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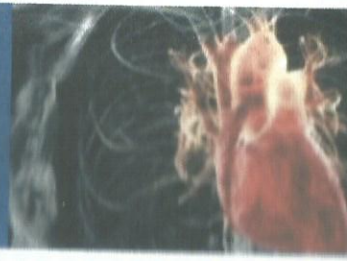
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA
Integrated Approach From Basic,
Clinical Science, Public Health and Bioethics
Yogyakarta, May 14-17,2016



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INFARCTION STROKE RISK PREDICTION MODEL FOR INDONESIAN POPULATION: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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Background:

Stroke is the main cause of death and disabilities in Indonesia and the world. Various prediction model for stroke have been developed. This study attempts to develop a model used to predict infarction stroke in Indonesia.

Objective:

This study aims to develop a model to predict infarction stroke risks.

Method:

This study is an observational research applying case-control research design. The number of samples used in this study were 310 individuals, consisting of 155 members of case group and 155 members of control groups. The writers used discriminant analysis to conduct statistical analysis on the data.

Results:

Valid and reliable risk factors of stroke used to develop prediction model for infarction stroke in this study are systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, triglyceride levels, stroke history, hypertension history, dyslipidemia history, vegetable consumption, sleep duration, snoring, exercises, and emotional stresses.

Conclusion:

This study comes up with a prediction model for infarction stroke risks. The prediction model is expressed by following formula: Infarction stroke risk = 0.929 x Systolic Blood Pressure + 0.886 Diastolic Blood Pressure + 0.160 x Triglyceride Levels + 0.850 x Hypertension History + 0.332 x Stroke History + 0.084 x Dyslipidemia History + 0.124 x Vegetable Consumption + 0.245 x Emotional Stresses + 0.346 x Snoring Habit – 0.193 x Exercise Habit – 0.190 x Sleep Duration

Keywords: Infarction Stroke, Prediction Model, Index, Risk Factors