.

Objective: to determine the reliability of NOC Bathing Self care on stroke patients with bathing self care deficit.

Methods: This research is non-experimental descriptive quantitative using cross-sectional design. The subjects of this study were 36 stroke patients. The patients were assessed using NOC Self-Care: Bathing in Indonesian language version by two raters. Validation of instrument has been conducted prior to data sampling using validity of content by involving 3 experts. The data acquired were analyzed using kappa and percent agreement.

Results: Overall, percent agreement in Bathing Self Care NOC was 95,06% which means acceptable. Meanwhile kappa value was 0,9494 which is in very good category.

Conclusion: Interrater reliability of Bathing Self Care NOC has a very good reliability value. It can be used as a reliable instrument.

Keywords: *Interrater reliability, NOC, percent agreement, kappa*