

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke remains one of the most devastating of all neurological diseases, often causing death or gross physical impairment or disability. The global burden of stroke is high, inclusive of increasing incidence, mortality, DALYs, and economic impact, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. As a result, identifying factors that predict survival, discharge disposition, length of hospital stay, functional, and neurological state after stroke has been subject of much research. It has been argued that certain subgroups of the stroke population may benefit more than others from specific rehabilitation services and that, in order to achieve the most efficient use of such services, it is important to identify predictors that discriminate between stroke patients with good and poor prognoses. In this experiment, we are going to investigate the correlation of the serum albumin level and the consciousness level in hemorrhagic stroke patients, using Glasgow Coma Scale. Identification of predictors of neurological state is vital so that prompt therapeutic measures could be instituted to improve outcome.

Objective: To determine the effect of serum albumin levels on the level of consciousness using Glasgow Coma Scale in hemorrhagic stroke patients.

Method: This research used case control study design, 104 subjects are involved. Consecutive sampling method is used. All patient identity will be confidential and represented by code. Onset of stroke and the time given first-line treatment is recorded on medical record. Level of consciousness is measured by using GCS. Others variables such as diagnosis of patient, gender, and age are recorded as well. Wilcoxon-Mann Whitney test is used to analyze the statistics.

Results:

Conclusion:

Keywords: Hemorrhagic Stroke, GCS, Level of consciousness , Serum lbumin level.