

ABSTRAK

Audy Putri Djunaedi (01071200112)

HUBUNGAN ANTARA TEKANAN DARAH DENGAN TINGKAT KEPARAHAN STROKE ISKEMIK DIUKUR MENGGUNAKAN *NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH STROKE SCALE*

(xiv + 60 halaman; 15 tabel; 3 bagan; 2 lampiran)

Latar Belakang. Stroke masih merupakan salah satu penyakit yang mengakibatkan kematian dan keterbatasan fisik yang tinggi. Faktor risiko yang sangat berperan penting dalam penyakit stroke adalah hipertensi. Peningkatan tekanan darah dapat menyebabkan pembekuan darah di otak dan merusak pembuluh darah kecil jauh di dalam otak yang pada akhirnya stroke terjadi. Menurut RISKESDAS (2018), angka prevalensi hipertensi terus meningkat setiap tahun. Mengingat adanya hubungan yang erat antara hipertensi dengan angka kejadian stroke menjadi pertimbangan mengapa penelitian ini dilakukan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menilai hubungan hipertensi dengan tingkat keparahan stroke menggunakan skala NIHSS.

Tujuan Penelitian. Mengetahui hubungan antara hipertensi dengan keparahan stroke iskemik diukur menggunakan *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale*.

Hipotesis. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tekanan darah awal dengan keparahan stroke iskemik menggunakan *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale*.

Metode Penelitian. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik komparatif kategorik tidak berpasangan dengan cara studi potong lintang (*cross-sectional*), kemudian data akan diuji statistik menggunakan metode *chi-square* dan diolah dengan program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) versi 26.0.

Hasil Penelitian. Dari 38 sampel, ditemukan bahwa sebanyak 3 pasien yang tidak ada gejala stroke memiliki pre-hipertensi, 7 pasien dengan stroke ringan memiliki hipertensi stage 1, 6 pasien dengan stroke sedang memiliki hipertensi stage 2, 1 pasien dengan stroke sedang/berat memiliki pre-hipertensi, dan 1 pasien dengan stroke berat memiliki hipertensi stage 2.

Konklusi. Tidak terdapat hubungan tekanan darah awal dan keparahan stroke iskemik menggunakan skoring NIHSS ($p=0,377$).

Kata Kunci: Hipertensi, *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale* (NIHSS), stroke iskemik

ABSTRACT

Audy Putri Djunaedi (01071200112)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD PRESSURE AND ISCHEMIC STROKE SEVERITY MEASURED USING THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE HEALTH OF STROKE SCALE

(xiv + 60 pages; 15 tables; 3 charts; 2 attachments)

Background. Stroke is still a disease that causes high levels of death and physical limitations. A risk factor that plays a very important role in stroke is hypertension. Increased blood pressure can cause blood clots in the brain and damage small blood vessels deep in the brain, ultimately resulting in a stroke. According to RISKESDAS (2018), the prevalence rate of hypertension continues to increase from year to year. Considering the close relationship between hypertension and the incidence of stroke, this is the reason why this research was conducted. This study was conducted to assess the relationship between hypertension and stroke severity using the NIHSS scale.

Research Objective. To find out the relationship between hypertension and ischemic stroke severity using the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale.

Hypothesis. There is a significant relationship between baseline blood pressure and ischemic stroke severity using the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale.

Research Method. This research is an unpaired categorical comparative analytic study by means of a cross-sectional study, then the data will be tested statistically using the chi-square method and processed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program version 26.0.

Research result. From 38 samples, it was found that 3 patients with no symptoms of stroke had pre-hypertension, 7 patients with mild stroke had stage 1 hypertension, 6 patients with moderate stroke had stage 2 hypertension, 1 patient with moderate/severe stroke had pre-hypertension, and 1 patient with severe stroke had stage 2 hypertension.

Conclusion. There is no relationship between baseline blood pressure and ischemic stroke severity using NIHSS scoring ($p=0.377$).

Keyword: Hypertension, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS), ischemic stroke