### Penanganan Pre-Hospital Stroke Pada Keluarga

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**Latar Belakang** : *Stroke* merupakan gangguan fungsional otak yang terjadi mendadak dengan tanda dan gejala klinik baik fokal atau global selama lebih dari 24 jam yang dapat menimbulkan kematian akibat gangguan peredaran darah di otak. Penanganan cepat dan tepat merupakan salah satu kunci penting dalam mengurangi kematian dan meminimalkan kerusakan otak yang ditimbulkan oleh stroke. Keberhasilan penanganan kondisi *pre-hospital* stroke pada keluarga dipengaruhi oleh peran dan tingkat pengetahuan keluarga dalam mendeteksi serangan stroke. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui gambaran penanganan *pre- hospital* yang dilakukan oleh keluarga mulai dari deteksi dini, pengiriman maupun rujukan cepat.

**Metode** : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *deskriptif survei* dengan subyek penelitian sebanyak 50 responden. Tehnik pengambilan sampel menggunakan tehnik *Acidental Sampling*. Penelitian diawali dengan pengisian kuesioner oleh responden selanjutnya data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat dilakukan untuk meperoleh distribusi frekuensi dari masing-masing variabel.

**Hasil** : Gambaran penanganan *pre- hospital* stroke pada keluarga rerata dalam kategori cukup. Penanganan awal deteksi dini kategori cukup 31 (62%), pengiriman pasien kategori cukup 43 (86%) dan transportasi 26 (52%). Dan data cenderung mengarah ke kategori kurang daripada ke kategori baik.

**Simpulan dan saran** : Adanya kecenderungan kurang baik penanganan *pre- hospital* stroke pada keluarga dari segi deteksi dini, pengiriman pasien dan transportasi. Edukasi pada masyarakat diperlukan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat terhadap penanganan pre- hospital stroke.

Kata Kunci : Pre-hospital, stroke, penanganan, keluarga

### SUMMARY

**A Study of Pre-Hospital Stroke Management in Family**

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**Introduction** : *Stroke* is a functional brain disorder that suddenly occurs with clinical signs and symptoms either focal or global for more than 24 hours which can cause death due to circulatory disorders in the brain. Quick and proper treatment is one of the important keys in decreasing death risk and minimizing brain damage caused by stroke. The success of handling pre-hospital stroke in family is affected by the role and knowledge level of family in recognizing stroke attacks. The purpose of the study was to find out the description of pre- hospital treatment carried out by the family including early detection, patient transfer and quick referral.

**Method** : This study used descriptive survey design with fifty (50) respondents as the subject of the study. Sampling technique used in this study was Accidental Sampling in which the questionnaire was administered to the respondents to collect the data and was analyzed using univariate analysis to find the frequency distribution of each variable.

**Result** : It was found that the description of pre-hospital stroke care in the family was in moderate category. Early treatment for early detection was in fair category with the total number of 31 (62%), patient transfer was in fair category with the total number of 43 (86%) and transportation was 26 (52%). The general result showed that it was in poor category rather than good one.

**Conclusion and Suggestion** : There was found a poor pre-hospital stroke management in families in terms of early detection, patient transfer and transportation. Public education was demanded to increase public understanding of the treatment of pre-hospital stroke.

Key Words : Pre Hospital, Stroke, Treatment, Family