

Hubungan antara konsep health belief model self-care yang dipersepsikan oleh pasien penyakit jantung koroner = The relationship between the concept of health belief model self care perceived by patients with coronary heart disease

R. Ade Sukarna, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

ABSTRAK Nama : R. Ade Sukarna Program Studi : Magister Keperawatan, Kekhususan Keperawatan Medikal Bedah Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Indonesia Judul : Hubungan antara konsep health belief model dan self-care yang dipersepsikan oleh pasien penyakit jantung koroner Dua macam penyakit jantung yang masih menjadi ancaman nomor 1 satu morbiditas dan mortalitasnya di dunia, yaitu penyakit jantung koroner dan stroke. Penyakit jantung koroner mempunyai morbiditas dan mortalitas tertinggi. Pasien penyakit jantung koroner yang kambuh dan dirawat kembali juga tidak sedikit. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan konsep health belief model dengan self-care yang dipersepsikan pasien penyakit jantung koroner. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan studi cross-sectional dengan jumlah sampel 208 pasien PJK yang ada di Belitung. Analisis data menggunakan korelasi somers rsquo;d, kendal tau_b dan regresi logistik berganda. Hasil penelitian Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara perceived susceptibility 0,000 , perceived Severity 0,001 , perceived benefits 0,000 , perceived barrier 0,003 , perceived self-efficacy 0,000 dengan kemampuan self-care pasien PJK p

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT Name R. Ade Sukarna The study program Master of Nursing Specialization of Medical Surgical Nursing University of Indonesia Title The relationship between the concept of health belief model and self care is perceived by patients with coronary heart disease There are two types of heart disease that are still the number one threat of morbidity and mortality in the world, namely coronary heart disease and stroke. Coronary heart disease CHD has the highest morbidity and mortality. Patients with recurrent coronary heart disease and re treated are also numerous. The purpose of this study was to know the correlation between the concept of health belief model with self care perceived by patients with coronary heart disease. This is a quantitative research with cross sectional study approach with 208 samples of patients with CHD in Belitung. Data were analyzed analysis using somers 39 d correlation, kendal rsquo s tau b correlation and multiple logistic regression. The results of bivariate analysis showed a significant relationship between perceived susceptibility 0,000 , perceived severity 0.001 , perceived benefits 0,000 , perceived barrier 0.003 , perceived self efficacy 0,000 with self care ability of CHD patients p