



INTISARI

Latar Belakang dan Tujuan: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat kualitas hidup penderita pascastroke dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berperan dalam kualitas hidup penderita pascastroke.

Metode: Jenis penelitian observasional dengan desain potong lintang. Data diambil dari catatan medis pasien dan wawancara dengan pasien periode Maret 2002-Mei 2003 di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta. Subyek penelitian terdiri atas 126 penderita pascastroke. Kualitas hidup diukur dengan menggunakan SF-36. Analisis hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan multivariat.

Hasil: Rerata kualitas hidup relatif lebih tinggi pada subyek dengan gangguan fungsi kognitif yang ringan, status fungsional yang baik dan defisit neurologis ringan. Faktor yang berperan dalam PCS adalah defisit neurologis, usia, rehabilitasi, pekerjaan (*adjusted R2* = 19.2%). Faktor yang berperan dalam MCS adalah rehabilitasi, status fungsional, usia, tipe stroke dan pekerjaan (*adjusted R2* = 17.0%).





ABSTRACT

Background and Purpose: The purposes of this study were to examine overall quality of life in stroke survivors and try to identify variables that predict quality of life after stroke.

Methods: This was an observational study with cross-sectional design. Data were obtained from patients' medical record and interview of March 2002 until May 2003 at RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta. Subjects were 126 stroke survivors who were interviewed 6 months after stroke. Quality of life was measured with SF-36. Multiple regression was used to predict quality of life.

Results: The mean overall quality of life score was relatively high for subjects with mild impairment of cognitive function, functional status and neurological deficits. Neurological deficit, age, rehabilitation and work predicted physical component summary of SF-36 (*adjusted R2* = 19.2%). Rehabilitation, functional status, age, stroke type and work predicted mental component summary of SF-36 (*adjusted R2* = 17.0%).

Keywords: quality of life, stroke