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Stroke causes physical and psychological changes that may affect patients' self-concept. This study aimed to identify the self-concept of stroke patients in the Stroke Unit of RSUD dr. Soedomo Trenggalek. This research employed a descriptive quantitative design. The population consisted of 89 stroke patients, and 20 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using the Stuart and Sundeen Self-Concept Questionnaire consisting of 25 Likert-scale statements. Data analysis included editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating. The findings revealed that 75% of respondents had a positive self-concept, while 25% showed a negative self-concept. Physical limitations, emotional responses, and family support influenced self-perception among patients. The study concludes that most stroke patients maintain positive self-concept, but continuous psychosocial nursing interventions remain essential to prevent negative self-perception and improve quality of life.