• Respons Poliologis (Kecemasan dan Depresi) dan Respons Biologis (IFN-γ dan TNF-α) pada Pasien Stroke Akut dengan Penderitaan Model Hidro Teraktiviti

• Peranakan Self-care Agency Pasien dengan Stroke Iskemik Sekunder Penerapan Self-care Regulation Model

• Tingkat Kepatuhan Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik dalam Pembiayaan Cuan pada Terapi Hemodialisis

• Konseling Diri. Dukungan Sosial dan Kecemasan Menghadapi Kesulitan Sahih pada Pasien Faktur

• Faktor Resiko Terbentuknya Diabetes Melitus pada Penerima SMU di Kota Malang

• Metode Analisis: Kepentingan Analisis Kinerja Pesawat dan Kepentingan Pesawat dan Pasien

• Model dengar Korporasi (MCM) dalam Meningkatkan Dukungan Kebagian dan Kepentingan Benih pada Pasien TBI Perawat Wilayah Kota Surabaya

• Peran Penerimaan Masyarakat untuk Diterapkan Analisis Gula Medikasi Model Struktur Aterosklerosis Teknik

• Pengembangan Model Peningkatan Kinerja Tenaga Kepersadaan dalam Penerapan Manajemen Deskripsi Data (MTDS) di Surabaya

• Peran Kecerdasan Diri pada Pemahaman Dana dan Penerapan Metode Partisipatif dan Kerjasama

• Eksprek Prospektif EP (Episomen Receiver) pada Kasus Penyakit Demam Keganasan Baik, Sedang, dan Buruk

• Profil Kios Kecemasan pada Anak di RSI Yudo Dr. Soetomo Surabaya Tahun 2011

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SETELAH PENERAPAN SELF-CARE REGULATION MODEL (The Improvement Of
The Self-Care Agency for Patients With Ischemic Stroke After Applying
Self-care Regulation Model In Nursing Care)

Abstract

Introduction: The patients with ischemic stroke caused a dependence in need of self-care for the aspect of physically,
psychologically, socially and spiritually. Nursing care approach will encourage patients to became independence in
self-care. The purpose of this research was to examine the improvement of the self care agency of the patients with
ischemic stroke after applying a nursing care of self care regulation model. Methods: An experimental research with
quasy experimental design was applied in the study. The study was conducted in the area of Surabaya by selecting 40
patients of ischemic stroke being hospitalized in stroke Unit IRNA MEDIK RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya and selected by
consecutive sampling. Sample of 40 patients were divided equally into two groups, namely treatment and control groups.
The selection of sample was matching based on age and sex. Independent variable in the study were self-care
regulation: interpretation coping and appraisal. While dependent variable was self-care agency of the patients with
ischemic stroke. Data was analysed by Wilcoxon signed rank, Mann-Whitney test and modeling by SEM - PLS. Result:
The result showed that there were significant differences on the increase of self care agency between the groups. The
group model that aplying a nursing care of self-care regulation gained the value of $R^2 = 0.857$ and the standart nursing
care gained the value of $R^2 = 0.614$, so it could be inferred that the best model was self care regulation model, with the
differentiation $R^2 = 0.243$. Discussion: It was concluded that the nursing care of self care regulation model could
self-care agency up to 24.3% than the standard of nursing care. It is recomended that Self-care regulation model can
be used as a standard of nursing care in health care institutions both in hospitals and in clinics. Further research can be
developed to investigate the use of Self-care theory from other theories of behavioral change such as Health Action
Process Approach (HAPA) and Health Belief Model (HBM).

Keyword : The, nursing, care, of, self-care, regulation, model, self-care, agency, self-care, deficit, ischemic, stroke,

Daftar Pustaka :