

HUBUNGAN SUHU TUBUH DENGAN *OUTCOME* PADA PASIEN STROKE ISKEMIK BERDASARKAN STANDAR *NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH STROKE SCALE* (NIHSS) DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

Dya Paramytha¹, Dwi Kartika Rukmi², Abdul Majid³

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Stroke merupakan penyebab kematian dan kecatatan di dunia yang membutuhkan pengobatan dan perawatan dalam jangka waktu yang panjang. Stroke iskemik akut dengan defisit neurologis yang berat terjadi kurang lebih 2-10% dan berhubungan dengan prognosis buruk baik jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi luaran dan tingkatan perbaikan setelah mengalami stroke iskemik diantaranya jenis stroke dan klinis neurologis. Beberapa perubahan fisiologis yang terjadi setelah serangan stroke yaitu perubahan suhu tubuh. Apabila terus menerus dapat mengakibatkan masalah yaitu penurunan kesadaran dan memburuknya keadaan umum.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan suhu tubuh dengan *outcome* pada pasien stroke iskemik berdasarkan standar NIHSS di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross sectional* untuk menilai *outcome* menggunakan NIHSS pada saat setelah 3 hari perawatan pasien, dan juga dilakukan pengukuran suhu tubuh di aksila selama 3 hari perawatan pasien stroke iskemik akut. *Tekhnik sampling* menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Jumlah sampel sebesar 32 responden pasien stroke iskemik akut yang dirawat di ruang penyakit dalam diantaranya Cempaka, Bakung, dan Flamboyan. Analisa data yang digunakan menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil: Ada hubungan suhu tubuh dengan *outcome* pada pasien stroke iskemik berdasarkan standar NIHSS di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul. Berdasarkan hasil analisis menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank* diperoleh *P-value* sebesar 0,004 dengan kekuatan korelasi adalah sedang ($r = 0,490$).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara suhu tubuh dengan *outcome* pada pasien stroke iskemik berdasarkan standar NIHSS dengan kekuatan korelasi sedang.

Kata Kunci: Suhu Tubuh, *Outcome*, *National Institute Of Health Stroke Scale*

-
1. Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Stikes A. Yani Yogyakarta
 2. Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Stikes A. Yani Yogyakarta
 3. Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Poltekes Kemenkes Yogyakarta.

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BODY TEMPERATURE AND
OUTCOME OF ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS BASED ON THE
STANDARD OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH STROKE SCALE
AT PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI REGIONAL HOSPITAL BANTUL
YOGYAKARTA**

Dya Paramytha¹, Dwi Kartika Rukmi², Abdul Majid³

ABSTRACT

Background : Stroke is the the cause of mortalities and handicap globally which requires long term medication and treatment. The rate of acute ischemic stroke with severe neurological deficit was approximately 2-10% and associated with either short-term or long-term negative prognosis. Many factors that are influential to recovery potential in the post ischemic stroke attack such as types of stroke and clinical neurological aspect. One of physiological transformations in post stroke attack is body temperature change. The persistence of this condition may result in consciousness deprivation and common signs degradation.

Objective : To identify the relation between body temperature and outcomes from patients with ischemic stroke based on NIHSS standard in Panembahan Senopati Regional General Hospital of Bantul.

Method: This study applied cross sectional method for outcome assessment by using NIHSS after 3-day treatment in patients and body temperature axillary measurement during the 3-day treatment in patients with acute ischemic stroke. Sampling technique applied consecutive sampling method. The number of samples was 32 respondents of patients with acute ischemic stroke under the treatment in motor neurone disease ward such as Cempaka, Bakung, and Flamboyan. Data analysis applied Spearman Rank Test.

Result : There was a relation between body temperature and outcome from patients with ischemic stroke based on NIHSS standard in Panembahan Senopati Regional General Hospital of Bantul. The analysis result of Spearman Rank Test figured out p-value of 0,004 with average correlation significance ($r=0,490$).

Conclusion: There was a relation between body temperature and outcomes from patients with ischemic stroke based on NIHSS standard with average correlation significance.

Keywords : Body temperature, outcome, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale

¹ Student of Nursing Science Study Program of STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta

² Lecturer of Nursing Science Study Program of STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta

³ Lecturer of Nursing Science Study Program of Poltekes Kemenkes Yogyakarta