

Abstract

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Correlation of Resilience and Stroke recovery in adult post-stroke patients.

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Today, stroke have become one of the most prevalent diseases recognized in America and Asia alike. Stroke is also known as the number one killer disease that took lives in Indonesia and the most prevalent uninfected disease that caused disability and reduced quality of life. Stroke as a chronic disease also known to cause trauma to the one who experienced it (Pedretti, 1985). Resilience is an ordinary adaptive capacity to overcome adverse conditions and trauma and be freed of psychopathology and disease throughout the lifespan (Hiew, 2000c). This study is aimed to know if there's a correlation between resilience and stroke recovery in adult post-stroke patients. Resilience is measured with State-Trait Resilience Checklist (Hiew, 200c) and stroke recovery is measured with Stroke Impact Scale (version 2.0) by Duncan (2001). This recovery assessment consist of 8 domains of recovery most affected by stroke. The correlational method of Pearson shows that resilience only have a positive significant correlation at the level of .05 with the 8th domain of recovery, the social participation, $r(34) = .343$, $p < .05$.