ABSTRAK

KARMILA S. HARUN. 2024. Faktor Waktu Kejadian Serangan Stroke, Jenis Transportasi, Dan Respon Keluarga Yang Mempengaruhi Pre Hospital Delay Pada Pasien Stroke di RSUD Provinsi Gorontalo. Dibimbing oleh Fadli Syamsuddin sebagai ketua dan Haslinda Damansyah sebagai anggota.

Stroke merupakan salah satu penyakit serius dengan dampak signifikan dan memerlukan pengobatan cepat dan tepat serta dapat berakibat fatal bila terlambat pengobatannya. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh waktu kejadian serangan stroke, transportasi dan respon keluarga terhadap *pre hospital delay* di RSUD Provinsi Gorontalo. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif rancangan *study Cross sectional.* Jumlah populasi keseluruhan adalah 366 orang yang ada pada tiga RSUD di Provinsi Gorontalo> Sampel sebanyak 78 orang menggunakan teknik *proportionate stratified random sampling.* Analisis data secara univariat, bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square* dan multivariat mengunakan uji regresi logistik berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada variabel waktu serangan stroke didapatkan ρ value 0,000, transportasi diperoleh ρ value 0,000 dan variabel respon keluarga mendapat mendapatkan ρ value 0,000. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan respon keluarga OR=15,026, disusul variabel waktu serangan stroke OR=8,143, sedangkan variabel transportasi didapatkan OR=0,922. Disimpulkan ada pengaruh waktu kejadian serangan stroke, transportasi dan respon keluarga dengan *pre hospital delay* di RSUD Provinsi Gorontalo. Respon keluarga merupakan variabel paling berpengaruh terbesar yaitu 15 kali lebih besar akan mengalami *pre hospital delay.* Sementara itu pasien yang mengalami serangan stroke pada malam hari berpeluang 8 kali lebih besar. Sedangkan variabel transportasi tidak memberikan kontribusi pengaruh secara bersama-sama dengan *pre hospital delay* di RSUD Provinsi Gorontalo.

Kata Kunci: Waktu, Transportasi, Respon Keluarga, Pre Hospital Delay

ABSTRACT

KARMILA S. HARUN. 2024. Factors in the time of stroke, type of transportation, and family response that influence pre-hospital delay in stroke patients at the Gorontalo Provincial Regional Hospital. Supervised by Fadli Syamsuddin as chairman and Haslinda Damansyah as member.

Stroke is a serious disease with a significant impact and requires fast and appropriate treatment and can be fatal if treatment is delayed. The aim of the research was to determine the influence of the timing of the stroke, transportation and the family's response to *pre hospital delay* at the Gorontalo Provincial Regional Hospital. Type of quantitative research design *study Cross sectional.* The total population is 366 people in three regional hospitals in Gorontalo Province. The sample was 78 people using the technique *proportionate stratified random sampling.* Univariate and bivariate data analysis using tests *chi square* and multivariate using multiple logistic regression tests. The results of the research show that the stroke attack time variable obtained a ρ value of 0.000, transportation obtained a ρ value of 0.000 and the family response variable obtained a ρ value of 0.000. Multivariate analysis showed that the family response was OR=15.026, followed by the time of stroke variable OR=8.143, while the transportation variable was OR=0.922. It was concluded that there was an influence on the timing of the stroke, transportation and the family's response *pre hospital delay* at the Gorontalo Provincial Regional Hospital. The family's response is the most influential variable, which is 15 times greater than what will be experienced *pre hospital delay.* Meanwhile, patients who experience a stroke at night have an 8 times greater chance of having a stroke. Meanwhile, the transportation variable does not contribute to the influence together with *pre hospital delay* at the Gorontalo Provincial Regional Hospital.

Keywords: Time, Transportation, Family Response, Pre Hospital Delay