

## INTISARI

### HUBUNGAN ANTARA VOLUME PERDARAHAN INTRASEREBRAL DENGAN TINGKAT KEPARAHAN FUNGSIONAL BERDASARKAN NILAI INDEX BARTHEL DI RSUP DR SARDJITO, YOGYAKARTA

Tarafainy Basalamah<sup>1</sup>, Ismail Setyopranoto<sup>2</sup>, Imam Rusdi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Bagian Saraf RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta

Latar belakang: Di Indonesia, saat ini stroke menjadi penyebab kematian dan disabilitas tertinggi. Terdapat dua jenis stroke, stroke iskemik dan perdarahan. Stroke perdarahan prevalensinya lebih sedikit, namun lebih tinggi mortalitasnya. Pada penderita stroke perdarahan, volume perdarahan menjadi salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi *outcome* fungsional pasien.

Tujuan: Mengetahui adakah hubungan antara volume perdarahan intraserebral dengan tingkat keparahan fungsional berdasarkan nilai index Barthel.

Metode: penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional. Subjek penelitian ini adalah pasien stroke di unit stroke RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta bulan September-November 2015.

Hasil: Dari 20 subjek, rata-rata nilai Index Barthel kelompok dengan volume perdarahan rendah (25,83) lebih baik dibandingkan kelompok dengan volume perdarahan tinggi (9,38). Analisis menggunakan *independence sample t-test* menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara volume perdarahan intraserebral dengan tingkat keparahan fungsional berdasarkan nilai index Barthel ( $p=0,031$ ). Faktor perancu jenis kelamin ( $p=0,423$ ), usia ( $p=0,366$ ), riwayat stroke ( $p=0,625$ ), riwayat hipertensi ( $p=0,630$ ), jenis perdarahan intraserebral ( $p=0,379$ ) dan lokasi perdarahan ( $p=0,984$ ) tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap tingkat keparahan fungsional pasien stroke perdarahan.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara volume perdarahan intraserebral dengan tingkat keparahan fungsional berdasarkan nilai index Barthel.

Kata kunci: perdarahan intraserebral, volume perdarahan, index Barthel

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE VOLUME TO  
FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME BASED ON BARTHEL INDEX SCORE IN RSUP

DR SARDJITO, YOGYAKARTA

Tarafainy Basalamah<sup>1</sup>, Ismail Setyopranoto<sup>2</sup>, Imam Rusdi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Neurology Department RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta

Background: In Indonesia, stroke is currently the leading cause of death and disability. There are two types of stroke, ischemic and haemorrhagic stroke. Although the prevalence is low, haemorrhagic stroke have higher mortality rate than ischemic stroke. In patients with haemorrhagic stroke, haemorrhage volume is one of the factors that influence patient's functional outcome.

Objective: To determine the relationship between intracerebral hemorrhage volume to functional outcome based on Barthel index score.

Method: The study design was a cross-sectional study. Subjects were patients at stroke unit of RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta in September-November 2015.

Result: Among 20 subjects, average of Barthel index score recorded in the group with low hemorrhage volume (25,83) are better than group with high hemorrhage volume (9,38). Analysis using T-test for independence sample showed that there was statistical significance between Barthel index score and intracerebral hemorrhage volume ( $p=0,031$ ). Confounding factors sex ( $p=0,423$ ), age ( $p=0,366$ ), history of stroke ( $p=0,625$ ), history of hypertension ( $p=0,63$ ), intracerebral hemorrhage type ( $p=0,379$ ) and hemorrhage location ( $p=0,984$ ) was not associated with functional outcome.

Conclusion: There is statistical significant between functional outcome based on Barthel index score and intracerebral hemorrhage volume.

Keywords: Intracerebral hemorrhage, hemorrhage volume, Barthel index