

ABSTRAK

Jesslyn Wirawan (01071200006)

HUBUNGAN KADAR TRIGLISERIDA DENGAN SEVERITAS PENYAKIT ARTERI KORONER PADA PASIEN YANG TELAH MENJALANI ANGIOGRAFI KORONER DI RUMAH SAKIT SILOAM LIPPO VILLAGE

(xiv + 46 halaman: 4 gambar; 6 tabel; 1 lampiran)

Latar Belakang: Penyakit arteri koroner merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan dalam sistem kardiovaskular diiringi dengan peningkatan kasus kematian. Kadar trigliserida merupakan salah satu faktor risiko, karena tingginya kadar trigliserida menyebabkan terganggunya suplai darah ke jantung. Penelitian ini meneliti pengaruh kadar trigliserida terhadap severitas penyakit arteri koroner pada pasien yang telah menjalani angiografi koroner.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui pengaruh kadar trigliserida terhadap severitas penyakit arteri koroner pada pasien yang telah menjalani angiografi koroner.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian menggunakan studi analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Data diambil dari rekam medis pasien PAK yang telah menjalani angiografi koroner di Rumah Sakit Siloam *Lippo Village*. Kadar trigliserida diambil dari data lab dalam kurun waktu 6 bulan sebelum atau sesudah angiografi koroner. Severitas PAK terbagi menjadi tiga, yakni PAK ringan, PAK sedang, dan PAK berat yang dinilai berdasarkan angiografi koroner.

Hasil: Dari 118 responden, sebanyak 83,1% berupa pria dan responden hipertrigliseridemia sebesar 38,9%. Mayoritas responden berusia 50-59 tahun (44,1%) dengan normal trigliserida (61,1%) dan severitas berat (71,2%). Tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan secara statistik antara kadar trigliserida dengan severitas penyakit arteri koroner ($p=0,918$).

Simpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kadar trigliserida dengan severitas PAK pada pasien yang telah menjalani angiografi koroner.

Kata Kunci: penyakit jantung koroner, hipertrigliseridemia, severitas penyakit arteri koroner, angiografi koroner

ABSTRACT

Jesslyn Wirawan (01071200006)

(xiv + 46 pages; 4 figures; 6 tables; 1 attachment)

Background: *Coronary artery disease is one of the main health problems and causes of death in the cardiovascular system. Triglyceride levels are one of the risk factors, as high level of triglycerides cause disruption of the blood supply to the heart. This study will examine the effect of triglyceride levels on the severity of coronary artery disease in patients who have undergone coronary angiography.*

Objective: *To find out whether there is a relation between triglyceride levels on the severity of coronary heart disease patients who have undergone coronary angiography.*

Methods: *This research utilizes observational analytical study using cross-sectional method, where data were taken from medical records CAD patients who have undergone coronary angiography at Siloam Hospital Lippo Village. Triglyceride levels taken from lab data with a maximum duration of 6 months before coronary angiography was done. CAD severity will be classified into three groups, which are mild, moderate, and severe based on the heart blockage on coronary angiography.*

Results: *Among 118 respondents, 83.1% were male, and 38.9% were hypertriglyceridemia respondents. The majority of respondents aged between 50-59 years old (44.1%) with normal triglyceride levels (61.1%), and severity of the CAD on the severe level (71.2%). There were no significant relationship found between the two variables statistically ($p=0.918$).*

Conclusion: *There is no relationship between triglyceride levels and CAD severity in patients who had undergone coronary angiography.*

Keywords: *coronary artery disease, hypertriglyceridemia, severity of coronary artery disease, coronary angiography*