

HUBUNGAN TEKANAN DARAH SAAT MASUK TERHADAP MORTALITAS PADA PASIEN STROKE HEMORAGIK INTRASEREBRAL AKUT DI RSUD DOKTER SOEDARSO PONTIANAK

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Stroke hemoragik intraserebral terjadi pada 10-20% kasus stroke dan memiliki angka mortalitas tinggi mendekati 40% pada 30 hari pasca serangan. Tekanan darah yang tinggi saat masuk diyakini berkaitan dengan kejadian mortalitas pada subtype stroke tersebut. **Tujuan.** Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan komponen tekanan darah saat masuk meliputi tekanan sistolik, tekanan diastolik, *mean arterial pressure* dan tekanan nadi terhadap mortalitas saat dirawat pada pasien stroke hemoragik intraserebral di RSUD dr. Soedarso Pontianak. **Metodologi.** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain kohort retrospektif. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 117 orang. Data tekanan darah dan status mortalitas diambil dari rekam medis pasien. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-square*. **Hasil.** Tekanan sistolik >190 mmHg (RR = 1,770, IK 95% 1,349-2,323, p = 0,000), tekanan diastolik >110 mmHg (RR = 1,368, IK 95% 1,048-1,786, p = 0,030), *mean arterial pressure* >135 mmHg (RR = 1,366, IK 95% 1,029-1,815, p = 0,030), dan tekanan nadi >80 mmHg (RR = 1,474, IK 95% 1,127-1,928, p = 0,007) berhubungan secara signifikan terhadap mortalitas saat dirawat. **Kesimpulan.** Terdapat hubungan antara tekanan darah saat masuk meliputi tekanan sistolik tinggi, tekanan diastolik tinggi, *mean arterial pressure* tinggi, dan tekanan nadi tinggi terhadap mortalitas saat dirawat pada pasien stroke hemoragik intraserebral di RSUD dr. Soedarso Pontianak.
Kata kunci: Tekanan Darah Saat Masuk, Stroke Hemoragik Intraserebral, Mortalitas

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**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ADMISSION BLOOD PRESSURE
AND MORTALITY AMONG
ACUTE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGIC STROKE PATIENTS
AT DOKTER SOEDARSO GENERAL HOSPITAL PONTIANAK**

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Abstract

Background. Intracerebral hemorrhagic stroke accounts for 10-20% of all strokes and has high 30-day mortality rate, nearly 40 %. High admission blood pressure is believed associated with mortality event on that stroke subtype.

Objective. The aim of this study was to find association between admission blood pressure including systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, mean arterial pressure, and pulse pressure, with in-hospital mortality among acute intracerebral hemorrhagic stroke patients at Dokter Soedarso general hospital.

Methods. This study was an analytic study with retrospective cohort design. A total of 117 patients were studied. Blood pressure and mortality status data were obtained from medical record. The data were analyzed by Chi-square test.

Result. Systolic blood pressure >190 mmHg (RR = 1,770, 95% CI 1,349-2,323, p = 0,000), diastolic blood pressure >110 mmHg (RR = 1,368, 95% CI 1,048-1,786, p = 0,030), mean arterial pressure >135 mmHg (RR = 1,366, 95% CI 1,029-1,815, p = 0,030), and pulse pressure >80 mmHg (RR = 1,474, 95% CI 1,127-1,928; p = 0,007) were all significantly associated with in-hospital mortality. **Conclusion.** There were association between admission blood pressure components, including high systolic blood pressure, high blood pressure, high mean arterial pressure, and high pulse pressure, with in-hospital mortality among acute intracerebral hemorrhagic stroke patients at Dokter Soedarso general hospital.

Keywords: Admission Blood Pressure, Intracerebral Hemorrhagic Stroke, Mortality

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