ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Stroke Hemoragik adalah perdarahan spontan di parenkim atau intraserebral otak, ruang subarachnoid, atau ruang intraventrikular akibat rupturnya pembuluh darah intrakranial secara tiba-tiba. Stroke hemoragik menyumbang 15% dari total stroke dan beban disabilitasnya lebih besar dibandingkan stroke iskemik.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien stroke hemoragik di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi Tahun 2017-2021.

Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif. Sampel penelitian ini adalah pasien stroke hemoragik di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi pada tahun 2017-2021 dengan melihat rekam medis pasien dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Jumlah sampel minimal adalah 58. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling.

Hasil : Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 78 orang. Karakteristik sampel, yaitu kelompok usia terbanyak mengalami stroke hemoragik adalah lansia akhir (56-65 tahun) (35,9%) dan didominasi oleh perempuan (51,3%). Jenis perdarahan terbanyak adalah ICH (69,2%) dan lokasi tersering di serebral dalam (38,5%). Faktor risiko paling banyak ditemui adalah hipertensi emergensi (35,9%) dan hipertensi derajat 2 (35,9%). Pasien lebih banyak tidak mengidap diabetes mellitus (85,9%) dan dislipidemia (61,5%), serta tidak merokok (25,6%).

Kesimpulan : Stroke hemoragik paling banyak dialami kelompok lansia akhir (56-65 tahun), mayoritas perempuan, jenis perdarahan ICH paling banyak ditemui, lokasi tersering di serebral dalam, dan hipertensi menjadi faktor risiko utama.

Kata Kunci : Karakteristik Stroke Hemoragik, RSUD Raden Mattaher

ABSTRACT

Background: *Hemorrhagic stroke is spontaneous bleeding in the parenchyma or intracerebral brain, subarachnoid space, or intraventricular space due to sudden rupture of intracranial blood vessels. Hemorrhagic strokes account for 15% of total strokes and the burden of disability is greater than ischemic strokes.*

Aim *: To find out the characteristics of hemorrhagic stroke patients at Raden Mattaher Jambi Hospital in 2017-2021.*

Methods*: The type of research used is descriptive research. The sample of this study were hemorrhagic stroke patients at Raden Mattaher Hospital Jambi in 2017-2021 by looking at the patient's medical records and fulfilling the inclusion criteria. The minimum number of samples is 58. The sampling technique uses total sampling.*

Results*: The sample in this study were 78 people. Characteristics of the sample, namely the age group with the most hemorrhagic strokes was the late elderly (56-65 years) (35.9%) and were dominated by women (51.3%). The most common type of bleeding was ICH (69.2%) and the most common location was deep cerebral (38.5%). The most common risk factors were emergency hypertension (35.9%) and grade 2 hypertension (35.9%). Most patients did not have diabetes mellitus (85.9%) and dyslipidemia (61.5%), and did not smoke (25.6%).*

Conclusion*: Hemorrhagic stroke is most common in the late elderly group (56-65 years), the majority are women, the most common type of bleeding is ICH, the most common location is deep cerebral, and hypertension is the main risk factor.*

Keywords *: Characteristics Hemorrhagic Stroke, Raden Mattaher Hospital*