

## ABSTRACT

**CORRELATION BETWEEN HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND BLEEDING VOLUME WITH DEGREE OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND MORTALITY IN INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS IN THE NEUROLOGIC SECTION OF RSUD DR.SOETOMO IN 2014**

Blood pressure, bleeding volume, and degree of consciousness are important parameters in assessing hemorrhagic stroke. Hypertension caused by acute response to intracerebral hemorrhage, bleeding volume that causes an increase in intracerebral pressure and decrease in degree of consciousness are all responsible in the increasing trend of mortality rate. This study aims to determine correlation between blood pressure, bleeding volume, and degree of consciousness with patient mortality of hemorrhagic stroke.

Study design is correlational analytic cross sectional with retrospective study approach. The variables used are blood pressure, bleeding volume, and degree of consciousness as independent variable and mortality rate as dependent variable. Study population is all hemorrhagic stroke patients in RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya from January until December 2014 which comprises 477 patients, and 369 of them fulfill every inclusion criterion. Data are taken from medical record and tested using chi square and Logistic Multinomial Regression test.

Result shows a significant correlation between bleeding volume, degree of consciousness and mortality rate ( $p=0.000$  and  $p=0.000$ ). Nevertheless, there is no significant correlation between blood pressure and mortality rate ( $p=0.175$ ). Result also shows that degree of consciousness is more significant to mortality rate than bleeding volume, with mortality is likely to be associated with GCS < 8 and bleeding volume < 30 cc, covering 89% of samples ( $p=0.000$  and  $OR=17.4$ ). This study does not examine bleeding location, and therefore needs further research to obtain more accurate data.

Keywords : Blood Pressure, Bleeding Volume, Degree of Consciousness