

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI LAMA RAWAT INAP PASIEN
STROK ISKEMIK DI RS. IBNU SINA DAN RS. DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO
PERIODE JANUARI 2012 – OKTOBER 2013**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Lama masa perawatan strok iskemik mempunyai dampak yang nyata pada beban ekonomi bagi penderita dan keluarga. Pada penelitian, mau dilihat faktor-faktor resiko yang mempengaruhi lama masa perawatan strok iskemik (berdasarkan usia, kadar gula darah, tekanan darah, dan jenis kelamin).

Metode : Penelitian dilakukan secara observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional pada pasien strok iskemik yang dilakukan di RS. IBNU SINA dan RS. DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO. Pasien strok iskemik yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dilakukan pemeriksaan terhadap faktor-faktor resiko yang akan mempengaruhi lama rawat inap.

Hasil Penelitian : Dari 21 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, didapatkan laki-laki 6 orang (28,69%) dan wanita 15 orang (71,4%). Pada uji statistik tidak didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis kelamin dengan lama rawat inap ($p = 0,805$). Kadar rata-rata gula darah pada pasien laki-laki 244,33 mg/dl dan pada pasien wanita 211,87 mg/dl. Pada uji statistik didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara kadar gula darah dengan lama rawat inap ($p = 0,018$). Pada penelitian, ini didapatkan pasien yang hipertensi 85,7% dan normotensi 14,3%. Namun pada uji statistik tidak didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara tekanan darah dengan lama rawat inap ($p = 0,078$), serta tidak didapatkan hubungan bermakna antara usia dengan lama rawat inap ($p = 0,839$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kadar gula darah dengan lama rawat inap. Makin tinggi kadar gula darah makin lama rawat inap pasien strok iskemik. Akan tetapi, tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara faktor resiko tekanan darah, jenis kelamin, dan usia terhadap lama rawat inap pasien strok iskemik.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LENGTH OF STAY OF ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS AT THE IBNU SINA AND DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO HOSPITALS, PERIOD JANUARY 2012 - OCTOBER 2013

Background: Long term treatment of ischemic stroke has a significant impact on the burden of accusative and family economists. It has been reported that the risk factors affecting the long term treatment of ischemic stroke (blood sugar levels, blood pressure, ages, and genders).

Methods : The study was conducted in an observational cross-sectional approach in ischemic stroke patients were performed in Ibnu Sina Hospital and Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital. Ischemic stroke patients who met the comply of the criteria examined the risk factors that will affect the length of stay in the hostipal.

The Results : from 21 samples that met to comply the criteria, found 6 males (28.69%) and 15 females (71.4%). In the statistical tests found no significant association between gender with a long hospitalization.($p = 0.805$). Average levels of blood sugar in the male patients 244.33 mg / dl in female patients and 211.87 mg / dl. In the statistical tests found a significant association between blood sugar with a long hospitalization($p = 0.018$). In the study, found 85.7% of patients were hypertensive and normotensive 14.3%. In the statistical test found there was no a significant association between blood pressure with a long hospitalization ($p = 0.078$), and there was no significant relationship between age and how long they stayed in the hospital. ($p = 0.839$).

Conclusion : There is a significant relationship between blood sugar levels with a long hospitalization. The higher of the blood sugar levels of patients, the longer they hospitalized (for ischemic stroke). However, there was no significant association between the risk factors of blood pressure, gender, and older age of patients treated for ischemic stroke.