ABSTRACT

Stroke is a serious disease because it can cause high mortality and morbidity. In 2014, stroke was the leading cause of death in Indonesia, amounting to 21.1% of all causes of death for all age groups. Smoking is one of the risk factors that can cause a stroke. Based on the 2018 Riskesdas, the population of passive smokers in Indonesia reaches 96.9 million. The purpose of this study is to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of stroke among smokers.

This study is an observational analytic study with a case control design. The number of cases and control sapel samples in this study were 53 respondents each taken by systematic random sampling technique. The location of the study was in Surabaya Haji General Hospital. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis

The results of statistical analysis found risk factors associated with the incidence of stroke among smokers are age (p value = 0.00; OR = 37.69; 95%) Cl = 11.40-124.64) gender (p value = 0.02; OR = 2.52; 95% Cl = 1.15-5.52), type of cigarette (p value = 0.03; OR = 4.27; 95% Cl = 1.13-16.05), degree of heavy smoking (p value = 0.01; OR = 9.10; 95% Cl = 1.39-59.62). Factors that are not related to the incidence of stroke among smokers are smoking status (p value = 0.17; OR = 1.71; 95% Cl = 0.79-3.69).

The conclusions of this study are age, sex, type of cigarette, and degree of heavy smoking are risk factors for stroke among smokers. Suggestions from this research are to do health promotion about the dangers of smoking and the dangers of inhaling cigarette smoke and maximizing the PTM posbindu in the community.

Keywords: risk factors, stroke, smoker, type of cigarette