ABSTRACT

Maria Magdalena Vivi Restiana 30.01.11.0325

The Relationship Between Frequency And Old Suffers Stroke Premises Cognitive Function In Stroke Patients At Polyclinic RS. Islam Siti Khadijah Palembang.

SKRIPSI
PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK MUSI CHARITAS

Keywords: stroke, cognitive functions, MMSE
(xvi + 67 pages + 9 + 2 chart table + 8 attachments)

Frequency of stroke is a stroke which naturally from the first stroke, while the long-suffering a stroke that time suffered from undiagnosed stroke stroke. Cognitive includes the brain's ability to process, retain, and use information. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of the frequency and duration of stroke and cognitive function in stroke patients in hospital outpatient poly Islam Siti Khadijah Palembang. This type of research is quantitative using analitic survey whith cross sectional method. Samples in this research is using purposive sampling using inclusion criteria. Data processing and data analysis techniques performed by univariate and bivariate statistical tests. Means of collecting data in this study using a questionnaire. Results of this study, there are 15 patients with the first attack of 8 respondents in normal cognitive function and 2 respondents in mild cognitive functions, then the respondent with the second stroke as much as one respondent in normal cognitive function and 4 respondents in cognitive function was. Based on statistical test Chi Square test with two alternative test sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov obtained *p value* = 0.028 so that it can be concluded there is a correlation between the frequency of stroke and cognitive function. Meanwhile by using statistical test results obtained oneway anova test *p value* of 0.01 with a limit of significance $\alpha = 0.05$, this means that the *p value* is smaller than α, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between long-suffering stroke and cognitive function in stroke patients. From these results for the nurses are expected to help understanding of a good lifestyle to prevent recurrence of stroke and improve cognitive function in stroke patients.

Bibliography: 33 (2005-2015)