

Abstract

Background: Stroke remains a leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Every year approximately 700,000 people suffer from new or recurrent stroke. In the United States, stroke is a leading cause of long-term disability which costs \$36.5 billion per year. There majority of strokes are ischemic. The extent of cell damage in stroke is determined by the degree and duration of ischemia. Our community is often not aware of the symptoms of stroke. Knowing the symptoms may allow prompt action to seek medical attention.

Aim: This study is aimed to identify and analyse the differences between the time to hospital arrival (<3 hours, 3-6 hours, 7-12 hours, and 13-24 hours) and the functional outcome of stroke score using Barthel Index of acute ischemic stroke patients.

Method: This research was conducted for 3 months from December 2014 to February 2015 by cross-sectional retrospective study method. The patients studied are 121 people. Their information was collected from the medical records at Stroke Unit RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Result: The time taken to reach hospital is the independent variable while the modified Barthel's index is the dependent variable. The results analysed by chi2 show no significant relationship between the two variables as the p-value is 0.436 which is greater than 0.05.

Conclusion: We can conclude that there is no correlation between time taken to reach hospital and the functional outcome of stroke patients, using modified Barthel's Index in Stroke Unit RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Ischemic Stroke, Modified Barthel's Index, Onset ischemic stroke, Unit stroke RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta