

## ABSTRACT

### THE COMPARISON OF LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (LDL) AND HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (HDL) CHOLESTEROL RATIO BETWEEN ISCHEMIC STROKE AND HEMORRHAGIC STROKE IN RUMAH SAKIT ABDUL MOELOEK BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

NURUL HIDAYAH CHAIRUNNISA

*A stroke is defined as a clinical manifestation of blood circulation abnormality that caused neurological deficit. According to data from Riset Kesehatan Dasar in 2013, stroke is among the ten most common noninfectious disease in Indonesia. The elevated level of serum cholesterol is estimated as one of stroke risk factor, though its effect on intracerebral hemorrhage is yet unclear. In a research held before stated that there is a significant relation between the increasing of Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) : High Density Lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol ratio and stroke occurrence. This research aims to determine the comparison of LDL/HDL cholesterol ratio between ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke occurrence. This is a comparative-analytical retrospective study using medical record of 1,5 years time range. The result shows that most of the samples is on age category of 50-61 years old (41,1%). Statistically, there are significant difference of LDL cholesterol's average level ( $p=0,035$ ), HDL cholesterol's average level ( $p=0,09$ ) and LDL/HDL cholesterol ratio's average level ( $p=0,00$ ) between ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke. In conclusion, we can say that statistically the LDL/HDL cholesterol ratio between ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke is different.*

**Keywords:** high density lipoprotein, low density lipoprotein, ratio, stroke