

Abstrak

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Hubungan *Locus of Control* dengan Tingkat Kemandirian *Activity Daily Living* pada Pasien Pasca Stroke Di Rumah Sakit Tk. III Baladhika Husada Jember.

XVI + 93 Halaman + 1 Bagan + 16 lampiran

Pendahuluan: Salah satu dampak penyakit stroke sebagian akan mengalami masalah komplikasi seperti penurunan kekuatan bagian gerak tubuh. Gejala tersebut berpengaruh pada kemampuan melakukan ADL. Kemampuan penderita stroke untuk melakukan ADL dipengaruhi oleh *locus of control* yang dimiliki. **Tujuan:** Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan *locus of control* dengan tingkat kemandirian *activity daily living* pada pasien pasca stroke di Rumah Sakit Tk.III Baladhika Husada Jember. **Metode:** Desain penelitian menggunakan rancangan studi korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan ialah dengan *Purposive Sampling*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 44 responden. **Hasil:** Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pasien pasca stroke memiliki LOC sedang sebanyak 32 responden dengan persentase 72,7% dan sebagian besar responden memiliki tingkat kemandirian sedang sebanyak 29 responden dengan persentase 65,9%. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik *spearman rho* diketahui *p value* 0,0001 dimana $\alpha < 0,05$ sehingga H_1 diterima, berarti terdapat hubungan antara *Locus Of Control* dengan tingkat kemandirian *Activity Daily Living* pada pasien pasca stroke di Rumah Sakit TK.III Baladhika Husada Jember. Nilai $r:0,65$ artinya kekuatan hubungan dapat dikategorikan hubungan kuat. Arah kolerasi positif yang artinya semakin tinggi *locus Of control* maka semakin tinggi tingkat kemandirian *activity daily living*. **Kesimpulan:** Hubungan *locus of control* dengan tingkat kemandirian *activity daily living* pada pasien pasca stroke di Rumah Sakit Tk.III Baladhika Husada Jember.

Kata kunci: *Stroke; Locus of control; Activity Daily Living.*

Abstract

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The Relationship between Locus of Control and the Level of Independence in Activity Daily Living in Post-Stroke Patients at Hospita TKL. III Baladhika Husada Jember

XVI + 93 Page + 1 Chart + 16 Attachment

Introduction: One of the impacts of stroke is that some people will experience complications such as decreased strength in body movements. These symptoms affect the ability to perform ADLs. The ability of stroke patients to ADLs is influenced by locus of control that is owned. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between locus of control and the level of independence of daily living activities in post-stroke patients at the Tk.III Baladhika Hospital. stroke patients at Tk.III Baladhika Hospital Husada Jember Hospital. **Methods:** The research design used a correlational study design with a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The number of samples was 44 respondents. **Results:** The study showed that most of the post-stroke patients had moderate LOC as many as 32 respondents with a percentage of 72.7% and most Most respondents had a moderate level of independence as many as 29 respondents with a percentage of 65.9%. Based on the results of the Spearman Rho statistical test, it is known that the p value is 0.0001 where $\alpha < 0.05$ so that H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between Locus Of Control and the level of independence of Activity Daily Living in post-stroke patients at TK.III Baladhika Husada Jember Hospital. The value of $r: 0.65$ means that the strength of the relationship can be categorized as a strong relationship. The direction of the correlation is positive, which means that the higher the locus of control, the higher the level of independence of daily living activities. **Conclusion:** The relationship between locus of control and level of independence

Keywords: Stroke; Locus of control; Activity Daily Living