CORRELATION BETWEEN BLEEDING VOLUME AND MORTALITY RATE OF INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENT IN RSUD DR SOETOMO ON PERIOD OF JANUARY 2016 – DECEMBER 2016

ABSTRACT

Background: Cerebrovascular disease is one of the leading cause of death. This disease we killed approximately 7 million of people in the world. In Indonesia the number of people that registered as stroke patient is approximately 1.2 million. One kind of stroke that caused this was Intracerebral haemorrhage. Intracerebral haemorrhage is one of the deadliest acute condition with 30 - day morality rate of 40 %. Most of the death happened in 48 – 72 hours and related with neurological condition. Hence, proper treatment and quick diagnosis of the patient will make the better condition of the patient.

Purpose: To detemine the correlation between the volume of bleeding in intracerebral haemorrhage and the mortality rate of the patient.

Methods: This study is an observational retrospective study. The data were collected from Medical Record of Intracerebral Haemorrhage patient of Neurologic Department in Dr Soetomo General Academic Hospital Surabaya. Chi – square analysis method were used to determine whether there is any correlation between variable.

Results: This study evaluated 51 sample. The age distribution of the sample shows that 54.9% belongs to the adult group (45 - 60 years old). The patient that were died during hospitalization is 17.6%. Most of the patient (82.4%) have volume of bleeding less than 30 cc. The Volume of bleeding and Glasgow Coma Scale score have a significant correlation with the outcome of the patient ($p = 0.001$; $p = 0,02$). Blood pressure shows correlation with volume of bleeding of the respondent ($p = 0.009$)

Conclusion: Volume of bleeding and consciousness level/ GCS shows significance correlation with mortality rate of the patient. This study also concluded that blood pressure shows significance correlation with bleeding volume

Keywords: Intracerebral Haemorrhage, Volume of Bleeding, Mortality rate