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Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2014 | Diunduh dari <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/>

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THERAPEUTIC WINDOW OF ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS WITH HIGH EDUCATION LEVEL AND LOW EDUCATION LEVEL
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ABSTRACT:

Background: Stroke is the third-leading cause of death in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Japan which most of these countries are developed, then how about developing county like Indonesia. According to the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 (GBD 2010), cerebrovascular disease, tuberculosis, and road injury are the top three causes of years of life lost (YLLs) from 1990 to 2010 for Indonesia.

Aim: To determine whether there is a difference between therapeutic window of stroke between patients with high education level and low education level.

Method: This is a non-experimental research; it using the retrospective method by viewing the medical record files research subjects obtained from case report form of stroke registry. The research subjects are patients from RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Result: The correlation between the education level and onset of admission is weak because there were still more delayed patients than immediate patients in high educated group as well as low educated group. Since a p-value of 0.763 is higher than the accepted significant value of 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion: In summary, it is found that there is no strong relation between level of education in response to early onset or delay onset of hospital admission. This finding is supported by few studies that attempted to find relation on prior knowledge of stroke and immediate care. Patients with high education level and low education level are more likely to have delay therapeutic window which are mostly associated with poor health seeking behaviours.

Keywords: education, therapeutic window, ischemic stroke patient.