

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD PRESSURE AND STROKE TYPE AMONG STROKE PATIENTS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF SAKINAH ISLAMIC HOSPITAL, MOJOKERTO

OLEH: VELLA ZAFANIA ANANDA

Stroke is a neurological emergency caused by disrupted blood flow to the brain, potentially leading to brain tissue damage. Blood pressure plays a crucial role in the occurrence of both hemorrhagic and ischemic strokes; consequently, assessing blood pressure upon a patient's arrival at the Emergency Department is a vital component of the initial patient evaluation. This study aimed to determine the relationship between blood pressure and stroke type among stroke patients. A correlational study with a cross-sectional design was conducted, involving 100 respondents selected via consecutive sampling from medical records based on inclusion criteria. Data were collected from patient medical records and analyzed using Chi-Square and Cramer's V tests at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that the majority of respondents had hypertension (76.0%), and the most common stroke type was hemorrhagic stroke (52.0%). The Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of 0.012; since this value is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ ($0.012 < 0.05$), it indicates a significant relationship between blood pressure and stroke type. The proportion of hemorrhagic strokes tended to increase with higher blood pressure categories, whereas ischemic strokes were observed across various blood pressure categories. The Cramer's V value of 0.330 indicated a moderate strength of association. Blood pressure is a critical indicator in the initial assessment of stroke patients. Rapid and accurate blood pressure assessment assists nurses in determining appropriate initial management based on clinical condition. These findings are expected to improve the accuracy of stroke patient management in the Emergency Department.

Keywords: blood pressure, stroke type.



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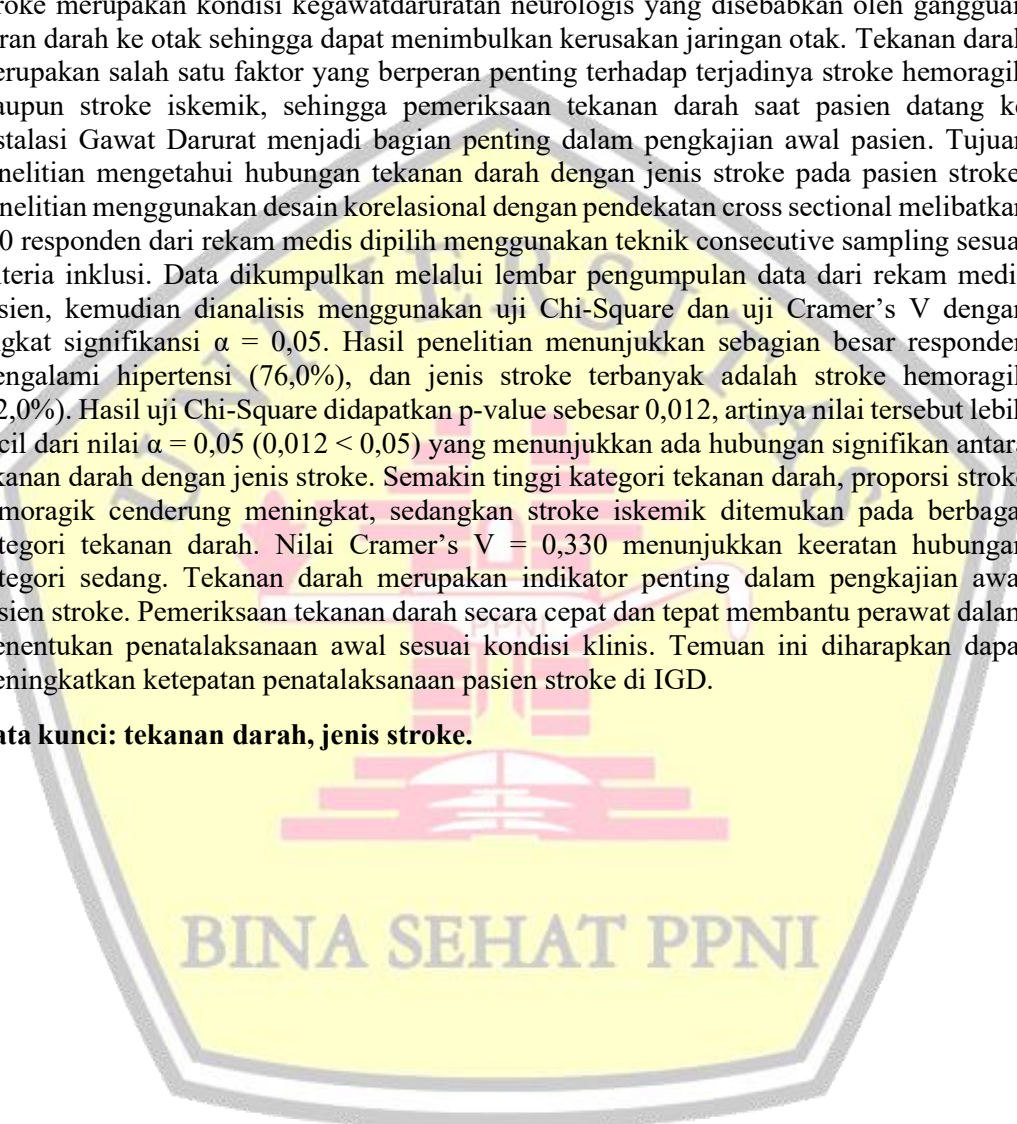
ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TEKANAN DARAH DENGAN JENIS STROKE PADA PASIEN STROKE DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

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Stroke merupakan kondisi kegawatdaruratan neurologis yang disebabkan oleh gangguan aliran darah ke otak sehingga dapat menimbulkan kerusakan jaringan otak. Tekanan darah merupakan salah satu faktor yang berperan penting terhadap terjadinya stroke hemoragik maupun stroke iskemik, sehingga pemeriksaan tekanan darah saat pasien datang ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat menjadi bagian penting dalam pengkajian awal pasien. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui hubungan tekanan darah dengan jenis stroke pada pasien stroke. Penelitian menggunakan desain korelasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional melibatkan 100 responden dari rekam medis dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling sesuai kriteria inklusi. Data dikumpulkan melalui lembar pengumpulan data dari rekam medis pasien, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square dan uji Cramer's V dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden mengalami hipertensi (76,0%), dan jenis stroke terbanyak adalah stroke hemoragik (52,0%). Hasil uji Chi-Square didapatkan p-value sebesar 0,012, artinya nilai tersebut lebih kecil dari nilai $\alpha = 0,05$ ($0,012 < 0,05$) yang menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara tekanan darah dengan jenis stroke. Semakin tinggi kategori tekanan darah, proporsi stroke hemoragik cenderung meningkat, sedangkan stroke iskemik ditemukan pada berbagai kategori tekanan darah. Nilai Cramer's V = 0,330 menunjukkan keeratan hubungan kategori sedang. Tekanan darah merupakan indikator penting dalam pengkajian awal pasien stroke. Pemeriksaan tekanan darah secara cepat dan tepat membantu perawat dalam menentukan penatalaksanaan awal sesuai kondisi klinis. Temuan ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan ketepatan penatalaksanaan pasien stroke di IGD.

Kata kunci: tekanan darah, jenis stroke.



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