

Analisis kesintasan pasien stroke berdasarkan tipe stroke hemoragik dan iskemik di Rumah Sakit Pusat Otak Nasional (RSPON) Jakarta tahun 2018 = Survival analysis of stroke patients according to hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke type in National Brain Center Hospital Jakarta 2018

Della Desvina, author

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Abstrak

Tujuan Penelitian Stroke merupakan penyebab kedua kematian secara global dan masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesintasan pasien stroke berdasarkan tipe stroke hemoragik dan iskemik di RSPON Jakarta. Metode Desain penelitian menggunakan kohort retrospektif. Pasien rawat inap dengan diagnosis stroke pertama dimasukkan ke dalam penelitian. Sampel terdiri dari 134 pasien stroke hemoragik dan 134 pasien stroke iskemik yang dicatat dalam rekam medis pada periode waktu 1 Januari-30 November 2018. Pasien diamati dari waktu diagnosis hingga event (meninggal) dalam kurun waktu 30 hari. Hasil Analisis Kaplan Meier menunjukkan probabilitas 30 hari kesintasan pasien stroke iskemik (91,8%) lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan pasien stroke hemoragik (78,3%)($p < 0,05$). Rata-rata kesintasan pasien stroke iskemik, yaitu selama 27 hari, sedangkan pasien stroke hemoragik selama 23 hari. Hasil analisis cox regression didapatkan, risiko kematian pasien stroke hemoragik 4,05 kali lebih besar dibandingkan pasien stroke iskemik setelah dikontrol oleh umur dan diabetes melitus di RSPON Jakarta ($p < 0,05$) dalam kurun waktu 30 hari. Kesimpulan Probabilitas kesintasan pasien stroke iskemik lebih tinggi dibandingkan pasien stroke hemoragik di RSPON Jakarta tahun 2018.

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Stroke is the second leading cause of death in the world and still a major health problem in Indonesia. The aim of this study was to identify survival of stroke patients according to hemorrhagic (HS) and ischemic (IS) stroke type in National Brain Center Hospital Jakarta. Methods A cohort retrospective study. Acute first-ever stroke inpatients were included in this study. The sample consists of 134 HS and 134 IS and recorded in medical record from January 1 to November 30, 2018. All study patients were followed-up from diagnosis time to event (death) in 30 days. Results Kaplan-Meier analysis showed that survival probability at 30 days was higher for IS (91,8%) than HS (78,3%) ($p < 0,05$). Mean survival time of IS (27 days) was longer than HS (23 days). Cox Regression analysis found the risk of death for HS was 4,05 times greater than the risk of death for IS after adjusted by age and diabetes mellitus in National Brain Center Hospital Jakarta ($p < 0,05$) at 30 days. Conclusions Survival probability IS was higher than HS within 30 days of the first-ever stroke in National Brain Center Hospital Jakarta