

## ABSTRAK

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### **HUBUNGAN LOKASI LESI DENGAN FUNGSI KOGNITIF PADA PASIEN PASCASTROKE SISTEM ANTERIOR DI RUMAH SAKIT SILOAM KARAWACI**

**Latar belakang:** Stroke merupakan sebuah episode akut dari disfungsi neurologis fokal yang terus berlangsung selama lebih dari 24 jam. Fungsi kognitif mengacu pada berbagai kemampuan, termasuk belajar, berpikir, bernalar, mengingat, memecahkan masalah, mengambil keputusan, dan perhatian. Hubungan antara fungsi kognitif pasien pascastroke serta lokasi lesi merupakan hal yang sering diteliti tetapi memiliki hasil yang kontroversial.

**Tujuan penelitian:** Meneliti hubungan antara lokasi lesi stroke dengan fungsi kognitif pada pasien pascastroke pada sistem anterior serta memahami dan mengkaji ulang penelitian yang sudah ada.

**Metode:** Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan desain studi potong lintang pada 35 subjek. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan melakukan wawancara langsung serta melihat rekam medis di Rumah Sakit Siloam Lippo Village, Tangerang. Pengukuran fungsi kognitif dilakukan menggunakan MoCA-Ina dan identifikasi lokasi lesi dilihat dari hasil pencitraan radiologi. Hasil dari data telah diuji menggunakan metode chi-square dengan tujuan melihat hubungan diantara kedua variabel yang diteliti.

**Hasil:** Pada penelitian ini, hubungan antara lokasi lesi pada hemisfer telah dianalisis dan didapatkan hasil, yang secara statistik bermakna ( $p=0.018$ ). Dengan demikian, hemisfer dari lokasi lesi memiliki hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik dengan gangguan fungsi kognitif.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara lokasi lesi dengan gangguan fungsi kognitif, dimana hemisfer kiri cenderung mengalami gangguan kognitif lebih berat dibandingkan hemisfer kanan.

**Kata Kunci:** Stroke, Lokasi lesi, Fungsi kognitif (xiii + 65 halaman).

## **ABSTRACT**

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### ***THE RELATIONSHIP OF LESION LOCATION AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN POST STROKE ANTERIOR SYSTEM PATIENTS AT SILOAM KARAWACI HOSPITAL***

**Background:** Stroke is an acute episode of focal neurological dysfunction that persists for more than 24 hours. Cognitive function refers to a variety of abilities, including learning, thinking, reasoning, remembering, problem solving, decision making, and attention. The relationship between the cognitive function of post-stroke patients and the location of the lesion is something that is often studied but has controversial results.

**Research objectives:** To examine the relationship between the location of stroke lesions and cognitive function in post-stroke patients in the anterior system and to understand and review existing research.

**Method:** The research was conducted using a cross-sectional study design on 35 subjects. Data collection was carried out by conducting direct interviews and looking at medical records at Siloam Lippo Village Hospital, Tangerang. Cognitive function was measured using MoCA-Ina and identification of the location of the lesion was seen from radiological imaging results. The results of the data have been tested using the chi-square method with the aim of seeing the relationship between the two variables studied.

**Results:** In this study, the relationship between lesion locations in the hemispheres was analyzed and results were obtained, which were statistically significant ( $p=0.018$ ). Thus, the hemisphere of the lesion location has a statistically significant relationship with impaired cognitive function.

**Conclusion:** There is a relationship between lesion location and impaired cognitive function, where the left hemisphere tends to experience more severe cognitive impairment than the right hemisphere.

**Keywords:** Stroke, Lesion location, Cognitive function (xiii + 65 pages).