

## ABSTRAK

### FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN READMISI PADA PASIEN STROKE BERULANG

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**Latar Belakang:** Stroke merupakan penyebab utama kematian dan kecacatan jangka panjang di dunia. Pasien stroke memiliki risiko tinggi mengalami readmisi dan stroke berulang yang dapat meningkatkan morbiditas, mortalitas, serta biaya perawatan. Berbagai faktor seperti usia, jenis stroke, infeksi, status gizi, sosial ekonomi, dan pendidikan diduga berperan terhadap kejadian readmisi pada pasien stroke berulang.

**Tujuan:** Menganalisis faktor-faktor risiko kejadian readmisi pada pasien stroke berulang di RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang.

**Metode:** Penelitian observasional dengan desain *cross sectional* dilakukan di RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang periode 23 April 2025–23 April 2026. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien stroke yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan metode *consecutive sampling*. Total subjek sebanyak 94 pasien yang terdiri dari kelompok stroke berulang dan stroke tidak berulang masing-masing 47 pasien. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi usia, jenis stroke sebelumnya, status gizi, leukositosis, status sosial ekonomi, dan tingkat pendidikan. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan tabel 2×2 untuk menentukan *odds ratio* (OR) dan interval kepercayaan 95%.

**Hasil:** Stroke non-hemoragik merupakan jenis stroke terbanyak pada kelompok stroke berulang (85,1%). Komorbid tersering adalah hipertensi dan diabetes melitus. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara usia (OR 0,84; IK 95% 0,37–1,90), jenis stroke sebelumnya (OR 1,49; IK 95% 0,53–4,11), status gizi (OR 0,74; IK 95% 0,31–1,77), leukositosis (OR 0,74; IK 95% 0,31–1,77), status sosial ekonomi (OR 2,08; IK 95% 0,70–6,21), maupun tingkat pendidikan (OR 2,14; IK 95% 0,50–9,14) terhadap kejadian stroke berulang.

**Simpulan:** Tidak ditemukan faktor risiko yang berhubungan secara bermakna dengan kejadian readmisi pada pasien stroke berulang dalam penelitian ini. Hipertensi dan diabetes melitus merupakan komorbid yang paling sering ditemukan pada pasien stroke berulang.

**Kata kunci:** Faktor Risiko, Stroke Berulang, Readmisi, Stroke

## **ABSTRACT**

### **RISK FACTORS FOR HOSPITAL READMISSION IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT STROKE**

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**Background:** *Stroke was one of the leading causes of death and long-term disability worldwide. Patients with stroke had a high risk of readmission and recurrent stroke, which increased morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs. Several factors, including age, type of stroke, infection, nutritional status, socioeconomic status, and educational level, were suspected to contribute to readmission among patients with recurrent stroke.*

**Objective:** *This study aimed to analyze the risk factors associated with hospital readmission among patients with recurrent stroke at RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang.*

**Methods:** *An observational study with a cross-sectional design was conducted at RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang from April 23, 2025 to April 23, 2026. Subjects were stroke patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were selected using a consecutive sampling method. A total of 94 subjects were included, consisting of 47 patients with recurrent stroke and 47 patients without recurrent stroke. Variables analyzed included age, previous stroke type, nutritional status, leukocytosis, socioeconomic status, and educational level. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with 2×2 tables to determine odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI).*

**Results:** *Non-hemorrhagic stroke is the most common type of stroke among recurrent stroke patients (85.1%). Hypertension and diabetes mellitus are the most frequent comorbidities. Bivariate analysis shows no significant association between age (OR 0.84; 95% CI 0.37–1.90), previous stroke type (OR 1.49; 95% CI 0.53–4.11), nutritional status (OR 0.74; 95% CI 0.31–1.77), leukocytosis (OR 0.74; 95% CI 0.31–1.77), socioeconomic status (OR 2.08; 95% CI 0.70–6.21), and educational level (OR 2.14; 95% CI 0.50–9.14) with recurrent stroke.*

**Conclusion:** *This study shows no significant risk factors associated with hospital readmission among patients with recurrent stroke. Hypertension and diabetes mellitus remain the most common comorbidities among recurrent stroke patients.*

**Keywords:** *Risk Factors, Recurrent Stroke, Readmission, Stroke.*