

ABSTRAK

Annisa Salsabila

**HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN ACTIVITY DAILY LIVING PADA PASIEN POST STROKE DI RSU PINDAD BANDUNG
XII + 134 Hal + 6 Tabel + 2 Gambar**

Latar Belakang: Pasien post stroke sering mengalami penurunan kemampuan *Activity Daily Living* (ADL) akibat gangguan fisik. Dukungan keluarga berperan penting dalam meningkatkan kemandirian pasien melalui bantuan emosional, informasional, dan instrumental.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan *Activity Daily Living* pada pasien post stroke Di RSU Pindad Bandung.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sample berjumlah 62 Responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen berupa kuesioner Dukungan Keluarga dan *Indeks Barthel* untuk menilai ADL. Uji validitas dukungan keluarga 0,385-0,84 dan ADL 0,436-0,939. Uji reliabilitas Cronbach's Alpha sebesar 0,936 untuk dukungan keluarga dan 0,895 untuk ADL. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji Rank Spearman. Penelitian ini telah di lakukan uji etik dengan mendapatkan Surat Keterangan Etik dari Komite Etik Penelitian Kesehatan Universitas Widya Husada Semarang dengan nomor: 78/EC-LPPM/UWHS/IV-2025

Hasil penelitian: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan keluarga dengan ADL pasien post stroke di RSU Pindad Bandung, dengan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) dan koefisien korelasi $r = 0,457$ yang menunjukkan hubungan kuat dan positif.

Kesimpulan: Semakin tinggi dukungan keluarga, semakin tinggi tingkat kemandirian pasien post stroke di RSU Pindad Bandung.

Kata kunci: *Activity Daily Living*, Dukungan Keluarga, Stroke, tingkat kemandirian.

ABSTRACT

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND ACTIVITY DAILY LIVING
IN POST-STROKE PATIENTS AT RSU PINDAD BANDUNG**
XIII + 134 Pages + 6 Tables + 2 Figures

Background: Post-stroke patients often experience a decline in Activity Daily Living (ADL) abilities due to physical impairments. Family support plays an important role in improving patient independence through emotional, informational, and instrumental assistance.

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and Activity Daily Living in post-stroke patients at RSU Pindad Bandung.

Methods: This Study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. A total of 62 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. The research instruments consisted of a family support questionnaire and the Barthel Index to assess ADL. Validity testing showed that all items were valid ($r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$), with r_{count} for family support ranging from 0,385 to 0,84 and for ADL from 0,436 to 0,93. Reliability testing using Cronbach's Alpha resulted in values of 0,936 for family support and 0,896 for ADL, indicating that the instruments were reliable. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rank test. This study received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of Universitas Widya Husada Semarang with the number: 78/EC-LPPM/UWHS/IV-2025

Results: The result showed a significant relationship between family support and ADL in post-stroke patients at RSU Pindad Bandung, with a $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) and a correlation coefficient $r = 0.457$, indicating a moderate and positive correlation.

Conclusion: The higher the family support, the higher the level of independence in post-stroke patients at RSU Pindad Bandung.

Keywords: Activity Daily Living, Family Support, Stroke, Independence.