

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Kemandirian merupakan sikap individu yang diperoleh secara komulatif dalam perkembangan dimana individu akan terus belajar untuk bersikap mandiri dalam menghadapi berbagai situasi di lingkungan, sehingga individu mampu berfikir dan bertindak sendiri. Dengan kemandirian seseorang dapat memilih jalan hidupnya untuk berkembang ke yang lebih mantap (Husain, 2013).

Metode : Desain penelitian ini menggunakan *deskriptif korelasional* dengan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu 50 lansia pada pasien penyakit kronis dengan *total sampling*. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam pengambilan data adalah kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan Uji Rank-Spearman dan pengolahan data dengan SPSS.

Hasil : Sebagian besar komunikasi terapeutik perawat dalam kategori baik sebanyak 40 lansia (80%). Sebagian besar mengalami ketergantungan berat 18 lansia (36%). Hasil korelasi *Rank Spearman* tersebut didapatkan $p\text{-value} = 0,089$ dimana ($p > 0,05$) dengan nilai koefisien (r) = 0,243 yang artinya menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara komunikasi terapeutik dengan kemandirian activity daily living lansia pada pasien penyakit kronis di ruang rawat inap RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno, dengan kekuatan kategori rendah korelatif positif.

Saran : Agar lansia mandiri dalam activity daily living (ADL) disarankan dapat meningkatkan psikologinya sehingga wawasan lansia meningkat dan mampu melakukan activity daily living dengan mandiri. Selain itu lansia harus lebih mandiri perihal (activity daily living) membersihkan diri seperti mencuci rambut dan mengosok gigi serta berpindah tempat ataupun naik turun tangga.

Kata Kunci : Komunikasi Terapeutik, *Activity Daily Living (ADL)*, Lansian dan Penyakit Kronis

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"The Relationship between Nurses' Therapeutic Communication and the Independence of Elderly Activity Daily Living (ADL) in Chronic Disease Patients in the Inpatient Room of RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno"

ABSTRACT

Background:

Methods: Independence is an individual attitude that is acquired cumulatively in development where individuals will continue to learn to be independent in dealing with various situations in the environment, so that individuals are able to think and act independently. With independence, a person can choose his way of life to develop to a more stable one (Husain, 2013).

Results: Most of the nurses' therapeutic communication was in the good category as many as 40 elderly people (80%). Most experienced heavy dependence 18 elderly (36%). The results of the Rank Spearman correlation obtained a p-value = 0.089 where ($p>0.05$) with a coefficient value (r) = 0.243 which means that there is no significant relationship between therapeutic communication and the independence of daily living activities of the elderly in chronic disease patients in the inpatient room of RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno, with the strength of the low positive correlative category.

Suggestion: In order for the elderly to be independent in activity daily living (ADL), it is advisable to improve their psychology so that the elderly's insight increases and they are able to carry out activity daily living independently. In addition, the elderly must be more independent regarding (activity daily living) cleaning themselves such as washing their hair and brushing their teeth and moving places or going up and down stairs.

Keywords: Therapeutic Communication, *Activity Daily Living (ADL)*, Elderly and Chronic Disease