

**GAMBARAN FAKTOR RISIKO PENDERITA STROKE DENGAN
COVID-19 DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**



Skripsi
Diajukan ke Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas sebagai
Pemenuhan Salah Satu Syarat untuk Mendapatkan
Gelar Sarjana Kedokteran

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PADANG
2022

ABSTRACT

AN OVERVIEW OF RISK FACTORS FOR STROKE ON COVID-19 PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

By

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Stroke is the second leading highest mortality rate in the world. During the COVID-19 pandemic, various neurological findings including stroke in patient with COVID-19 disease. Stroke in COVID-19 patients is triggered by hyperinflammation and hypercoagulability. This study aims to describe the risk factors of stroke on COVID-19 Patients hospitalized in DR. M. Djamil Padang during Maret 2020-Desember 2021 period.

This study used cross sectional, the data source come from medical record patients diagnosed stroke with COVID-19. Patients were declared strokes with COVID-19 if: i) the patient who come to the hospital with COVID-19 and then had a stroke; ii) patients who come with a stroke are then screened positive for COVID-19. The data analysis was conducted univariately to find the frequency distribution and bivariate using the fisher exact test.

The result of study were 381 patients strokes. There are 36 patients strokes with COVID-19. Patient ischemic stroke with COVID-19 were 26 (72,22%) and hemorrhagic stroke with COVID-19 were 10 (27,78%). The most age group is ≥ 65 years old (47,2%) and the gender are more male (55,5%). The sequence of risk factors starting from the most is hypercoagulation, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, obesity, and history of heart disease. This study showed relationship between hypertension and the occurrence of stroke in COVID-19 patients.

The conclusion of the study is that the frequency of stroke in COVID-19 patient is 9,4%. Patient generally had coagulation disorders which are showed by increased D-dimer values. This study also showed the relationship between hypertension and the occurrence of stroke in COVID-19 patients while other risk factors have no relationship.

Keyword : Risk Factors, Stroke, Ischemic, Hemorrhagic, COVID-19

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN FAKTOR RISIKO PENDERITA STROKE DENGAN COVID-19 DI RS UP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

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Stroke merupakan penyakit dengan angka kematian tertinggi kedua di dunia. Pada masa pandemi COVID-19 berbagai temuan neurologis termasuk stroke ditemukan pada penderita COVID-19. Terjadinya stroke pada pasien COVID-19 dipicu keadaan hiperinflamasi dan hiperkoagulasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran faktor risiko penderita stroke dengan COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang periode Maret 2020-Desember 2021.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode cross sectional data rekam medis pasien yang terdiagnosis stroke dengan COVID-19. Pasien dinyatakan stroke dengan Covid-19 jika: i) pasien masuk ke Rumah Sakit dengan COVID-19 kemudian terkena stroke; ii) pasien datang dengan stroke kemudian discreening ternyata positif COVID-19. Analisis data secara univarian dan bivariat menggunakan uji *fisher exact*.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan 381 pasien stroke. Pasien stroke dengan COVID-19 sebanyak 36(9,4%). Penderita stroke iskemik dengan COVID-19 sebanyak 26(72,22%) dan stroke hemoragik dengan COVID-19 sebanyak 10(27,78%). Kelompok usia terbanyak ≥ 65 tahun dan lebih banyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki (55,5%). Urutan faktor risiko dari yang terbanyak yaitu hiperkoagulasi, hipertensi, DM, dislipidemia, obesitas, dan riwayat penyakit jantung. Penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara hipertensi dengan terjadinya stroke pada pasien COVID-19.

Kesimpulan penelitian didapatkan frekuensi pasien stroke dengan COVID-19 sebesar (9,4%). Pasien umumnya mengalami gangguan koagulasi, ditandai dengan peningkatan nilai D-dimer. Pada penelitian ini terdapat hubungan faktor risiko hipertensi dengan kejadian stroke pada pasien COVID-19 sedangkan faktor risiko lain tidak memiliki hubungan.

Kata Kunci : Faktor risiko, Stroke, Iskemik, Hemoragik, COVID-19