

FAKTOR-FAKTOR KEJADIAN STROKE PADA PENDUDUK USIA 15-64 TAHUN DI WILAYAH URBAN DAN RURAL (ANALISIS RISKESDAS TAHUN 2013 DAN 2018)

Agnes Gonxa Mulia Hera

Abstrak

Prevalensi stroke meningkat dari tahun 2013-2018 sebesar 3,9%, prevalensi penderita stroke di wilayah urban lebih tinggi dibandingkan rural. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian stroke pada penduduk usia 15-64 tahun di wilayah urban dan rural antara Riskesdas 2013 dan 2018. Desain studi *cross-sectional* dengan data sekunder yaitu Riskesdas 2013 dan 2018. Berdasarkan data Riskesdas 2013 diantara 659.385 sampel prevalensi stroke tahun 2013 sebesar 0,4% , prevalensi stroke di wilayah urban 0,5% dan rural 0,3%. Berdasarkan data Riskesdas 2018 diantara 648.442 sampel prevalensi stroke tahun 2018 sebesar 0,7% , prevalensi stroke di wilayah urban 0,8% dan rural 0,5%. Prevalensi stroke dari tahun 2013-2018 menurut analisis mengalami kenaikan sebesar 0,3% dan prevalensi stroke di urban lebih tinggi dibandingkan rural. Hasil multivariat menemukan bahwa hipertensi merupakan faktor dominan penyebab stroke di wilayah urban dan rural berdasarkan data Riskesdas 2013 dan 2018. Saran dari peneliti, diperlukan optimalisasi program-program edukasi kesehatan yang terkait faktor-faktor risiko dan langkah-langkah pencegahan stroke bagi masyarakat, baik wilayah urban maupun rural.

Kata Kunci : Faktor-faktor, Hipertensi, Rural, Stroke, Urban, Usia Produktif

FACTORS OF STROKE INCIDENCE IN THE POPULATION AGED 15-64 YEAR IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (DATA ANALYSIS OF RISKESDAS 2013 AND 2018)

Agnes Gonxa Mulia Hera

Abstract

The prevalence of stroke increased by 3,9% from 2013 to 2018, with the prevalence of stroke patients being higher in urban than in rural areas. This study aims to determine the factors associated with stroke incidence in the population aged 15-64 years in urban dan rural areas using data from Riskesdas 2013 dan 2018. The study design is *cross-sectional* with secondary data from Riskesdas 2013 dan 2018. Based on Riskesdas 2013 data among 659.385 samples, the prevalence of stroke in 2013 was 0,4%, with a prevalence of 0,5% in urban and 0,3% in rural areas. According to the Riskesdas 2018 data among 648.442 samples, the stroke prevalence in 2018 was 0,7%, with a prevalence of 0,8% in urban and 0,5% rural areas. The analysis shows that the prevalence of stroke from 2013 to 2018 increased by 0,3%, and the prevalence of stroke in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. Multivariate results found that hypertension was the dominant factor causing stroke in both urban and rural areas based Riskesdas 2013 and 2018 data. The researchers suggest optimizing health education programs related to risk factors and stroke prevention measures for the community in both urban and rural areas.

Keywords : Factors,Hypertension, Productive Age, Rural, Stroke, Urban