ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Stroke merupakan sindroma klinis yang ditandai dengan adanya disfungsi cerebral fokal atau global dan berlangsung dalam 24 jam atau lebih. Stroke memiliki banyak faktor risiko, salah satunya adalah dislipidemia. Dislipidemia adalah kondisi di mana terjadinya peningkatan kadar kolesterol total, peningkatan trigliserida, atau penurunan high-density lipoprotein.
Tujuan : Menganalisis hubungan profil lipid dengan kejadian stroke iskemik dan hemoragik.
Metode : Studi observasional analitik pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *simple random sampling*. Besar sampel sebanyak 109 data rekam medik yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan ekslusi. Teknik pengambilan data menggunakan data sekunder, kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square.*
Hasil : Hasil penelitian berdasarkan uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan nilai-p kadar kolesterol total = 0,005 (OR 3,370), nilai-p kadar LDL = 0,001 (OR 4,475), nilai-p kadar HDL = 0,007 (OR 4,426), nilai-p kadar trigliserida = 0,592 terhadap insidensi kejadian stroke iskemik dibandingkan stroke hemoragik.
Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara kolesterol total, LDL, dan HDL dengan kejadian stroke iskemik dan stroke hemoragik, namun tidak didapati hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara trigliserida dengan insidensi stroke iskemik dan stroke hemoragik.
Kata Kunci : Stroke Iskemik, Stroke Hemoragik, Profil Lipid

ABSTRACT

Background : *Stroke is a clinical syndrome characterized by focal or global cerebral dysfunction and lasts 24 hours or more. Stroke has many risk factors, one of which is dyslipidemia. Dyslipidemia is a condition in which there is an increase in total cholesterol levels, an increase in triglycerides, or a decrease in high-density lipoprotein.*

Objective : *Analyzing the association of lipid profile with the incidence of ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke.*

Methods : *Analytical observational study with a cross sectional approach with simple random sampling technique. The sample size was 109 medical record data that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data collection technique used secondary data, then analyzed univariate and bivariate using the Chi-Square test..*

Results : *: The results of the study based on the Chi-Square test obtained p-value of total cholesterol levels = 0.005 (OR 3.370), p-value of LDL levels = 0.001 (OR 4.475), p-value of HDL levels = 0.007 (OR 4.426), p-value of triglyceride levels = 0.592 on the incidence of ischemic stroke compared to hemorrhagic stroke.*

Conclution : *There was an association between total cholesterol, LDL, and HDL with the incidence of ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke, but no statistically significant association between triglycerides with the incidence of ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke.*

Keywords : *Ischemic Stroke, Hemorrhagic Stroke, Lipid Profile*