

Hubungan Sisi Hemiparesis dengan Fungsi Kognitif menggunakan Skor MoCA-Ina pada Pasien Stroke di Departemen Rehabilitasi Medik RSCM = Relationship between Hemiparesis Side with Cognitive Function Using MoCA-Ina Scoring on Stroke Patients at Medical Rehabilitation Department, RSCM

Sella Dwi Julian, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kerusakan neuron akibat stroke menyebabkan disfungsi motorik dan kognitif. Disfungsi motorik yang paling sering terjadi karena stroke adalah hemiparesis, kondisi dari kelemahan otot pada sisi yang berlawanan dengan lesi otak. Penelitian potong-lintang ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara sisi hemiparesis kiri dan kanan dengan fungsi kognitif pasien stroke subakut dan kronik. Dengan consecutive sampling, 33 pasien yang sebelumnya telah didiagnosis dengan hemiparesis unilateral diperiksa fungsi kognitifnya menggunakan versi Indonesia dari Montreal Cognitive Assessment MoCA-Ina yang telah divalidasi. Data lainnya seperti usia, pekerjaan, tingkat pendidikan terakhir, dan komorbiditas didapatkan dari rekam medik. Hubungan antarvariabel dianalisis menggunakan Uji T tidak berpasangan dan uji Mann-Whitney. Rerata total skor MoCA-Ina pada 14 subjek dengan hemiparesis kiri adalah 23,43; sedangkan pada 19 subjek dengan hemiparesis kanan adalah 19,11. Tidak ada hubungan bermakna yang ditemukan antara sisi hemiparesis dengan skor MoCA-Ina $p=0,054$. Meskipun demikian, hubungan bermakna ditemukan antara sisi hemiparesis dengan skor orientasi MoCA-Ina $p=0,047$. Pasien stroke dengan hemiparesis kiri memiliki skor MoCA-Ina lebih tinggi dibandingkan pasien stroke dengan hemiparesis kanan, walaupun hubungannya tidak bermakna. Kemudian, hubungan bermakna ditemukan antara sisi hemiparesis dengan skor orientasi di MoCA-Ina.

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ABSTRACT

Damaged neurons resulting from stroke leads to motor and cognitive dysfunction. The most frequent motor dysfunction caused by stroke is hemiparesis, a condition of muscle weakness on the opposite side of brain lesion. This cross sectional study aims to determine the relationship between left and right hemiparesis with cognitive function in subacute and chronic stroke patients. Using consecutive sampling, 33 patients who were previously diagnosed with unilateral hemiparesis were assessed for their cognitive function using the Indonesian version of Montreal Cognitive Assessment MoCA Ina which has been validated. Other data such as age, occupation, education, and comorbidities were obtained from medical records. Relationship between variables were analyzed using independent t test and Mann Whitney test. The mean total MoCA Ina score in 14 subjects with left hemiparesis is 23.43, while in 19 subjects with right hemiparesis is 19.11. No significant relation was found between hemiparesis side and cognitive function in subjects $p=0.054$. However, a significant relation was found between hemiparesis side and MoCA Ina's orientation score $p=0.047$. Stroke patients with left hemiparesis scored higher compared to those with right hemiparesis in MoCA Ina, though the relation is insignificant. Furthermore, a significant relation was found between hemiparesis side and orientation score in MoCA Ina.