

Correlation between Ischemic Stroke and Passive Smoker in
Dr. Sardjito General Hospital
Timotius Setiayanar*, dr. Rachmat Andi Hartanto, Sp. BS
(K)**, dr. Wiryawan Manusoebroto, Sp. B, Sp. BS (K)**,
Dr. dr. Ismail Setyopranoto, Sp.S(K)***

*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada

**Staff Departemen Bedah Saraf, Fakultas Kedokteran
Universitas Gadjah Mada

***Staff Departemen saraf, Fakultas Kedokteran
Universitas Gadjah Mada

Intisari

Latar belakang: Stroke, penyebab utama pertama kematian di Indonesia, biasanya dikaitkan dengan merokok. Merokok meningkatkan risiko stroke dan penyakit kardiovaskular. Lebih dari setengah dari laki-laki di Indonesia merokok dan diperkirakan sekitar setengah dari penduduk Indonesia telah terpapar asap rokok secara pasif. Hingga saat ini, belum banyak studi yang memperhitungkan risiko perokok pasif di kejadian stroke iskemik

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara merokok pasif dan risiko stroke iskemik.

Metode: Analitik kuantitatif dengan desain case control prospective follow up dan purposive sampling digunakan. Subyek penelitian adalah pasien rawat inap dan keluarganya dengan stroke iskemik di Rumah Sakit Umum Dr.Sardjito. Sampel adalah pasien yang menderita stroke iskemik sebagai kasus dan anggota keluarga pasien sebagai kontrol yang setuju untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian dan tidak pernah memiliki riwayat stroke. Analisis data menggunakan uji chi -square dalam analisis bivariat dan regresi Logistic dalam analisis multivariat.

Hasil: Total subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah 66 pasien stroke iskemik dengan 63 subjek mantan perokok dan non - perokok dan subyek 53 orang non - perokok saja. Kasus dan kontrol adalah 32 kasus dan 32 kontrol untuk populasi mantan perokok dan non - perokok dan 22 kasus dan 31 kontrol untuk populasi hanya non - perokok.

Dalam analisis bivariat, tidak ada korelasi yang signifikan antara merokok pasif dan kejadian stroke iskemik kecuali intensitas merokok pasif. Dalam analisis multivariat ada hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik

antara umur tua dan terjadinya stroke iskemik di kedua populasi.

Kesimpulan: Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara merokok pasif dan kejadian stroke iskemik kecuali faktor intensitas merokok pasif dalam analisis bivariat dan umur.

Kata kunci: Merokok pasif , mantan merokok , perokok Pasif , ETS , stroke iskemik , Kebiasaan Merokok, mantan perokok

Correlation between Ischemic Stroke and Passive Smoker in
Dr. Sardjito General Hospital

Timotius Setiayanar*, dr. Rachmat Andi Hartanto, Sp. BS
(K)**, dr. Wiryawan Manusoebroto, Sp. B, Sp. BS (K)**,
Dr. dr. Ismail Setyopranoto, Sp.S(K)***

*Student of Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University

**Neuro-surgery Department of Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah
Mada University

***Neurology Department of Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah
Mada University

Abstract

Background:

Stroke, the first leading cause of death in Indonesia, is usually linked with smoking. Smoking increases the risk of stroke and cardiovascular diseases. Over half of the male in Indonesia smokes and it is estimated around half of the Indonesia population had been exposed to smoke passively. Unfortunately, not many studies took into account the risk of passive smoking in ischemic stroke occurrences in Indonesia.

Objectives: This research is aim to determine the correlation between passive smoking and risk of ischemic stroke.

Methods: The quantitative analytic with prospective follow up Case Control design and purposive sampling is used. The subjects of the research are the population is inpatient with ischemic stroke at DR.Sardjito General Hospital from 2012 to 2016. The sample is patient who had suffered ischemic stroke as cases and patient family member as a control who consent to participate in the research and had never has a history of stroke. The data analysis using chi-square and Binary Logistic regression test in bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis.

Result: The total subject included in this study is 66 ischemic stroke patients with 63 people former smoker and non-smoker combined. and 53 people non-smoker subjects only. Cases and control is 32 cases and 32 control for former smoker and non-smoker population and 22 cases and 31 control for non-smoker only population. Forty six samples were obtained in complete sub-factor of passive smoking to ischemic stroke. In bivariate analysis, there

is no significant correlation between passive smoking and ischemic stroke occurrence except for intensity of passive smoking. In multivariate analysis there is statistically significant correlation between intensity of passive smoking and old age to occurrence of ischemic stroke in both populations.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this research is that there is no significant correlation between passive smoking and ischemic stroke occurrence except for intensity factor of of bivariate analysis in passive smoking.

Keyword : Passive Smoking, former smoking, Past smoker, ETS, Ischemic stroke, Smoking Habit