Relationship between Age, Gender, Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus and Hypercholesterolemia to the Incidence of Cerebral Infarction Based on Review of Inpatient Medical Records at Citra Husada Jember Hospital
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ABSTRCT

Cerebral infarction is a condition in which blood vessel blockage occurs caused by a blood clot so that there is a lack of blood supply that carries oxygen to the brain. Riskesdas data from 2013-2018 shows an increase in stroke prevalence by 3.9%. The number of inpatients with cerebral infarction at Citra Husada Hospital Jember continued to rise for three consecutive years, with 223 cases recorded by 2023. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between age, gender, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and hypercholesterolemia factors to the incidence of cerebral infarction based on the review of inpatient medical records at Citra Husada Hospital Jember. This type of observational analytical research with a cross-sectional approach use secondary data with a simple random sampling technique. The number of samples were used 340 medical records. The data analysis technique uses univariate and bivariate analysis with chi-square. The results of this study are more patients <55 years old, the proportion of men and women was almost the same, had hypertension, did not have diabetes mellitus and did not have hypercholesterolemia. Factors related to the incidence of cerebral infarction were age (p= 0.000), hypertension (p= 0.000), diabetes mellitus (p= 0.000), hypercholesterolemia (p= 0.002) and unrelated factors, namely gender (p= 1,000). This study is expected to provide information for the hospital, which will carry out or enhance health education on cerebral infarction and will encourage the adoption of a healthy lifestyle.