



Modifiable risk factors for stroke in the adult Indonesian population: a longitudinal study of the 2007 and 2014 Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS)

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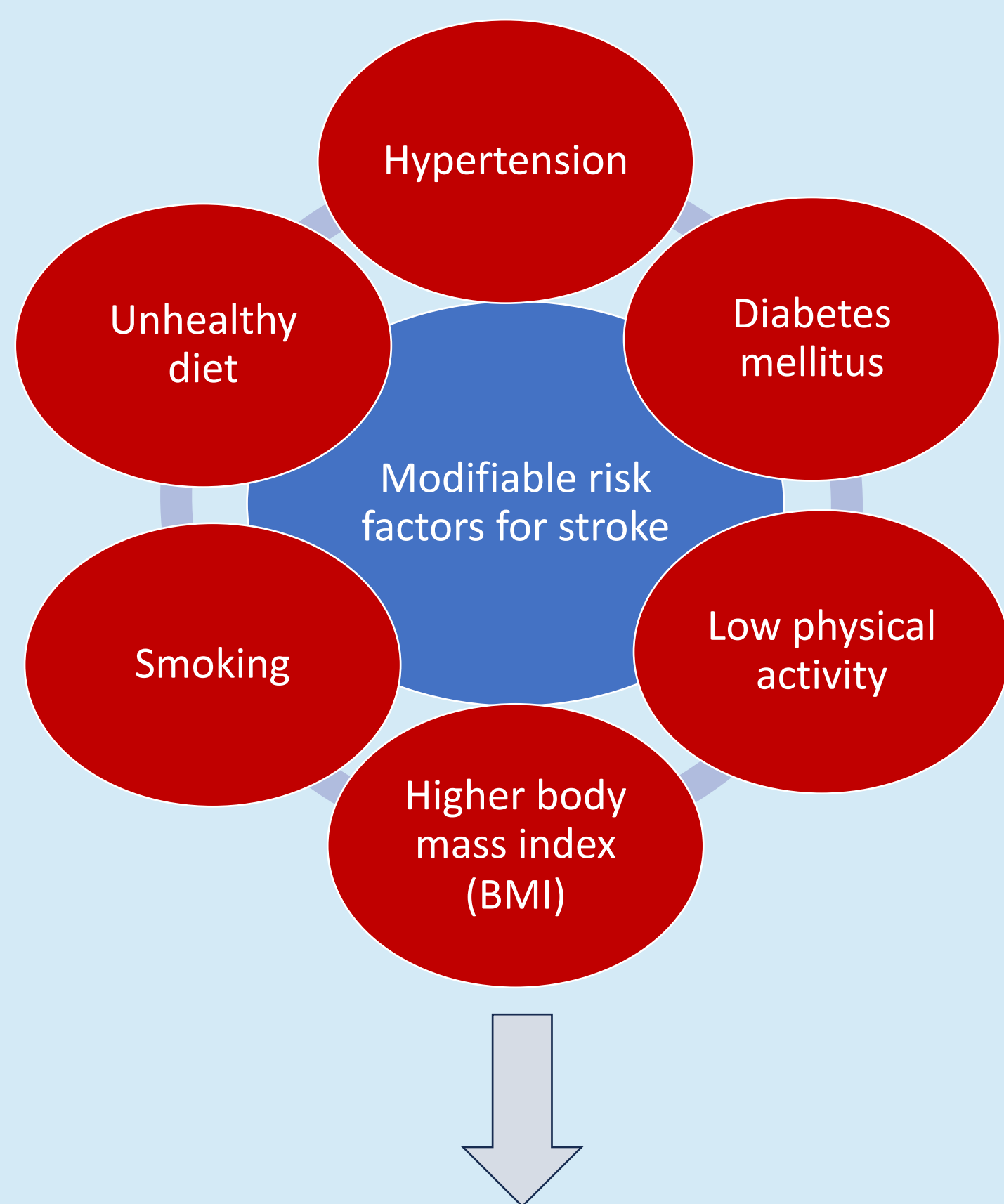
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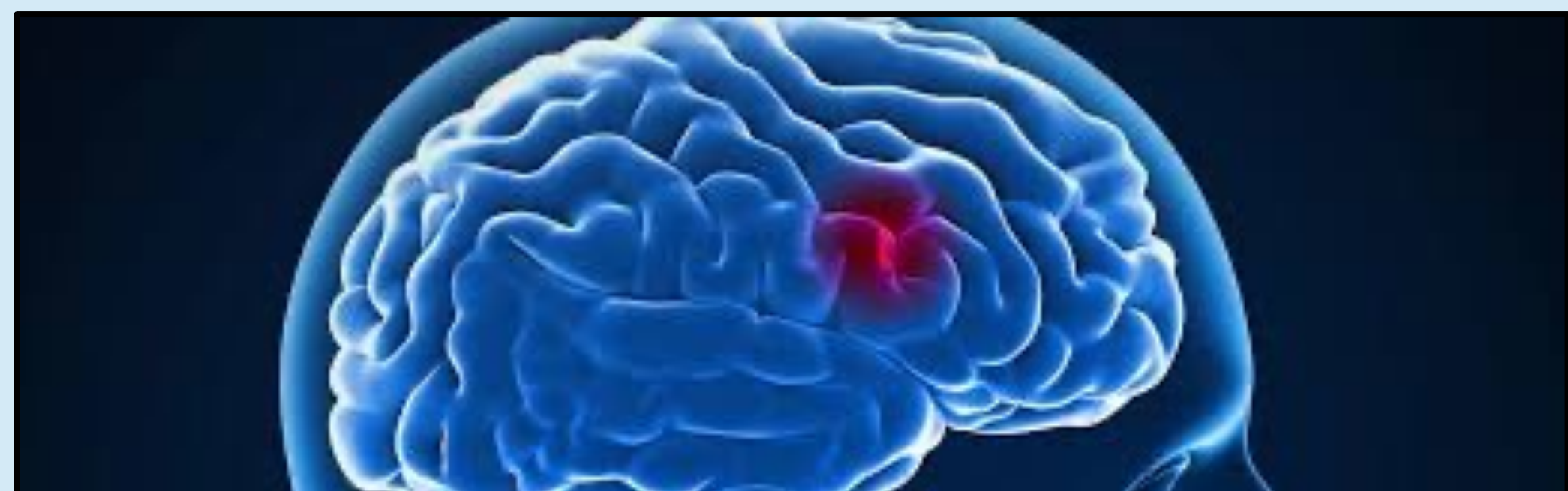
INTRODUCTION



These factors remain unclear among adults in developing countries. It is important to identify modifiable risk factors among Indonesian adults in order to develop appropriate intervention strategies for stroke prevention.

AIM

To investigate modifiable risk factors for diagnosed stroke in the adult Indonesian population.

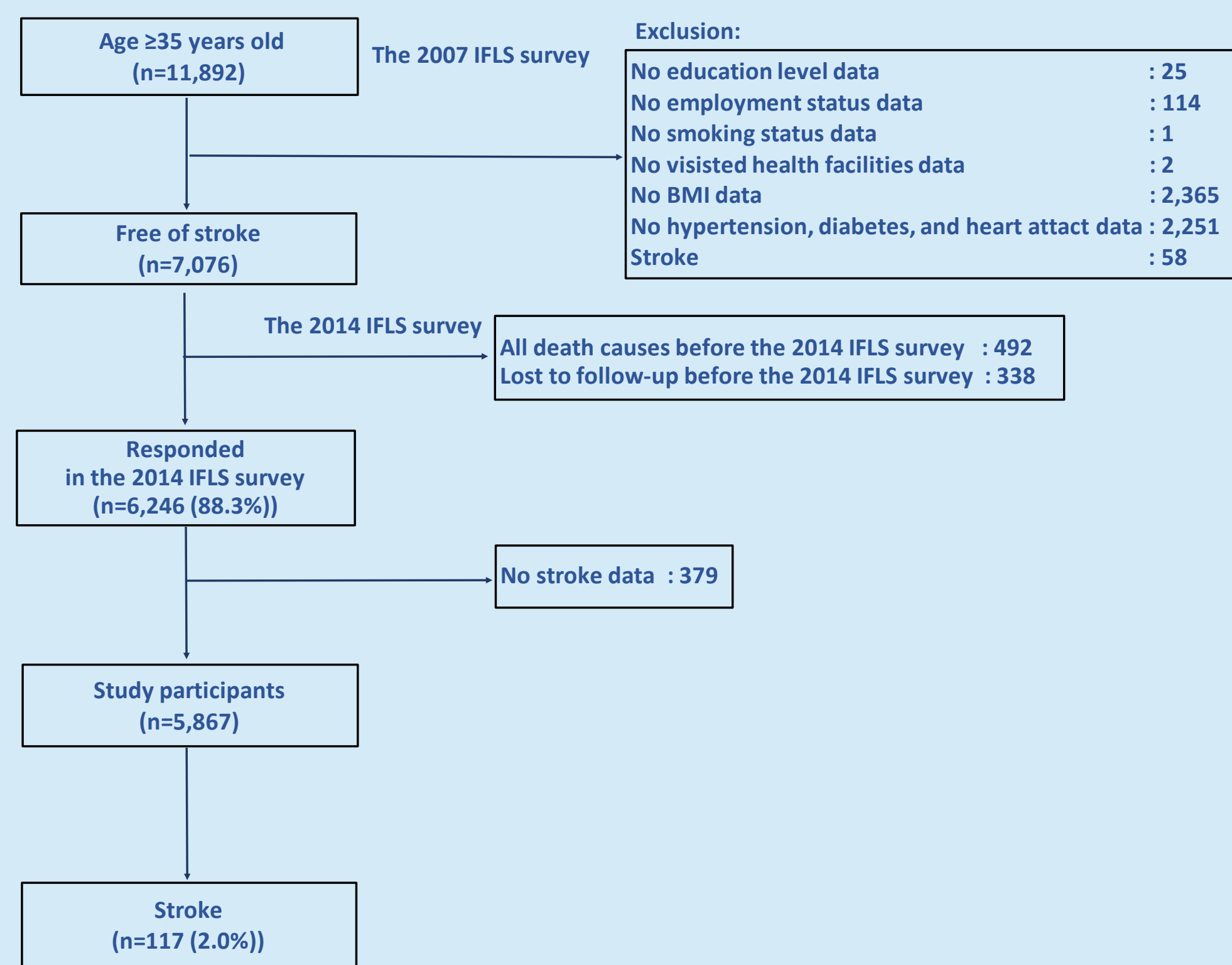


Picture: <https://www.newcastle-hospitals.nhs.uk/news/first-patient-takes-part-in-pioneering-stroke-trial/>

METHOD

Participants

The Indonesia Family Life Survey 2007-2014: a longitudinal study

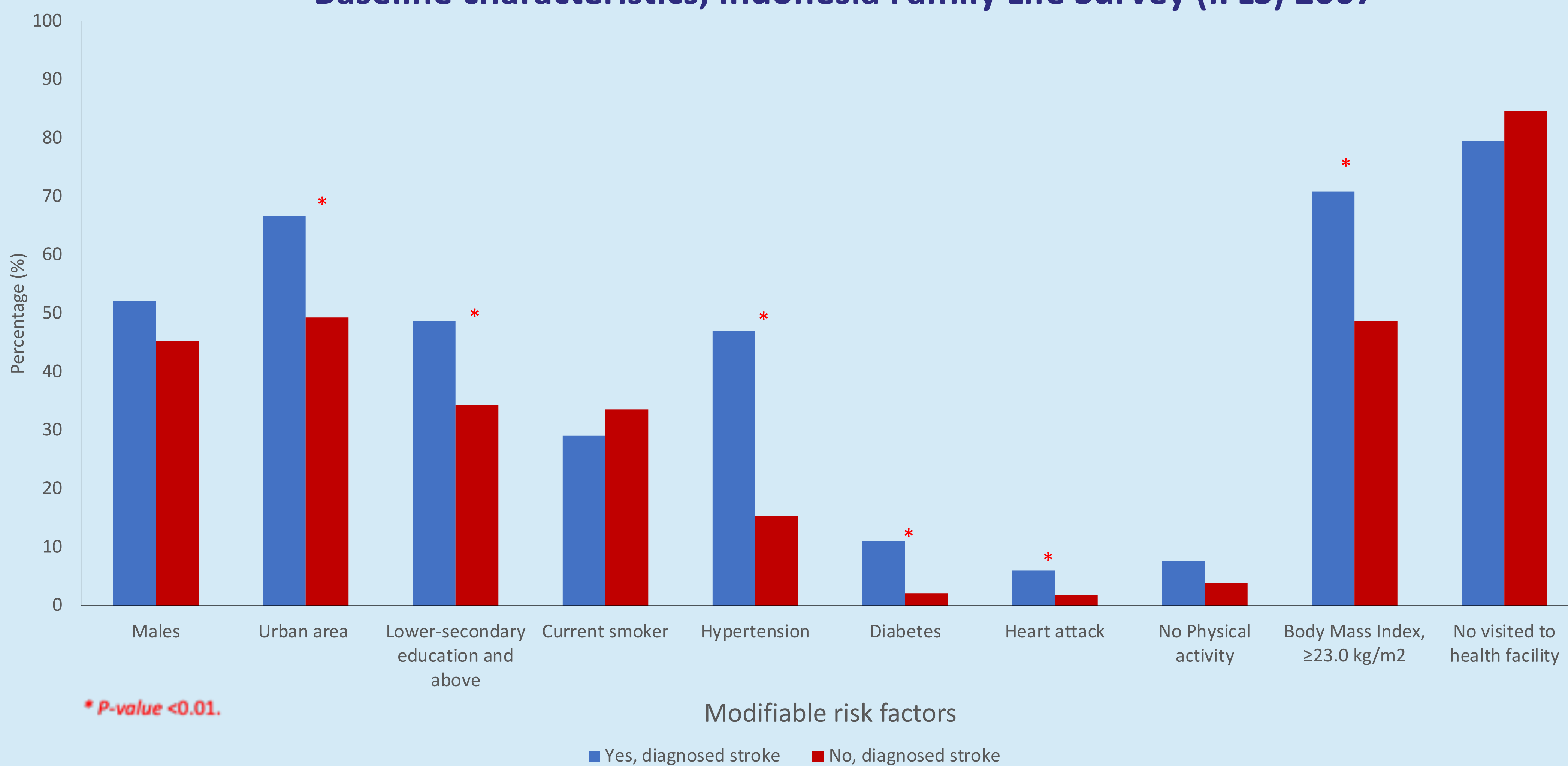


Statistical analysis

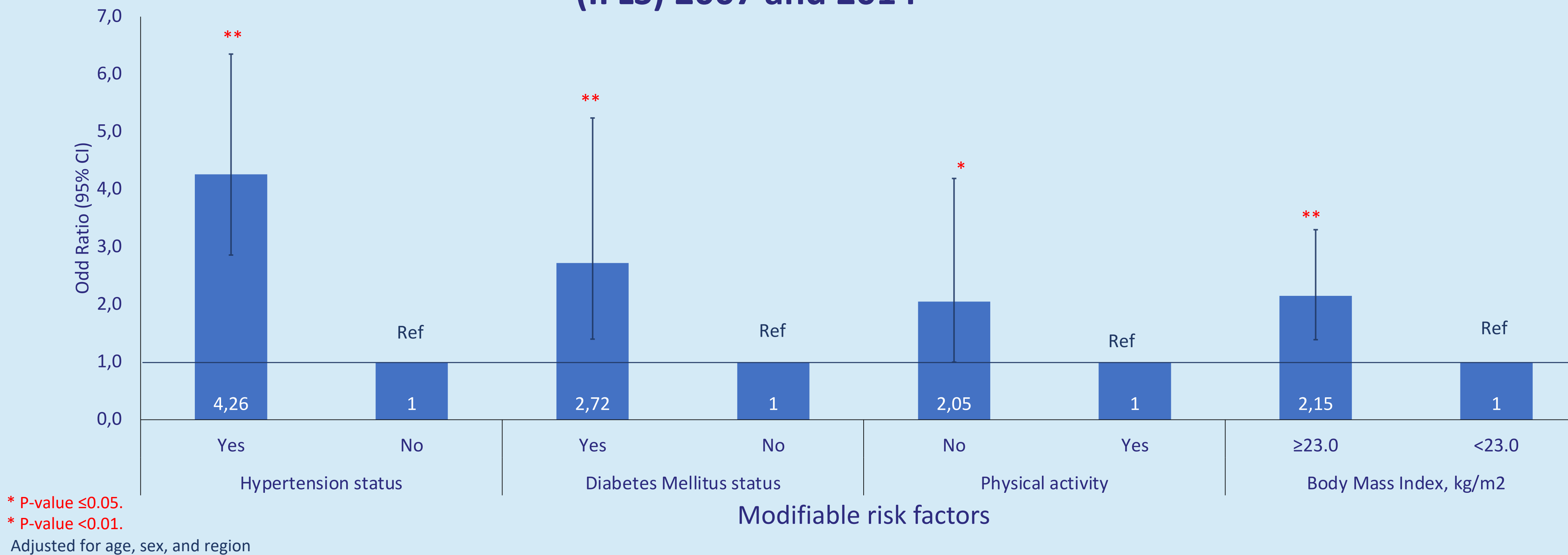
- ✓ Analysis of variance for continuous variables and chi-square test for categorical variables.
- ✓ The Poisson regression model.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics, Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) 2007



Modifiable risk factors and diagnosed stroke, Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) 2007 and 2014



CONCLUSIONS

Modifiable risk factors of stroke: Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, low physical activity, and BMI ≥23.0 kg/m².

Primary health care.

Non-Communicable Disease programs, primarily surveillance and prevention for stroke, focus more on those with comorbid, low physical activity, and higher BMI.

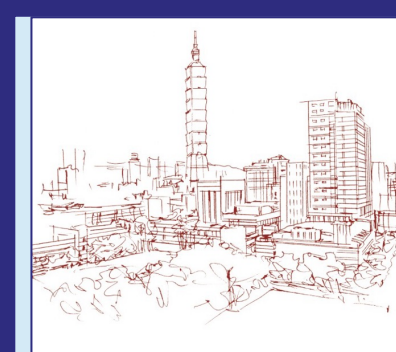
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CONTACT INFORMATION



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