

ABSTRACT

Background: Every one in the whole world, in any age group has experienced light-headedness, dizziness, and headaches due to many factors, including high blood pressure which is a condition when your blood pressure is above 120 mmHg for systolic BP and 90 mmHg for diastolic BP; specifically for elderly communities are prone to have high systolic blood pressure due to their lifestyle. Systolic hypertension is a condition when the systole blood pressure is above 140 mmHg. ISH (Isolated Systolic Hypertension) mainly happens because the decrease of elasticity of the large arteries and not necessarily accompanied with increase in MAP (Mean Arterial Pressure) or increase in peripheral resistance. The chances of having a stroke in patients with systolic hypertension are high, epidemiological studies indicated that ISH is an independent risk factor for stroke and potent modifiable target for reducing risk of getting a stroke. The prevalence of isolated systolic hypertension (> 160 mmHg) increases with aging, with 5% within the age group of 60-69, 10% in the 70-79 age group, and 16% in the > 80 age group.

Objective: To find out whether there's relationship or correlation between the functional outcomes of Ischemic Stroke patients using Barthel Index, that's based on Systolic Hypertension and complications from stroke.

Method: The research design for this study is Cross sectional. The target of this study is patients diagnosed with ischemic stroke that have history of systolic hypertension or high systolic blood pressure, acquired the data from Stroke Registry at Unit Stroke RSUP Dr. Sardjito. The independent variable the high systolic blood pressure and the complications of stroke in ischemic stroke patients with history of systolic hypertension.