



## INTISARI

# PERAN INDEKS TRIGLISERIDA GLUKOSA (ITG) DALAM MEMPREDIKSI *MAJOR ADVERSE BRAIN EVENT (MABE:STROK BERULANG, KEJANG, & GANGGUAN KOGNITIF) PADA PASIEN STROK ISKEMIK AKUT DENGAN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2*

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**Latar belakang:** Indeks trigliserida-glukosa (ITG) merupakan biomarker resistensi insulin yang murah dan mudah. ITG dikaitkan dengan hasil negatif pada pasien strok dengan Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 (DMT2), namun masih belum ada penelitian mengenai hubungan ITG sebagai faktor prediktor *Major Adverse Brain Event* (MABE) yang mencakup strok berulang (meliputi perdarahan dan infark) dan gangguan neurologis lainnya seperti gangguan kognitif, kejang dan gangguan keseimbangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran ITG dalam memprediksi MABE pada pasien strok iskemik akut dengan DMT2.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kohort retrospektif pada pasien strok iskemik dengan DMT2 yang terdaftar dalam *registry stroke* departemen neurologi atau divisi neurovaskular di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. ITG dihitung menggunakan rumus  $\ln[(\text{fasting triglyceride} \times \text{fasting glucose})/2]$  dalam mg/dL. MABE didefinisikan sebagai adanya salah satu diantara strok berulang, gangguan kognitif, atau kejang pasca strok. Analisis kurva *receiver operating characteristic* (ROC) dengan metode *Youden Index* dilakukan untuk menentukan *cut off* ITG. Analisis multivariat menggunakan Uji Regresi Logistik dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan ITG dengan MABE.

**Hasil :** Total sampel 154 pasien mengalami MABE sebanyak 92 (59,7%) pasien. Nilai *cut off* ITG  $\geq 8,755$  (p 0,041, sensitivitas 93,5%, spesifisitas 24,2%) memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap MABE dengan nilai AUC 0,595. Berdasarkan analisis multivariat hasil ITG (p 0,016; OR 3,695; 95%CI 1,28-10,6) dan hipertensi (p <0,001; OR 4,165; 95%CI 1,88-9,19) signifikan berhubungan dengan MABE.

**Kesimpulan:** Indeks Trigliserida Glukosa (ITG) memiliki hubungan yang positif dan bermakna sebagai prediktor MABE (strok berulang, kejang, & gangguan kognitif) pada pasien strok iskemik akut dengan DMT2.

**Kata Kunci :** indeks trigliserida glukosa (ITG), *major adverse brain event* (MABE), resistensi insulin, strok iskemik akut, diabetes melitus tipe 2



## ABSTRACT

### THE ROLE OF TRIGLYCERIDE GLUCOSE (TYG) INDEX IN PREDICTING MAJOR ADVERSE BRAIN EVENT (MABE:RECURRENT STROKE, SEIZURE, & COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT) IN ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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**Background :** Triglyceride-glucose (TyG) index is a cost-effective and simple biomarker of insulin resistance. TyG index is associated with negative outcomes in stroke patients with T2DM, however, there are limited studies on the relationship of TyG index as a predictor of Major Adverse Brain Event (MABE) which includes recurrent stroke (hemorrhage and infarction) and other neurological disorders such as cognitive impairment, seizures and balance disorders. This study aims to determine the role of TyG index as a predictor of MABE in acute ischaemic stroke patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM).

**Methods :** This study was a retrospective cohort study in ischaemic stroke patients with T2DM registered in the stroke registry of the neurology department or neurovascular division at Dr Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. TyG Index was calculated using the formula :  $\ln[(\text{fasting triglyceride} \times \text{fasting glucose})/2]$  in mg/dL. MABE was defined as the presence of either recurrent stroke, cognitive impairment, or post-stroke seizures. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis using the Youden Index method was performed to determine the TyG Index cut off. Multivariate analysis using Logistic Regression Test was performed to determine the association of TyG Index with MABE.

**Results :** The total sample of 154 patients presented with MABE with 92 (59.7%) patients. TyG index cut off value  $\geq 8.755$  ( $p = 0.041$ , sensitivity 93.5%, specificity 24.2%) has a significant association with MABE with an AUC value of 0.595. Based on multivariate analysis, TyG index ( $p = 0.016$ ; OR 3.695; 95%CI 1.28-10.6) and hypertension ( $p < 0.001$ ; OR 4.165; 95%CI 1.88-9.19) were significantly associated with MABE.

**Conclusion :** Triglyceride Glucose (TyG) index has a positive and significant relationship as a predictor of MABE (recurrent stroke, seizure, & cognitive impairment) in acute ischemic stroke patients with T2DM.

**Keywords :** Triglyceride-glucose index (TyG index), Major Adverse Brain Event (MABE), insulin resistance, acute ischemic stroke, type 2 diabetes mellitus