Risk Factors for Stroke Disease (I61, I63, I64) Based on Medical Records of inpatient at Wijaya Kusuma Hospital, Lumajang
Veronika Vestine S.ST, M.Kes. (Supervisor)

Fajar Arif Junaedi

Program Study of Health Information Management
Department of Health

ABSTRACT

Stroke is a brain dysfunction caused by impaired blood flow to the brain due to blockage (ischemic) or rupture of blood vessels (hemorrhagic), which can lead to brain cell death. Stroke is one of the top 10 inpatient diseases at Wijaya Kusuma Hospital, Lumajang, with an increasing trend in cases and mortality from 2022 to 2024. This study aims to identify stroke risk factors based on inpatient medical records. The study design was descriptive with an observational approach. The population was 582 inpatient medical records diagnosed with stroke (I61, I63, I64). The study sample consisted of 237 inpatient files diagnosed with stroke (I61, I63, I64). The sampling technique used simple random sampling. The variables in this study were age, gender, history of hypertension, history of diabetes, history of dyslipidemia, history of obesity, and history of smoking. The results showed that age >60 years 56.5%, female 55.3%, grade 2 hypertension 33.3%, no history of diabetes 80.6%, low dyslipidemia 37.1%, normal body mass index 51.9%, and not smoking 95.8% were the dominant risk factors. Stroke with ICD code I64 was most frequently found across all variables. The conclusion shows that advanced age, female gender, hypertension, and mild obesity are more frequently associated with stroke incidence. Hospitals are advised to increase education through social media and pamphlets to reduce the incidence of stroke, especially in high-risk groups.

Keywords: Hypertension, ICD-10, Obesity, Risk Factors, Stroke