## Analisis Faktor Risiko *Cerebrovascular Accident* (I64) Berdasarkan Rekam Medis Pasien Rawat Inap Di Rumah Sakit Umum Wonolangan

**Probolinggo** (Analysis of Risk Factors for Cerebrovascular Accident (I64) Based on Inpatients Medical Records at Wonolangan General Hospital Probolinggo

Veronika Vestine, S.ST., M.Kes as chief counselor

## Fitri Dea Septarini

Health Information Management Study Program
Department of Health
Program Studi Manajemen Informasi Kesehatan
Jurusan Kesehatan

## **ABSTRACT**

Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA), commonly known as stroke, is a condition characterized by extensive and focal neurological disturbances. The incidence of CVA at RSU Wonolangan Probolinggo from 2022 to 2024 has consistently ranked among the top 10 diseases and became the leading cause of death in 2024. This study aims to analyze the relationship between age, gender, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, heart disease, obesity, hypercholesterolemia, and history of stroke with the incidence of cerebrovascular accident based on the medical records of inpatients at RSU Wonolangan Probolinggo. The type of research used is analytic observational with a case-control design, utilizing secondary data. The research sample consists of 177 case samples and 177 control samples selected using simple random sampling. Data analysis employed univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The research results show that the variables associated with the occurrence of CVA are age (p-value = 0.026), hypertension (p-value = 0.000), diabetes mellitus (p-value = 0.000), heart disease (p-value = 0.000)0.014), obesity (p-value = 0.014), hypercholesterolemia (p-value = 0.007), and a history of stroke (p-value = 0.000), while the variable that is not related is gender (p-value = 1.000). This study concludes that factors such as age  $\geq 55$  years, history of hypertension, history of diabetes mellitus, history of heart disease, obesity, hypercholesterolemia, and history of stroke have a significant relationship with the occurrence of CVA. The hospital is advised to enhance education for at-risk patients through guidance on adherence to consuming antihypertensive medication, conducting regular monitoring of blood pressure and blood sugar, as well as providing balanced nutrition counseling. Future researchers can conduct multivariate analysis and include other variables.

**Keywords**: case control, cerebrovascular accident, risk factors, medical records