

## ABSTRAK

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PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN  
TENTANG DETEKSI DINI STROKE PADA PENDERITA HIPERTENSI DI  
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KALIJUDAN SURABAYA

xvii + 86 Halaman + 6 Tabel + 27 Lampiran

Keterlambatan penanganan stroke dapat disebabkan karena kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat terhadap tanda dan gejala stroke. Hal ini dapat dicegah dengan meningkatkan pengetahuan masyarakat khususnya penderita hipertensi, melalui pendidikan kesehatan deteksi dini stroke. Studi ini menguji dampak pendidikan kesehatan terhadap pemahaman penderita hipertensi mengenai deteksi dini stroke. Penelitian ini menerapkan model eksperimen awal melalui sistem satu kali tes awal dan tes akhir pada satu kelompok subjek. Sebanyak 58 pengidap hipertensi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalijudan Surabaya dipilih sebagai sampel melalui metode purposive sampling. Pendidikan kesehatan melalui teknik lisan yang dibantu dengan penggunaan buklet. Tingkat pengetahuan diukur menggunakan kuesioner pada tahap pretest dan posttest. Data tersebut kemudian diuji dengan metode *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* pada taraf signifikansi ( $\alpha$  0,05). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, sebelum intervensi sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan deteksi dini stroke cukup (51,7 %) dan setelah intervensi hampir seluruhnya memiliki pengetahuan deteksi dini stroke baik (89,7 %). Pendidikan kesehatan terbukti berpengaruh signifikan dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan berdasarkan hasil uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* ( $p$ : < 0,001 ;  $z$ : -6,246). Penyuluhan medis dengan sarana buklet berdaya guna dalam memperluas wawasan pengidap tekanan darah tinggi mengenai identifikasi awal serangan stroke. *Buklet* merupakan sarana pendukung yang dapat dijadikan sebagai media edukasi mandiri, sehingga meningkatkan pemahaman dan daya ingat dalam mendeteksi dini stroke.

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan kesehatan, Pengetahuan, Deteksi Dini Stroke, Hipertensi  
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## **ABSTRACT**

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*THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY  
STROKE DETECTION IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IN THE WORKING  
AREA OF HEALTH CENTER KALIJUDAN SURABAYA*

xvii + 86 Pages + 6 Tables + 27 Appendices

*Lack of public awareness of the warning signs and symptoms of stroke might result in delayed stroke treatment. This can be avoided by educating the public about early stroke identification, particularly among those who have high blood pressure. This study examined the impact of health education on the understanding of people with hypertension regarding early detection of stroke. This study applied a preliminary experimental model through a one-time initial test and final test on one group of subjects. A total of 58 hypertensive patients in the Kalijudan Surabaya Community Health Center working area were selected as samples through purposive sampling. Health education was provided using lectures with booklets as media. Questionnaires were used to gather knowledge data both before and after the intervention. The data were then tested using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test at a significance level ( $\alpha$  0.05). The findings demonstrated that the majority of respondents (51.7%) had sufficient knowledge of early stroke detection prior to the intervention, and after the intervention, almost all respondents had good knowledge of early stroke detection (89.7%). Health education was proven to have a significant effect in increasing knowledge based on the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test ( $p$ : < 0.001;  $z$ : -6.246). Health education using booklets was effective in increasing the knowledge of hypertensive patients about early detection of stroke. Booklets are a reinforcing medium that can be studied independently, thereby increasing understanding and memory in detecting stroke early.*

*Keywords: Health education, Knowledge, Early Detection of Stroke, Hypertension  
References : 51 Journals, 20 books (2019 – 2025)*