

## ABSTRAK

### EVALUASI PROGRAM PROMOSI KESEHATAN RUMAH SAKIT DI UNIT STROKE RSUP DR.SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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**Latar Belakang :** Edukasi pasien merupakan bagian dari upaya promosi kesehatan yang dilakukan rumah sakit untuk meningkatkan pencegahan dan perawatan bagi pasien stroke. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi layanan edukasi pasien yang dilakukan oleh Unit Stroke RSUP Dr.Sardjito.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan *case study*. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan studi dokumen. Penentuan partisipan dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang ditetapkan. Jumlah partisipan dalam penelitian ini adalah 12 orang. Partisipan terdiri dari penanggung jawab layanan edukasi sebanyak 3 orang, petugas pelaksana edukasi sebanyak 5 orang, dan sasaran edukasi yaitu keluarga pasien stroke sebanyak 4 orang. Keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi metode dan triangulasi sumber.

**Hasil :** Edukasi dapat meningkatkan pemahaman dan kesadaran pasien dan keluarga pasien stroke dalam melakukan diagnosis penyakit, pencegahan, perawatan, dan pemulihan terhadap penyakit. Unit Stroke memiliki dua metode dalam pemberian edukasi bagi pasien yaitu edukasi secara mandiri dan secara kolaborasi. Edukasi mandiri dilakukan oleh masing-masing profesi petugas kesehatan yang terlibat dalam penanganan pasien. Adapun edukasi kolaborasi dilakukan secara bersamaan dalam waktu dan tempat yang melibatkan lintas profesi. Penemuan dalam penelitian ini adalah edukasi kolaborasi tidak sepenuhnya bisa dikatakan lebih efektif dibandingkan edukasi secara mandiri. Beberapa sasaran edukasi merasa kesulitan dalam memahami informasi yang diberikan secara *komprehensif* dan *massive*. Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan sasaran terhadap edukasi yaitu status pendidikan, usia, dan cara petugas menyampaikan informasi.

**Kesimpulan :** Penting melakukan *assessment* awal terhadap karakteristik sasaran sebelum memberikan informasi agar tujuan pelaksanaan edukasi dapat tercapai secara maksimal. Sikap dan cara penyampaian petugas pemberi edukasi juga menjadi poin kunci keberhasilan edukasi.

**Kata Kunci :** Edukasi pasien, PKRS, Stroke, evaluasi, kolaborasi

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## ABSTRACT

### EVALUATION OF HEALTH PROMOTING HOSPITAL PROGRAM AT STROKE UNIT AT DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA

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**Background:** patient education is a part of a health promotion effort conducted by hospital to improve prevention and care for stroke patients. This study aimed to evaluate patient education services carried out by the Stroke Unit at Dr. Sardjito Hospital.

**Method:** This study is a qualitative study with a case study approach. Data collection was performed through in-depth interviews, observation, and document studies. Determination of participants was carried out by purposive sampling method in accordance with the specified inclusion and exclusion criteria. The number of participants in this study were 12 people. Participants consisted of 3 people in charge of educational services, 5 people in education executing officers, and the target of education was the family of stroke patients as many as 4 people. The validity of the data used triangulation method and triangulation sources.

**Results:** Education could increase the understanding and the awareness of patients and families of stroke patients in conducting disease diagnosis, prevention, treatment, and recovery from disease. The Stroke Unit has two methods in providing education for patients, namely education independently and collaboratively. Independent education was carried out by each health worker profession involved in handling patients. While, collaborative education was carried out simultaneously in time and place involving cross-professions. The findings in this study were that collaborative education was not fully said to be more effective than independent education. Some educational targets found it difficult to understand the information provided in a comprehensive and massive manner. Some of the factors that influenced the target acceptance of education were education status, age, and the way the officer communicates the information.

**Conclusion:** It was important to conduct an initial assessment upon the target characteristics before providing information in order the objectives of education implementation could be achieved optimally. The attitude and manner of delivering educators was also a key point for the success of education.

**Keywords:** patient education, PKRS, Stroke, evaluation, collaboration

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