ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY TIME RESPONSE IN GETTING MEDICAL AID WITH THE LEVEL OF STROKE DAMAGE IN PATIENTS AT X SURABAYA HOSPITAL

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Response time is also known as response time. In stroke, the speed with which families bring stroke patients to health services plays an important role in the success of treatment. The golden period of stroke treatment is ± 3 hours from the onset of the attack, optimal handling at the beginning of stroke reduces the rate of disability. The phenomenon found is that most stroke patients come after 48 hours of the attack. The purpose of the study was to analyse the relationship between family response time in getting medical help with stroke severity. The type of research is correlation with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were stroke patients who were hospitalised at X Surabaya Hospital. Sampling with observation sheets on patient medical record data with purposive sampling technique, the total sample was 176 who met the inclusion criteria. The independent variable of this study is response time, while the dependent variable is the severity of stroke measured by NIHSS. The results showed that 38.6% of respondents had poor response time, 34.1% had good response time (≤ 3 hours), and 27.3% had poor response time (> 6 hours). In stroke severity, 44.3% of respondents experienced moderate severity, 31.8% experienced mild severity, 22.2% experienced severe severity, and 1.7% experienced very severe severity. The results of the correlation test with the Spearman Rank Test showed a significance value (p) of 0.000 < α (0.05), which means that there is a relationship between the family's response time in getting medical help with stroke severity with a correlation coefficient (r) = 0.825, meaning that the relationship is very strong positive. A good response time reduces the severity of stroke, therefore health promotion efforts on pre hospital management of stroke patients are needed.

Keywords: Response time, stroke severity

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN *RESPON TIME* KELUARGA DALAM MENDAPATKAN PERTOLONGAN MEDIS DENGAN TINGKAT KEPARAHAN STROKE PADA PASIEN YANG ADA DI RS X SURABAYA

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Respon time disebut juga waktu tanggap. Pada penyakit stroke kecepatan keluarga membawa pasien stroke ke layanan kesehatan berperan penting dalam keberhasilan pengobatan. Periode emas penanganan stroke ± 3 jam sejak awal terjadi serangan. Penanganan optimal pada awal terjadinya stroke menurunkan angka kecacatan. Fenomena yang ditemukan sebagian besar penderita stroke datang setelah 48 jam terjadinya serangan. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis hubungan *respon time* keluarga dalam mendapatkan pertolongan medis dengan tingkat keparahan stroke. Jenis penelitian adalah korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini pasien stroke yang di rawat inap di RS x Surabaya. Pengambilan sampel dengan lembar observasi pada data rekam medis pasien dengan teknik *purposive sampling*, jumlah sampel 176 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Variabel *independent* penelitian ini adalah *respon time*, sedangkan variabel *dependent* adalah tingkat keparahan stroke diukur dengan NIHSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 38,6% responden memiliki *respon time* kurang baik, 34,1% memiliki *respon time* baik (≤ 3jam), dan 27,3% memiliki *respon time* buruk (> 6 jam). Pada tingkat keparahan stroke sebanyak 44,3% responden mengalami tingkat keparahan sedang, 31,8% mengalami tingkat keparahan ringan, 22,2% mengalami tingkat keparahan berat, dan 1,7% mengalami tingkat keparahan sangat berat. Hasil uji korelasi dengan Spearman Rank Test menunjukkan nilai signifikansi (p) 0,000< α (0,05) yang berarti ada hubungan antara *respon time* keluarga dalam mendapatkan pertolongan medis dengan tingkat keparahan stroke dengan koefisien korelasi (r)= 0,825 artinya hubungan sangat kuat positif. *Respon time* yang baik mengurangi tingkat keparahan stroke, karena itu usaha promosi kesehatan tentang penanganan *pre hospital* pasien stroke diperlukan.

Kata kunci: Respon time, tingkat keparahan stroke