

# HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MEROKOK DENGAN NILAI NIHSS PADA PASIEN STROKE ISKEMIK DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

Yati Geri Yanti<sup>1</sup>, Miftafu Darussalam<sup>2</sup>, Paulus Subiyanto<sup>3</sup>

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Stroke iskemik adalah penyumbatan yang bisa terjadi disepanjang jalur pembuluh darah arteri yang menuju ke otak. Tingkat keparahan stroke dinilai dengan skor NIHSS. Salah satu faktor resiko yang meningkatkan kejadian stroke adalah perilaku merokok. Proporsi penduduk umur  $\geq 15$  tahun yang merokok dan mengunyah tembakau cenderung meningkat, berdasarkan Riskesdas 2007 sebesar 34,2%, 2010 sebesar 34,7% dan 2013 menjadi 36,3%.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku merokok dengan nilai NIHSS pada pasien stroke iskemik di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

**Metode :** Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah pasien stroke iskemik yang memenuhi kriteria menjadi responden yang berjumlah 32 pasien. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner perilaku merokok serta pengkajian NIHSS dan dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *Kendall's tau*.

**Hasil :** Hasil analisis statistik diketahui bahwa pasien dengan perilaku merokok kategori tinggi lebih banyak memiliki nilai NIHSS kategori sedang 6 (18,8%) dan berat 4 (12,5%), pasien dengan perilaku merokok kategori sedang memiliki nilai NIHSS kategori sedang 15 (46,9%), dan pasien dengan perilaku merokok kategori rendah memiliki nilai NIHSS kategori sedang 4 (12,5%) dan ringan 1 (3,1%) dengan  $p\text{-value} = 0,013$  ( $p < 0,05$ ) dan  $\tau = 0,421$ .

**Simpulan :** terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara perilaku merokok dengan nilai NIHSS pada pasien stroke iskemik di Ruang Rawat Inap RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta dengan kekuatan hubungan kategori sedang.

**Kata kunci :** Perilaku Merokok, Nilai NIHSS, Stroke Iskemik

---

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa S1 Ilmu Keperawatan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Dosen Keperawatan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>3</sup>Dosen Keperawatan Akper Panti Rapih

# THE RELATION BETWEEN THE SMOKING BEHAVIOR AND THE NIHSS VALUE IN ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS IN THE INPATIENT WARDS OF PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

Yati Geri Yanti<sup>1</sup>, Miftafu Darussalam<sup>2</sup>, Paulus Subiyanto<sup>3</sup>

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Stroke is a disease that is often found in today's modern society. World Health Organization (WHO) determines that stroke is a clinical syndrome with symptoms of brain dysfunction on a focal or global basis which can cause death or abnormalities persisting for more than 24 hours. Stroke is divided into two kinds, namely non-hemorrhagic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke (ischemic). According to a report of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2010, about 15 million people worldwide had a stroke each year, five million died. The severity of stroke was assessed by NIHSS score. One of the risk factors that increase the incidence of stroke is smoking behavior. Indonesia is also one of the developing countries that has high levels of cigarettes consumption and production. The proportion of the population aged  $\geq 15$  years who smoke or chew tobacco are likely to increase, based on the Riskesdas in 2007 reached 34.2%, Riskesdas in 2010 reached 34.7% and Riskesdas in 2013 reached 36.3%. The highest proportions in 2013 (55.6%) occurred in East Nusa Tenggara Province (Riskesdas, 2013).

**Objective:** The objective of this research is to determine the relation between the smoking behavior and the NIHSS value in ischemic stroke patients in the inpatient wards of Panembahan Senopati Regional Public Hospital Bantul.

**Method:** The research was a descriptive correlational and cross-sectional approach using a purposive sampling. Samples are ischemic stroke patients who met the criteria as respondents in the inpatient wards of Panembahan Senopati Regional Public Hospital Bantul with the total number of 32 patients. Data were retrieved using questionnaires and assessments and were analyzed using a statistical test commonly called Kendall's tau.

**Result:** The result of statistical analysis shows that patients with a high category of smoking behavior have more values of NIHSS categorized as medium 6 (18.8%) and a weight of 4 (12.5%), patients with a smoking behavior of medium category have NIHSS value was medium category 15 (46.9%), and patients with a smoking behavior categories have lower NIHSS value of 4 categories (12.5%) and light 1 category (3.1%) with a p-value = 0.013 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and  $\tau = 0.421$  is in the interval from 0.400 to 0.5999.

**Conclusion:** There is a significant correlation between the smoking behavior and the NIHSS value in ischemic stroke patients in the inpatient wards of Panembahan Senopati Regional Public Hospital Bantul, Yogyakarta with the strength of the medium category relationship.

**Keywords :** Smoking Behavior, NIHSS Value, Ischemic Stroke

---

<sup>1</sup>Nursing Science student at STIKES Jenderal Achmad Yani, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Nursing Science Lecturer at STIKES Jenderal Achmad Yani, Yogyakarta

<sup>3</sup>Nursing Science Lecturer at AKPER Panti Rapih