

HUBUNGAN NILAI KREATININ DENGAN TINGKAT KEPARAHAN PASIEN STROKE ISKEMIK BERDASARKAN NIHSS DI RS PON JAKARTA

Barata Nur Aziiz

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stroke merupakan penyebab kematian ketiga tertinggi dunia dan menimbulkan banyak komplikasi. Stroke di klasifikasikan menjadi Iskemik dan Hemoragik dimana stroke iskemik tercatat 87% dari total kasus. Komplikasi stroke melibatkan banyak sistem organ termasuk ginjal. Fungsi ginjal penting untuk mencegah perkembangan komplikasi sekunder stroke. Kerusakan ginjal dapat di nilai dari kadar kreatinin pada urin atau darah. *National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale* (NIHSS) digunakan untuk mengukur derajat keparahan stroke yang valid dan sangat direkomendasikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar kreatinin dengan tingkat keparahan stroke iskemik. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian cross-sectional yang dilakukan pada bulan Januari-Desember di RS Pusat Otak Nasional (RS PON) Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono, Jakarta Timur. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik total sampling sebanyak 88 sampel melalui rekam medis. **Hasil:** Tingkat keparahan stroke iskemik menggunakan skor NIHSS menunjukkan 19 pasien (21.6%) memiliki skor ringan, 53 pasien (60.2%) memiliki skor sedang, dan 16 pasien (18.2%) memiliki skor berat. 40 pasien (25.5%) memiliki kadar kreatinin tinggi. Uji Chi-square didapat [P=0.023]. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara peningkatan kadar kreatinin terhadap skor NIHSS pada pasien stroke iskemik RS PON Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono Jakarta.

Kata Kunci : Nilai Kreatinin, NIHSS, Stroke Iskemik

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CREATININE VALUE WITH STROKE
ISCHEMIC PATIENT SEVERITY BASED ON NIHSS AT PON HOSPITAL
JAKARTA**

Barata Nur Aziiz

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke is the third highest cause of death in the world and has many complications. Stroke is classified into Ischemic and Hemorrhagic where ischemic stroke accounts for 87% of the total cases. Stroke complications involve many organ systems including the kidneys. Kidney function is important to prevent the development of secondary complications of stroke. Kidney damage can be assessed from creatinine levels in urine or blood. The National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) is used to measure the severity of stroke which is valid and highly recommended. This study aims to determine the relationship between creatinine levels and the severity of ischemic stroke. **Methods:** This study use a cross-sectional design conducted in January-December at the Pusat Otak Nasional Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono Hospital, East Jakarta. Sampling was carried out using a total sampling technique of 88 samples through medical records. **Results:** The severity of ischemic stroke using the NIHSS score showed 19 patients (21.6%) had a mild score, 53 patients (60.2%) had a moderate score, and 16 patients (18.2%) had a severe score. 40 patients (25.5%) had high creatinine levels. Chi-square test showed [P=0.023]. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between increased creatinine levels and the NIHSS score in ischemic stroke patients at Pusat Otak Nasional Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Marjono Hospital Jakarta.

Keywords: Creatinine levels, Ischemic Stroke, NIHSS