

Hubungan antara faktor risiko dengan aktivitas kegiatan sehari-hari menggunakan modified shah barthel index pada pasien stroke di RSCM = Relationship between stroke s risk factors with daily activities using modified shah barthel index in stroke patient at RSCM

Shela Rachmayanti, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hipertensi dan diabetes melitus merupakan faktor risiko penyakit stroke yang paling dominan. Tujuan: Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko stroke, hipertensi dan diabetes melitus, dengan ketergantungan pasien stroke fase kronis di Departemen Rehabilitasi Medik RSCM. Metode: Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode observasional analitik menggunakan studi potong lintang. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel sebanyak 44 yang dipilih berdasarkan sistem quota sampling. Hubungan antar variabel dianalisis menggunakan uji bivariat Chi Square dan analisis multivariat uji Regresi Logistik. Hasil: Dari hasil uji Chi Square didapatkan faktor risiko hipertensi dan diabetes melitus terhadap nilai MSBI, bernilai $p=0,122$ dan $p=0,002$. Dari uji Regresi Logistik didapatkan faktor risiko hipertensi $p=0,076$ OR 4,076; IK95 0,861-19,297 dan faktor risiko diabetes melitus $p=0,007$ OR 22,690; IK95 2,332-220,722 terhadap nilai MSBI. Diskusi: Diabetes melitus merupakan faktor risiko utama yang menyebabkan ketergantungan berat pasien stroke fase kronis.

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ABSTRACT

Background Hypertension and diabetes melitus are the most common risk factors of stroke. Objective The study aimed to determine the relationship between stroke risk factors, hypertension and diabetes melitus, with dependency of chronic stroke patients in Department of Medical Rehabilitation RSCM. Methods The study is conducted by using the analytical observational cross sectional study. The samples used in this study were 44 respondents selected by quota sampling method. The relationship between variabls was analyzed by bivariate test Chi Square and multivariate analysis Logistic Regretion. Results . Based on Chi Square test, relationship between MSBI scoring with hypertension and diabetes melitus as stroke risk factors, sequentially $p 0,122$ and $p 0,002$. Furthermore, Logistic Regression test suggested that hypertension and diabetes melitus as stroke risk factors related to MSBI scoring, respectively hypertension $p 0,076$ OR 4,076 IK95 0,861 19,297 and diabetes melitus $p 0,007$ OR 22,690 IK95 2,332 220,722 . Discussion Diabetes melitus is the most prominent risk factor in severe dependency of chronic stroke patients.