

ABSTRAK

Stroke is the leading cause of death and disability in many countries, including Indonesia. Stroke cases continues to increase each year. A number of risk factors for stroke are known. Framingham Risk Score can be used as a predictor of stroke. This study was aimed to determine the relationship between the Framingham Risk Score and stroke. This cross-sectional study 70 medical records of patients at the Islamic Hospital Sultan Agung Semarang were consecutively included. The data were analyzed using X² and multiple logistic regression. The result showed that there was a significant relationship between total Framingham Risk Score and stroke ($p < 0.05$). The components of the Framingham Risk Score associated with stroke was age ($p = 0.034$), $p = 0.046$ diabetes, hypertension ($p = 0.037$), $p = 0.015$ treatment of hypertension and smoking $p = 0.031$. Diabetes was shown to be closely correlated with stroke. It is concluded that there was a relationship between total Framingham Risk Score and stroke. In conclusion, there were five risk factors of Framingham Risk Score components related to the development of stroke (age, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, treatment of hypertension and smoking). Diabetes was the common risk factor for stroke.

Keywords: stroke, Framingham Risk Score

ABSTRACT

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