Hubungan jenis kelamin dengan fungsi kognitif menggunakan montreal cogntive assessment versi Indonesia pada pasien stroke subakut dan kronik = Relationship between gender and cognitive function assessed by montreal cognitive assessment Indonesian version in sub-acute and chronic stroke patients / Reina Rahma Noviasari

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stroke merupakan penyakit yang memiliki perbedaan karakteristik antara pria dan wanita. Tujuan: Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan jenis kelamin dengan fungsi kognitif yang dinilai menggunakan uji Montreal Cognitive Assesment versi Indonesia MoCA-Ina pada pasien stroke fase subakut dan kronik di Departemen Rehabilitasi Medik RSCM, dengan melakukan kontrol terhadap variabel perancu berupa tingkat pendidikan dan usia. Metode: Penelitian merupakan studi observasional analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 34 subjek, diperoleh melalui teknik consecutive sampling. Analisis bivariat uji Mann-Whitney dan uji korelasi Pearson dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan antarvariabel, dan dilanjutkan dengan analisis multivariat regresi linier. Hasil: Berdasarkan uji Mann-Whitney diperoleh nilai p hubungan jenis kelamin dan tingkat pendidikan dengan skor MoCA-Ina sebesar 0,103 dan 0,076. Nilai korelasi hubungan usia dengan skor MoCA-Ina berdasarkan uji korelasi Pearson sebesar r=0,135 p=0,447 . Persamaan regresi skor MoCA-Ina=21,268-3,620 Wanita 3,762 Pendidikan Tinggi R2=8,6 . Perbedaan rerata skor MoCA-Ina antara pria dan wanita setelah dilakukan kontrol variabel tingkat pendidikan adalah sebesar -3,620 IK95 =-8,928-1,058 , namun secara statistik tidak bermakna p=0,125 . Diskusi: Tidak ada perbedaan signifikan pada fungsi kognitif yang dinilai menggunakan MoCA-Ina antara pasien stroke sub-akut dan kronik pria dan wanita.

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ABSTRACT

Background Stroke is a disease with different characteristics between men and women. Objective This study aims to determine the age and level of education adjusted relationship between gender and cognitive function which is assessed by Montreal Cognitive Assessment in sub acute and chronic stroke patients in the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RSCM. Methods This study is an analytic observational study with a cross sectional design. 34 subjects were selected as samples with consecutive sampling method. Mann Whitney test and Pearson rsquo s correlation test were used in to determine the bivariate relationships between the variables, proceeded by a multivariate linear regression analysis. Results Based on the Mann Whitney test, the p value of the relationship between gender and the level of education and MoCA Ina score were p 0,103 and p 0,076 respectively. Correlation value between age and MoCA Ina score was r 0,135 p 0,447 . The regression equation generated was MoCA Ina score 21,268 3,620 Women 3,762 Higher Education R2 8,6 . The mean difference of MoCA Ina score between men and women stroke patients after adjusting for age and level of education was 3,620 CI 95 8,928 1,058 , but it was statistically insignificant p 0,125 . Discussion There was no significant difference in the cognitive function which is assessed by MoCA Ina between the male and female sub acute and chronic stroke patients.