

ABSTRAK

Plak aterosklerosis dapat menimbulkan stenosis pada satu atau lebih pembuluh koroner. Ruptur plak menyebabkan terbentuknya trombus yang dapat mengakibatkan sumbatan total atau parsial pada pembuluh darah koroner dan secara klinis menyebabkan infark miokard akut. Nekrosis miokard yang terjadi menyebabkan keluarnya troponin I akibat kerusakan sel miokard. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara derajat stenosis arteri koroner dan kadar troponin I pada pasien infark miokard akut di RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung periode Januari 2018 sampai September 2019. Dilakukan penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain potong lintang pada 91 pasien infark miokard akut yang menjalani angiografi koroner. Data derajat stenosis arteri koroner dan kadar troponin I diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan dianalisis secara statistik dengan *chi square*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan mayoritas subjek penelitian adalah laki-laki (76,9%), usia ≤ 65 tahun (76,9%), indeks massa tubuh *obese* (38,4%), diagnosis klinis STEMI (60,4%), dan derajat stenosis 3 VD (36,2%). Adapun kadar troponin I mayoritas berada pada nilai > 3 ng/mL (56%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara derajat stenosis arteri koroner dan kadar troponin I pada pasien infark miokard akut di RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung dengan nilai $p= 0,14$. Hasil tersebut diduga berkaitan dengan penilaian stenosis yang dilakukan hanya pada arteri koroner utama tanpa melihat kompleksitas lesi pada arteri koroner secara keseluruhan.

Kata kunci : Derajat stenosis arteri koroner, infark miokard akut, troponin I

ABSTRACT

Atherosclerotic plaque can cause stenosis of one or more coronary vessels. Plaque rupture causes thrombus formation which can result in total or partial blockage of the coronary arteries and clinically causes acute myocardial infarction. Myocardial necrosis that occurs causes troponin I release due to damage to myocardial cells. The purpose of this study to determine the relationship between the degree of coronary artery stenosis and troponin I levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction at RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung from January 2018 to September 2019. Observational analytic studies with cross-sectional designs were carried out on 91 patients with acute myocardial infarction who underwent coronary angiography. Data on the degree of coronary artery stenosis and troponin I levels were taken with a purposive sampling technique and analyzed statistically with chi square. Based on the results of the study found the majority of research subjects were men (76.9%), aged ≤ 65 years (76.9%), body mass index obese (38.4%), clinical diagnosis of STEMI (60.4%), and the degree of stenosis of 3 VD (36.2%). The majority of troponin I levels are at values > 3 ng / mL (56%). The results showed no significant relationship between the degree of coronary artery stenosis and troponin I levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction at RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung $p = 0.14$. These results may be related to the assessment of stenosis which only observe stenosis in main coronary arteries and does not observe on the complexity of the lesion in coronary arteries as a whole.

Keyword : Acute myocardial infarction, degree of coronary artery stenosis, troponin I