

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS AND STROKE TYPE AMONG STROKE PATIENTS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

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During the acute phase of stroke, elevated blood glucose levels frequently occur as a physiological stress response or as a consequence of pre-existing metabolic disorders. This study aimed to determine the relationship between blood glucose levels and stroke type among stroke patients. This study employed a correlational design with a retrospective cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 100 medical records of stroke patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were selected using consecutive sampling. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that 63 respondents (63.0%) had hyperglycemia, while 37 respondents (37.0%) had normal blood glucose levels. Based on stroke type, 52 respondents (52.0%) had hemorrhagic stroke and 48 respondents (48.0%) had ischemic stroke. The Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of 0.010 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between blood glucose levels and stroke type. The author's analysis showed that hyperglycemia tended to be more common among patients with hemorrhagic stroke than those with ischemic stroke. Therefore, blood glucose assessment upon arrival at the Emergency Department should be performed as part of the initial assessment to support clinical decision-making in stroke patients.

Keywords: blood glucose level, stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, ischemic stroke.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KADAR GLUKOSA DENGAN JENIS STROKE PADA PASIEN STROK DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT (IGD) RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

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Pada fase akut stroke sering terjadi peningkatan kadar glukosa darah sebagai respons stres maupun akibat penyakit metabolik yang telah ada sebelumnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan kadar glukosa darah dengan jenis stroke pada pasien stroke. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* retrospektif. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 100 data rekam medis pasien stroke yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, diperoleh menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 63 responden (63,0%) mengalami hiperglikemia dan 37 responden (37,0%) memiliki kadar glukosa darah normal. Berdasarkan jenis stroke, 52 responden (52,0%) mengalami stroke hemoragik dan 48 responden (48,0%) mengalami stroke iskemik. Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan nilai *p-value* 0,010 ($p < 0,05$), sehingga terdapat hubungan antara kadar glukosa darah dengan jenis stroke. Analisis penulis menunjukkan bahwa hiperglikemia cenderung ditemukan pada pasien stroke hemoragik dibandingkan stroke iskemik. Oleh karena itu, pemeriksaan kadar glukosa darah sejak pasien tiba di IGD perlu dilakukan sebagai bagian dari pengkajian awal untuk mendukung pengambilan keputusan klinis pada pasien stroke.

Kata kunci: kadar glukosa darah, stroke, stroke hemoragik, stroke iskemik.