

Education Program Stroke Improves the Competence of Family Care Givers in Caring for Stroke Patients at Home

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Abstract

Stroke is now one of the leading causes of adult disability, with negative effects on both individuals and families. Stroke treatment is expensive, time-consuming, and emotionally and socially taxing. Families have a responsibility to offer nursing care (family caregivers), which includes biological, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects of care. The family's ability to care for stroke victims at home is a major factor in determining the family's role as carers. In the work environment of the Bengkulu City Community Health Center. The research sought to ascertain the impact of stroke care education (EPSTRO) on caregiver competency, including knowledge, attitudes, and abilities in caring for stroke sufferers. This study used a quasi-experimental approach with pre- and post-tests. 30 family carers who had experienced a stroke served as the study's sample. The Wilcoxon signed rank test and dependent t-test with $\alpha = 0.05$ were used to evaluate the data. According to analysis using the Wilcoxon signed rank test statistic, there is a difference in the median knowledge before and after treatment ($p=0.0001 < 0.05$), as well as the median skill level ($p=0.0001 < 0.05$). There was a difference in the average attitude before and after the treatment, according to the analysis's dependent t-test findings ($p=0.0001 < 0.05$). Therefore, it can be said that caregiver competency is influenced by the education provided by stroke programs. Conclusions: it is possible to draw the conclusion that caregiver competency is influenced by the education provided by stroke programs.

Keywords

Education, Caregiver, Care, Stroke