

HUBUNGAN JUMLAH LEUKOSIT DENGAN MORTALITAS PADA PASIEN STROKE HEMORAGIK DI RSUD Dr. H. CHASAN BOESOIRIE TERNATE

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stroke hemoragik adalah kondisi defisit neurologis akibat pecahnya pembuluh darah di otak yang menyebabkan suplai darah ke jaringan otak terganggu. Persentase kematian stroke hemoragik lebih tinggi dibandingkan stroke iskemik dan berkaitan dengan tingginya jumlah leukosit. Infiltrasi leukosit pada sistem saraf pusat menghasilkan mediator sitotoksik inflamasi yang dapat memperparah kerusakan otak sehingga menyebabkan kematian.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan jumlah leukosit dengan mortalitas pasien stroke hemoragik di RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate tahun 2018—2022.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan rancangan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* menggunakan uji korelasi *Spearman's rho*. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebesar 31 pasien yang diambil menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Alat pengumpul data berupa rekam medik di RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate tahun 2018—2022.

Hasil: Berdasarkan analisis bivariat diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,027$ ($p < 0,05$) dengan koefisien korelasi 0,398 yang berarti terdapat hubungan yang cukup antara jumlah leukosit dan mortalitas pada pasien stroke hemoragik.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan jumlah leukosit dengan mortalitas pada pasien stroke hemoragik di RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate.

Kata Kunci: Stroke Hemoragik, Jumlah Leukosit, Mortalitas, Ternate

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEUKOCYTES COUNT AND MORTALITY IN
HEMORRHAGIC STROKE PATIENTS AT RSUD Dr. H. CHASAN
BOESOIRIE TERNATE**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hemorrhagic stroke is a neurological deficit due blood vessels rupture in the brain that disrupted blood supply to brain tissue. Hemorrhagic stroke mortality rate was higher than ischemic stroke and related to the high number of leukocytes. Leukocytes infiltration of the central nervous system produce inflammatory cytotoxic mediator that can aggravate brain damage, causing death.

Aim: Knowing the relationship between leukocytes count and mortality of hemorrhagic stroke patients at RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate in 2018—2022.

Methods: This type of research was a quantitative study using an analytical observational research design with a cross-sectional approach using Spearman's rho correlation test. The sample in this study amounted to 31 patients who were taken using the total sampling technique. Data collection tools in the form of medical records at RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate in 2018—2022.

Results: Based on bivariate analysis, the p -value = 0,027 ($p < 0,05$) with a correlation coefficient of 0,398 means that there is a sufficient relationship between leukocytes count and mortality in hemorrhagic stroke patients.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between leukocytes count and mortality in stroke hemorrhagic patients at RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate.

Keywords: Hemorrhagic Stroke, Leukocytes Count, Mortality, Ternate