

## INTISARI

*Stroke* merupakan penyebab kematian kedua dan penyebab utama terjadinya kecacatan di seluruh dunia. Kadar asam urat yang tinggi merupakan salah satu faktor risiko terjadinya *stroke*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian edukasi berupa ceramah yang dilanjutkan dengan edukasi secara personal pada populasi Posyandu Lansia Srikandi, Dusun Burikan dan Posyandu Lansia Buah Apel, Dusun Keboan, DIY terkait kadar asam urat sebagai faktor risiko *stroke*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimental semu (*quasi-experimental research*) dengan rancangan penelitian *nonrandomized pretest-posttest intervention with control group design*. Kriteria inklusi subjek penelitian adalah laki-laki dan perempuan berusia diatas 60 tahun, aktif mengikuti kegiatan posyandu lansia, dan belum pernah mengalami penyakit stroke, ginjal atau jantung kongestif. Analisis statistik menggunakan *Independent T-test* dan *Mann Whitney* untuk uji beda 2 kelompok, sedangkan *Paired T-test* dan *Wilcoxon* untuk uji beda 1 kelompok dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terjadi peningkatan kadar asam urat kelompok perlakuan, pada laki-laki (0,516 mg/dL) dan perempuan (0,344 mg/dL) secara statistik bermakna. Uji statistik antara kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol pada pengukuran akhir pada laki-laki ( $p=0,719$ ) dan perempuan ( $p=0,981$ ) menunjukkan bahwa pemberian edukasi tidak memberikan perbedaan yang bermakna. Pemberian edukasi berupa ceramah yang dilanjutkan edukasi secara personal tidak memberikan penurunan yang signifikan terhadap profil kadar asam urat yang merupakan salah satu faktor risiko penyebab *stroke*.

**Kata kunci:** *stroke*, lansia, edukasi, asam urat

## ABSTRACT

Stroke is, respectively, the second leading cause of death and the first leading cause of disability worldwide. The high concentration of uric acid is one of stroke risk factors.

The purpose of this research is to know the influence of giving education speech that is continued with personal education, associated with uric acid concentrations as a risk factor for stroke, in the elderly people population in Posyandu Srikandi in Burikan Village and Posyandu Buah Apel in Keboan Village, Desa Sumberadi, Mlati, Sleman, DIY. These studies implied in quasi-experimental research type with a nonrandomized pretest-posttest intervention with control group design. Inclusion criteria of research subject are men and women aged over 60 years that actively follow Posyandu activities for elderly and have never experienced a stroke disease, kidney dysfunction, or congestive heart failure. Statistical test being used are Independent T-test test and Mann Whitney test for 2 different groups, while paired T-test and Wilcoxon test for balance test of 1 group with 95% of confidence interval.

The research results indicates that, in treatment group, there is an increasing concentration of uric acid in males ( $0.516 \text{ mg / dL}$ ) and female subjects ( $0.344 \text{ mg / dL}$ ), which is statistically significant. The statistical test indicates that, at the end of the measurement, the treatment group and the control group in males ( $p=0.719$ ) and female ( $p=0.981$ ) showing that giving education does not give insignificant differences. Giving education using speech method that is continued with personal education does not give any significant decrease toward uric acid profile as one of stroke risk factor.

**Key words:** stroke, elderly, education, uric acid