

HUBUNGAN *INTENTION* DAN RESPON KELUARGA DENGAN *PREHOSPITAL DELAY PASIEN STROKE* DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT

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Abstrak

Stroke merupakan kondisi kegawatdaruratan medis yang membutuhkan penanganan segera. Namun, masih banyak pasien stroke yang mengalami keterlambatan tiba di Instalasi Gawat Darurat. Keterlambatan ini berkaitan dengan peran keluarga sebagai pengambil keputusan pada fase pra-rumah sakit, khususnya masih tingginya niat penundaan dan respon keluarga yang kurang tepat dalam menghadapi gejala stroke. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *intention* dan respon keluarga dengan kejadian *prehospital delay* pada pasien stroke di Instalasi Gawat Darurat RS Pusat Otak Nasional Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono Jakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 184 responden keluarga pasien stroke dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner baku *Stroke Prehospital Delay Behavioral Intention* (SPBDI) untuk mengukur *intention* dan *Stroke Action Test* (STAT) untuk mengukur respon keluarga. Kejadian *prehospital delay* ditentukan berdasarkan selisih waktu onset gejala hingga waktu kedatangan pasien di IGD. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil uji statistik diperoleh nilai $P = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan yang didapatkan adanya hubungan antara *intention* dan respon keluarga dengan kejadian *prehospital delay*. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini merekomendasikan peningkatkan kesadaran dan pemahaman mengenai stroke sebagai kondisi kegawatdaruratan medis

Kata Kunci : Instalasi Gawat Darurat, *Intention*, *Prehospital Delay*, Respon Keluarga.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTENTION AND FAMILY RESPONSE WITH PREHOSPITAL DELAY AMONG STROKE PATIENTS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Abstract

Stroke is a medical emergency that requires immediate treatment. However, a substantial number of stroke patients still experience delays in arriving at the Emergency Department. This delay is closely related to the role of family members as primary decision-makers during the prehospital phase, particularly the high prevalence of delayed intention and inappropriate family responses when facing stroke symptoms. This study aimed to examine the relationship between family intention and family response with the occurrence of prehospital delay among stroke patients in the Emergency Department of the National Brain Center Hospital Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono, Jakarta. This study employed a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. A total of 184 family members of stroke patients were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using standardized instruments, namely the Stroke Prehospital Delay Behavioral Intention (SPBDI) questionnaire to measure intention and the Stroke Action Test (STAT) to assess family response. Prehospital delay was determined based on the time interval between symptom onset and the patient's arrival at the Emergency Department. Data analysis was conducted using the Chi-square test. The statistical analysis showed a significant relationship between family intention and family response with the occurrence of prehospital delay ($p = 0.000$; $p < 0.05$). In conclusion, family intention and response are significantly associated with prehospital delay in stroke patients. Therefore, this study recommends strengthening public awareness and family understanding of stroke as a medical emergency to reduce delays in seeking emergency care.

Keywords : *Emergency Department, Family Response, Intention, Prehospital Delay*