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**PROFIL PASIEN STROKE YANG MENJALANI TERAPI
TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION (TMS) DI RUMAH SAKIT
PUSAT OTAK NASIONAL PROF. DR. dr. MAHAR MARDJONO**

RINCIAN HALAMAN (xi +

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Stroke merupakan gangguan neurologis akut pada otak, medulla spinalis dan retina baik fokal maupun global secara akut akibat gangguan pembuluh darah, bertahan selama lebih dari 24 jam dan dapat menyebabkan kematian. Selain menyebabkan kematian, stroke memberikan dampak disabilitas yang nyata. Penderita dapat mengalami hemiparesis, gangguan kognitif, afasia dan gangguan neurologis lainnya. Defisit neurologis ini dapat diterapi melalui terapi neurorehabilitasi. *Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation* (TMS) merupakan prosedur non-invasif yang memberikan gelombang listrik pada frekuensi tertentu untuk merangsang neurogenesis di otak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik demografi dan klinis pasien stroke yang menjalani terapi *Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation* (TMS), meliputi jenis stroke, profil komorbiditas, fase onset terapi, serta jumlah sesi terapi.

Metodologi

Desain penelitian adalah deskriptif cross-sectional dengan total 36 sampel yang berasal dari rekam medis.

Hasil

Mayoritas pasien stroke yang menjalani terapi TMS berusia 56-70 Tahun (55.6%), dan berjenis kelamin pria (61.1%). Sebagian besar didiagnosis stroke iskemik (88.9%) dan memiliki komorbid berupa hipertensi (83.3%) dan Diabetes Mellitus (30.6%). Terapi TMS sebagian besar dilakukan dalam 5 sesi (75%) dan onset terapi paling sering pada fase subakut akhir (33%).

Kesimpulan

Mayoritas pasien stroke yang menjalani terapi TMS berupa 56-70 Tahun, berjenis kelamin pria, didiagnosis stroke iskemik komorbid hipertensi dan Diabetes Mellitus dan baru melakukan terapi pada fase subakut akhir dengan sebagian besar melakukan sesi terapi dalam 5 sesi.

Daftar Pustaka : 2014 – 2025

Kata Kunci : Stroke, *Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation*

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Final Project, May 2025

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**PROFILE OF OF STROKE PATIENTS UNDERGOING TRANSCRANIAL
MAGNETIC STIMULATION (TMS) THERAPY AT THE NATIONAL BRAIN
CENTER HOSPITAL PROF. DR. dr. MAHAR MARDJONO**

PAGE DETAILS (xi +

ABSTRACT

Purpose

Stroke is an acute neurological disorder of the brain, spinal cord and retina both focal and global acutely due to vascular disorders, lasting for more than 24 hours and can cause death. In addition to causing death, stroke has a real disability impact. Sufferers can experience hemiparesis, cognitive impairment, aphasia and other neurological disorders. This neurological deficit can be managed through neurorehabilitation therapy. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive procedure that delivers electrical waves at a specific frequency to stimulate neurogenesis in the brain. This study aims to describe the demographic and clinical characteristics of stroke patients undergoing Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) therapy, including type of stroke, comorbidity profile, onset phase of therapy, and number of therapy sessions.

Methodology

The research design was descriptive cross-sectional with total 35 samples from medical records.

Result

The majority of stroke patients undergoing TMS therapy were aged 56-70 years (55.6%), and were male (61.1%). Most were diagnosed with ischemic stroke (88.9%) and had comorbidities in the form of hypertension (83.3%) and Diabetes Mellitus (30.6%). TMS therapy is mostly performed in 5 sessions (75%) and the onset of therapy is most frequent in the late subacute phase (33%).

Conclusion

The majority of stroke patients who underwent TMS therapy were 56-70 years old, male, diagnosed with comorbid ischemic stroke, hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus and had only done therapy in the late subacute phase with most of them doing therapy sessions in 5 sessions.

Bibliography : 2014 – 2025

Keywords : Stroke, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation