

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Stroke merupakan penyebab kecatatan dan kematian terbesar di dunia, baik di negara berpenghasilan tinggi maupun rendah, sedang maupun tinggi yang dapat ditemukan pada semua golongan usia. Vertigo merupakan gejala stroke, dimana gejala tersebut dapat memperburuk *activities of daily living* (ADL). Seberapa besar proporsi antara vertigo saat masuk dengan *activities of daily living* (ADL) penting diketahui agar terapi dini dan pencegahan terhadap timbulnya komplikasi serta meminimalisir memburuknya outcome fungsional dapat diterapkan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui perbandingan outcome fungsional antara pasien stroke dengan vertigo dan pasien stroke tanpa vertigo.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan menggunakan rancangan studi potong lintang. Subjek penelitian yang digunakan berupa data sekunder rekam medis pasien stroke RSUP Dr. Sardjito yang diambil dari bulan Oktober 2012 sampai Oktober 2014, yang telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Penilaian dilakukan dengan membandingkan outcome fungsional pasien stroke berupa tingkat ketergantungan *activities of daily living* (ADL) berdasarkan nilai Indeks Barthel antara pasien stroke dengan vertigo dan pasien stroke tanpa vertigo menggunakan analisis statistik Chi square.

Hasil: Terdapat 181 subjek penelitian, 35 orang dengan vertigo (19.33%) dan 146 orang tanpa vertigo (80.77%). Pada kelompok vertigo, 17 subjek memiliki tingkat ketergantungan ADL buruk (48.5%), 18 subjek tingkat ketergantungan ADL baik (51.5%). Pada kelompok non vertigo, 82 subjek memiliki tingkat ketergantungan ADL buruk (56.1%), 64 subjek tingkat ketergantungan ADL baik (43.9%). Hasil uji komparatif menggunakan analisis statistik Chi square menunjukkan bahwa secara statistik tidak terdapat perbedaan outcome fungsional yang

bermakna antara pasien stroke dengan vertigo dan non vertigo ($P=0.487$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan outcome fungsional pasien stroke yang bermakna berdasarkan nilai Indeks Barthel antar pasien stroke dengan vertigo dan non vertigo

Kata Kunci: Outcome fungsional, stroke, Indeks Barthel, diabetes melitus

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke is the biggest cause of disability and mortality in the world, both in high-income countries and low. Stroke can attack all age groups. Vertigo is an indication of stroke, which can aggravate activities of daily living (ADL). The proportion of vertigo when entered with activities of daily living (ADL) is important to know that early treatment and prevention of complications and minimizing the incidence of worsening functional outcomes can be applied.

Objective: To determine the functional outcome comparisons between stroke patients with vertigo and stroke patients without vertigo.

Methods: This was an observational analytic research using cross sectional study design. Subjects used in the form of second data in the medical records department of stroke patients of Dr. Sardjito, which is taken from the month of October 2012 to October 2014. It has fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Assessment is done by comparing the functional outcomes of stroke patients in the form of the degree of dependence activities of daily living (ADL) based on the Barthel Index among stroke patients with vertigo and stroke patients without vertigo using Chi-square statistical analysis.

Results: There were 181 subject of study, 35 people with vertigo (19:33%) and 146 people without vertigo (80.77%). In the vertigo group, 17 subjects had a bad ADL dependency rate (48.5%), 18 subjects either ADL dependency rate (51.5%). In the group of non vertigo, 82 subjects had a bad ADL dependency rate (56.1%), 64 subjects either ADL dependency rate (43.9%). The results of the comparative test using Chi-square statistical analysis shows that there are statistically significant differences in functional outcome among

stroke patients with vertigo and non vertigo (P = 0487).

Conclusions: There were no differences in functional outcome of stroke patients were significantly based on the Barthel Index among stroke patients with vertigo and non vertigo

Keywords: functional outcome, stroke, Barthel index, diabetes mellitus.