ABSTRAK

Stroke iskemik merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas yang memerlukan penanganan rawatan inap. Lama rawatan pasien stroke iskemik dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor klinis, di antaranya kadar hemoglobin dan usia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar hemoglobin dan usia terhadap lama rawatan pasien stroke iskemik di RSUD Cut Meutia Aceh Utara. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian studi kuantitatif dengan desain studi analitik observasional retrospekstif berbasis data rekam medis. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat. Analisis univariat digunakan untuk menggambarkan kadar hemoglobin, usia, dan lama rawatan pasien, sedangkan analisis bivariat digunakan untuk menguji hubungan antara variabel independen (kadar hemoglobin dan usia) dengan variabel dependen (lama rawatan). Uji korelasi yang digunakan adalah uji korelasi *Spearman*, dengan tingkat signifikansi $p<0,05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan median kadar hemoglobin pasien sebesar 13,3 g/dL (4,7-26,5 g/dL), median usia pasien 59 tahun (24-85 tahun) dan median lama rawatan pasien stroke iskemik adalah 5 hari (2-15 hari). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara kadar hemoglobin ($r = 0,109$; $p = 0,109$) dan usia ($r = –0,013$; $p = 0,848$) dengan lama rawatan inap. Disimpulkan bahwa kadar hemoglobin dan usia tidak berhubungan secara signifikan dengan lama rawatan pasien stroke iskemik di RSUD Cut Meutia Aceh Utara.

Kata kunci: *Stroke iskemik, Hemoglobin, Usia, Lama rawatan*

ABSTRACT

Ischemic stroke is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality and often requires inpatient care. The length of hospital stay among patients with ischemic stroke is influenced by various clinical factors, including hemoglobin levels and age. This study aimed to determine the relationship between hemoglobin levels and age with the length of hospital stay among patients with ischemic stroke at RSUD Cut Meutia North Aceh. This study was a quantitative study using a retrospective observational analytic design based on medical record data. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate analyses. Univariate analysis was used to describe hemoglobin levels, age, and length of stay, while bivariate analysis was performed to examine the relationship between the independent variables (hemoglobin levels and age) and the dependent variable (length of stay). The Spearman correlation test was used, with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The results showed that the median hemoglobin level of patients was 13.3 g/dL (4.7–26.5 g/dL), the median age was 59 years (24–85 years), and the median length of stay for patients with ischemic stroke was 5 days (2–15 days). Bivariate analysis revealed no significant association between hemoglobin levels ($r = 0.109$; $p = 0.109$) and age ($r = -0.013$; $p = 0.848$) with the length of hospital stay. In conclusion, hemoglobin levels and age were not significantly associated with the length of hospital stay among patients with ischemic stroke at RSUD Cut Meutia North Aceh.

Keywords: *Ischemic stroke, Hemoglobin, Age, Length of stay*