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Application of Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Smoking History And Dyslipidemia as the Predictor Factor of Quality of Life on Non-hemorrhagic Stroke Patients in RSUP DR. Sardjito Yogyakarta
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ABSTRACT

Background: Research-based information on application of stroke isolated and/or individual risk factors indicators as the predictor factor of quality of life on non-hemorrhagic stroke patients in Indonesia, especially in Yogyakarta, is still limited. Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking history, and dyslipidemia value in patients with non-hemorrhagic stroke is yet to be proven in terms of its significance.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine prognostic value of the aforementioned factors at the time of admission to the quality of life in patients with non-hemorrhagic stroke.

Methods: This study used cohort retrospective method to see if there was correlation between presence of stroke multiple risk factors and quality of life in stroke patients aftermath. The population used in the research was all patients admitted to Stroke Unit and Neurology Department of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta from 2010 to 2014.

Results: Within the 95% of confidence interval, the quality of life on non-hemorrhagic stroke patients after the therapy (bi_out) in Stroke Unit and Neurology

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Department of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta from 2010 to 2014 was correlated significantly with the quality of life on non-hemorrhagic stroke patients before the therapy (bi_adm) with p-value of less than 0.050. Notably, bi_out is negatively correlated with the history of smoking with p-value of 0.040.

Conclusions: Smoking history was the most significant prognostic predictor factor of quality of life of non-hemorrhagic stroke patients upon discharge from hospital.

Keywords: Quality of life, non-hemorrhagic stroke, cohort retrospective method.