

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke refers to any sudden neurologic disorder that occurs due to interruption of blood flow in the brain's blood supply system. The incidence of stroke in the Yogyakarta area by RIKESDAS is high at 16.9%. Post-stroke patients with residual symptoms often bears the form of physical disability and mental disability. Disability mental functions (noble function) include a variety of functions including memory, kognitif, language, praxis, emotions, behavior, numeracy, abstraction, orientation and affective. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the lesion on the outcome in stroke patient.

Methods: This research uses analytical survey conducted in August 2015 at RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. The samples used were 36 people aged 40-60 years post stroke and met the inclusion criteria, taken in cross sectional with consecutive sampling technique. The collection of data through primary and secondary data such as medical records and forms the identity of respondents, outcome is obtained by using the Barthel Index. Analysis of the data used is the analysis using Chi-square.

Results: Results show for the variables of age there is a significant correlation to the outcome and work there is no correlation to the outcome. By using the Chi-square test, there was no significant relationship between the lesion on outcome in patients with stroke with a value (P value: 0.081).

Keywords: Location of lesions, outcome, stroke patient.