

UJI DIAGNOSTIK ALGORITMA *STROKE* GADJAH MADA DAN
SIRIRAJ STROKE SCORE DALAM MENEGAKKAN DIAGNOSIS
STROKE DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG



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THE DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF ALGORITMA STROKE GADJAH MADA
AND SIRIRAJ STROKE SCORE TO DIAGNOSE STROKE
IN RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

By
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ABSTRACT

Stroke is generally classified into ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke. Accurate diagnosis in differentiating stroke subtype is needed for accurate treatment. The diagnosis gold standard is CT scan but not every health provider had it. ASGM and SSS were diagnostic instruments to differentiate stroke subtype. The aim of this study is to know the sensitivity, specificity positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuration of ASGM and SSS in diagnosing stroke.

The study was cross sectional analytic study. The sample was 133 taken from patient medical record in RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. The study was conducted in September 2016-March 2017. From each medical record were noted name, medical record number, ASGM result, SSS result, CT scan result, and comorbid of the patient.

The result of this study were the sensitivity of ASGM compared to CT scan was 97,5%, the specificity was 58,5%, the positive predictive value was 78,0%, the negative predictive value was 93,9%, and the accuration was 82,0%. Furthermore the sensitivity of SSS compared to CT scan was 92,5%, the spesifisity was 67,9%, the positive predictive value was 81,3%, the negative predictive value was 85,7%, and accuration was 82,7%.

The ASGM and SSS can be used as diagnosis instrument in differentiating stroke in which ASGM was more sensitive than SSS. Nevertheless, these instruments cannot replace CT scan as the gold standard of stroke diagnosis.

Keywords: Stroke, Algoritma Stroke Gadjah Mada (ASGM), Siriraj Stroke Score (SSS), sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, accuration.

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ABSTRAK

Stroke secara umum diklasifikasikan menjadi stroke iskemik dan hemoragik. Diagnosis yang benar dalam membedakan jenis stroke sangat diperlukan karena perbedaan tatalaksana. *Gold standard* dalam mendiagnosis stroke adalah dengan *CT scan* namun tidak semua layanan kesehatan memiliki fasilitas ini. Algoritma Stroke Gajah Mada (ASGM) dan *Siriraj Stroke Score* (SSS) merupakan instrumen diagnostik yang dikembangkan untuk dapat membedakan jenis stroke. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sensitivitas, spesifisitas, *positive predictive value*, *negative predictive value*, dan akurasi ASGM dan SSS dalam mendiagnosis stroke.

Jenis penelitian adalah analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian 133 diambil dari rekam medis pasien di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan September 2016-Maret 2017. Pada tiap rekam medis diambil data berupa nama, nomor rekam medis, nilai ASGM, nilai SSS, hasil *CT scan*, dan penyakit penyerta pada pasien.

Pada penelitian ini didapatkan nilai sensitivitas ASGM dibandingkan dengan *CT scan* adalah sebesar 97,5%, spesifisitas sebesar 58,5%, *positive predictive value* sebesar 78,0%, *negative predictive value* sebesar 93,9%, dan akurasi sebesar 82,0%. Nilai sensitivitas SSS dibandingkan dengan *CT scan* adalah sebesar 92,5%, spesifisitas sebesar 67,9%, *positive predictive value* sebesar 81,3%, *negative predictive value* sebesar 85,7%, dan akurasi sebesar 82,7%.

ASGM dan SSS dapat digunakan sebagai instrumen diagnosis untuk membedakan jenis stroke dimana ASGM lebih sensitif dibandingkan dengan SSS. Namun, kedua instrumen tersebut belum bisa menggantikan *CT scan* sebagai *gold standard* dalam mendiagnosis stroke.

Kata kunci: Stroke, Algoritma Stroke Gajah Mada, *Siriraj Stroke Score*, sensitivitas, spesifisitas, *positive predictive value*, *negative predictive value*, akurasi.