

GAMBARAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEMATIAN PASIEN STROKE DI BANGSAL PENYAKIT DALAM RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL TAHUN 2016

INTISARI

Desy Yulianingtyas¹, Muhamat Nofiyanto²

Latar Belakang: Stroke merupakan suatu sindrom klinis dengan gejala yang berupa gangguan fungsi otak akibat gangguan vaskuler yang dapat menimbulkan kematian atau kelainan yang menetap. Adapun penyebab kematian yang dialami oleh pasien stroke fase akut yaitu edema serebri, pneumonia aspirasi dan/atau infeksi, *deep vein thrombosis*, hidrosefalus, kelainan jantung dan *pulmonary embolism*. Tujuan khusus penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui data demografi (umur, jenis kelamin, lama rawat), gambaran suhu tubuh, gambaran kadar glukosa, penyakit penyerta, riwayat stroke, dan jenis stroke.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui gambaran faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kematian pasien stroke di Bangsal Penyakit Dalam RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2016

Metode: Penelitian berjenis kuantitatif *non-experiment* dengan rancangan *retrospektif*. Jumlah sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 77 responden. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berupa data sekunder dari Rekam Medis RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2016. Analisis yang digunakan berupa analisis deskriptif.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 48 (62,3%), usia lansia sebanyak 49 (63,6%), lama rawat >2 hari sebanyak 54 (70,1%), suhu tubuh termasuk kategori normal sebanyak 58 (75,3%), kadar glukosa termasuk kategori normal sebanyak 59 (76,6%), penyakit penyerta termasuk kategori hipertensi sebanyak 51 (39,5%), kejadian stroke termasuk kategori stroke berulang sebanyak 59 responden (76,9%) dan tipe stroke termasuk kategori hemoragic sebanyak 50 responden (64,9%).

Kesimpulan: Terjadi peningkatan kejadian pasien stroke yang meninggal di Bangsal Penyakit Dalam RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2016 yaitu sebanyak 77 responden dengan karakteristik pasien antara lain mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki dengan usia lansia, lama rawat >2 hari, suhu tubuh normal, penyakit penyerta kebanyakan hipertensi, dengan kejadian stroke berulang, dan tipe stroke hemoragic.

Kata Kunci: Stroke, Kematian, Faktor Kematian Pasien Stroke

¹Mahasiswa Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Dosen Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

THE DESCRIPTION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEATH OF SEVERE STROKE PATIENTS IN INTERNAL DISEASE WARD IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YEAR 2016

ABSTRACT

Desy Yulianingtyas¹, Muhamat Nofiyanto²

Background of Study: Stroke is a clinical syndrome with symptoms in the form of impaired brain function due to vascular disorders that can cause death or sedentary abnormalities. The causes of death of acute phase stroke patients are cerebral edema, aspiration pneumonia and/ or infection, deep vein thrombosis, hydrocephalus, cardiac abnormalities and pulmonary embolism. Specific objectives of the study were to identify demographic data (age, sex, length of stay), body temperature description, glucose level, comorbidity, history of stroke, and stroke type.

Objective of Study: this study aims to find out the description of factors associated with the death of severe stroke patient in internal ward of RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul in 2016

Research Methods: This study is non-experimental quantitative research with retrospective design. The number of samples was 77 respondents. Data source in this research used secondary data from Medical Record RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul year 2016. The analysis used descriptive analysis.

Results Study: Most of male respondents were 48 respondents (62.3%), the elderly were 49 respondents (63,6%), the >2 length of stay were 54 respondents (70,1%), normal body temperature were 58 respondents (75,3%), normal glucose level were 59 respondents (76,6%), hypertension category comorbidities were 51 respondents (39,5%), recurrent stroke category were 59 respondents (76,9%) and hemorrhagic category type of stroke were 50 respondents (64.9%).

Conclusion: The increased incidence of stroke patients who died in inner ward of RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital year 2016 were 77 respondents. The characteristics of patients were; the majority was male in elderly ages, the length of stay was > 2 days, the body temperature was normal, mostly was hypertension, with recurrent stroke, and the stroke type was hemorrhagic.

Keywords: Strokes, Mortality, Death Cause of Stroke Patient

¹Student of Medical Institute of Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Lecturer of Medical Institute of Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta