

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Stroke menurut WHO adalah gangguan fungsional otak yang terjadi secara mendadak dengan tanda klinis fokal atau global yang berlangsung lebih dari 24 jam, atau dapat menimbulkan kematian yang disebabkan oleh karena gangguan peredaran darah otak. Berbagai faktor risiko dapat memicu terjadinya stroke. Peningkatan kadar LDL plasma di atas nilai normal merupakan faktor risiko stroke.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui korelasi antara *Low-Density Lipoprotein* (LDL) yang tinggi dengan *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale* (NIHSS).

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yang bersifat *observational* dengan rancangan penelitian potong lintang (*cross sectional*) yang dilakukan hanya satu kali satu saat.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Terdapat 60 subjek penelitian. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan diperoleh  $p\text{-value} = 0,138 > \text{Level of Significant} = 0,05$ . Hal ini berarti tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara *Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL)* dengan *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)*.

**Kesimpulan:** Hasil analisis *Chi Square* menunjukkan bahwa variabel *Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL)* tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)* ( $p\text{-value} = 0,138 > \text{Level of Significant} = 0,05$ ).

**Kata Kunci:** Stroke, *Low-Density Lipoprotein*, *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale*.



**Background:** Stroke according to WHO is the functional disorder of the brain that occurs suddenly with clinical focal signs or global at lasts more than 24 hours, or it may cause deaths caused by circulatory disorders due to brain. Various risk factors can trigger the onset of a stroke. Plasma LDL levels increase above the normal rate is a risk factor for stroke.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this research is to know correlation between the high of *Low-Density Lipoprotein* (LDL) with *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale* (NIHSS).

**Methods:** This research is observational research with design cut latitude (cross sectional) which done only once a time.

**Results:** There are 60 of the subjects. Based on the results of the calculation of the obtained p-value = 0.138 >Level of Significant 0.05. This means there is no significant correlation between *Low-Density Lipoprotein* (LDL) and *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale* (NIHSS).

**Conclusion:** *Chi Square* analysis results show that *Low-Density Lipoprotein* variables (LDL) not associated significantly with *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale* (NIHSS) (p-value = 0.138 >Level of Significant 0.05).

**Keywords:** Stroke, *Low-Density Lipoprotein*, *National Institute of Health Stroke Scale*.