

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke is one of the biggest causes of death around the world, even in Indonesia, stroke becomes the number one cause of death. Diabetes is one of its main factors leading to occurrence of acute stroke. Diabetes mellitus was reported to increase the risk of stroke incident by 2 to 3 times due to hyperglycemic condition. Knowing that hyperglycemic condition in diabetes is a modifiable risk factor, controlling the diabetic profile may prevent the occurrence of acute thrombotic stroke.

Purpose: The result of this research is to know the diabetic profile in patients with acute thrombotic stroke who were treated inpatient in Neurology Department's inpatient care facility at RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Methods: This study uses descriptive non-analytic epidemiology to see data from medical records of patients with acute thrombotic stroke with a history of type 2 diabetes mellitus treated in inpatient care facility of Neurology Department (R. Seruni, R. Seruni A, dan R. Seruni B) at RSUD Dr. Soetomo within the period of January 2014 - December 2015.

Results: From the observation of this research, only 23% of the samples were analyzed since the rest of them were unqualified. Women with a history of type 2 diabetes are more exposed to acute thrombotic stroke; the age group which is most at risk for stroke is between age of 56-60 years; the average duration of DM until the occurrence of stroke is $6,54 \pm 4,85$ years; more than two-thirds of patients come to the hospital when the acute thrombotic stroke occurs with a condition of hyperglycemia with an average of random blood glucose ($277,08 \pm 141,73$ mg/dL), fasting glucose ($184,98 \pm 69,25$ mg/dL), 2-hour post-prandial glucose ($243,13 \pm 73,43$ mg/dL), and HbA1c levels ($8,9 \pm 2,3\%$); the most common comorbid disease is hypertension; and insulin therapy is the most widely used therapy in acute thrombotic stroke patients with type 2 diabetes.

Conclusion: Managing the risk factors of stroke should prolong or prevent the incident of acute thrombotic stroke since most of the patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus came to the hospital with a condition of hyperglycemia and hypertension.

Keywords: Acute thrombotic stroke, type 2 diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia