

**HUBUNGAN KADAR HEMATOKRIT DENGAN FUNGSI KOGNITIF
PASIEN STROKE ISKEMIK
DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stroke meningkatkan beban kesehatan negara terutama di negara berkembang. Stroke merupakan penyebab morbiditas utama di dunia akibat disabilitas terutama pada penderita stroke iskemik. Morbiditas stroke terutama diakibatkan oleh adanya disabilitas fisik dan kognitif. Prognosis stroke iskemik lebih buruk pada penderita dengan kadar hematokrit (Ht) yang tinggi.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan kadar hematokrit dengan fungsi kognitif pada pasien stroke iskemik di RSUD Prof. dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto (RSMS).

Desain Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain studi *case-control*. Subjek penelitian adalah penderita stroke iskemik yang berobat di Poli Saraf RSMS bulan November 2015 menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Didapatkan 52 subjek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi yang terbagi menjadi kelompok dengan fungsi kognitif normal (n=26) dan tidak normal (n=26). Fungsi kognitif diukur menggunakan *Montreal Cognitive Assessment* (MoCA). Kadar Ht didapatkan dari rekam medis saat subjek terdiagnosis stroke iskemik. Data univariat disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi. Hubungan kadar Ht dengan fungsi kognitif dianalisis menggunakan uji *Lambda*

Hasil: Uji *Lambda* hubungan kadar Ht dengan fungsi kognitif diperoleh nilai $p=0.000$ dengan $r=0.385$ ($p<0.05$, $r=0.20-0.399$, 95%CI).

Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan yang lemah antara kadar Ht dengan fungsi kognitif pada pasien stroke iskemik di RSMS

Kata kunci: kadar Ht, stroke iskemik, fungsi kognitif

**RELATIONS OF HEMATOCRIT LEVEL AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION ON
ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS IN PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO
GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke improve the country's health burden, particularly in developing countries. Stroke is a major cause of morbidity in the world due to disability, especially in patients with ischemic stroke. Stroke morbidity mainly caused by physical and cognitive disabilities. Worse prognosis of ischemic stroke in patients with hematocrit (Ht) is high.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between hematocrit levels and cognitive function in patients with ischemic stroke in Prof. dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto Hospital (RSMS).

Study Design: This study is the design of the studies and observational analytic controls. The subjects were patients with ischemic stroke treated in Neurology Clinic RSMS in November 2015 using consecutive sampling technique. Obtained 52 research subjects who meet the criteria inklusi divided into groups with normal cognitive function ($n = 26$) and normal ($n = 26$). Cognitive function was measured using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA). Ht levels obtained from medical records when a patient diagnosed with ischemic stroke. Univariate Data presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. Ht relation to levels of cognitive function tests were analyzed by test of Lambda

Results: Test of Lambda hematocrit levels relationship with cognitive function obtained with $p = 0.000$ $r = 0.385$ ($p < 0.05$, $r = .20$ to $.399$, 95%).

Conclusion: There is a weak relationship between hematocrit levels and cognitive function in patients with ischemic stroke in RSMS

Keywords: Ht levels, ischemic stroke, cognitive function