

HUBUNGAN KADAR ASAM URAT DENGAN KEJADIAN KLINIS KARDIOVASKULAR MAYOR PADA PASIEN RAWAT INAP INFARK MIOKARD AKUT DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO PERIODE 2016

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Abstrak

Asam urat (AU) adalah suatu senyawa ataupun hasil sampingan proses katabolisme asam nukleat baik berasal dari endogen maupun eksogen. Fungsi AU sebagai antioksidan atau prooksidan hingga saat ini masih menjadi debat. AU diketahui mendasari terjadinya Kejadian Klinis Kardiovaskular Mayor (KKvM) pada Infark Miokard Akut (IMA). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar AU serum dengan KKvM pada pasien rawat inap IMA di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto pada periode 2016. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain retrospektif. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 85 rekam medis, diambil dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Variabel bebas kadar AU, dan variabel terikat KKvM terdiri dari gagal jantung kongestif, aritmia, syok kardiogenik, IMA berulang, dan kematian. Data dikumpulkan dengan melakukan pengamatan dari rekam medis. Hubungan AU dengan KKvM dihitung menggunakan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa terdapat hubungan antara kadar AU dengan KKvM dengan $p= 0.001$, terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kadar AU dengan gagal jantung kongestif dengan $p= 0.004$ dan IMA berulang dengan $p= 0.044$. Namun tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar AU dengan aritmia, syok kardiogenik, dan kematian yang terjadi pada pasien IMA selama masa perawatan di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto

Kata Kunci : Asam urat, IMA, KKvM

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERUM URIC ACID LEVEL AND MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIAC EVENTS IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH ACUTE SYNDROME AT RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO OF PERIOD 2016

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Abstract

Uric acid (UA) is byproduct compound of nucleic acid catabolism which could be derived from either endogenous or exogenous. According to the latest research, dualism UA functions as an antioxidant and prooxidant is still debated to this day. UA is often associated with Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) and its complications such as Major Adverse Cardiac Events (MACEs). This study aimed to determine the relationship of serum UA levels in AMI patients with MACE during hospitalization in Gatot Subroto Army Hospital in the period of 2016. This study was a retrospective analytic design. The total sample were 85 medical records, taken with simple random sampling technique. The independent variable was UA levels, and the dependent variable was MACE, including of congestive heart failure, arrhythmias, cardiogenic shock, reinfarction, and death. Data were collected by the observation from medical records. Relationship of uric acid with MACE was calculated using the chi square test. The research was resulted that there was a relationship between uric acid levels and MACE with p value = 0.001, there was also a significant relationship between high uric acid levels with both congestive heart failure (p value = 0.004) and reinfarction (p value = 0.044). However, there was no significant relationships between uric acid with arrhythmia, cardiogenic shock, and death occurred in AMI patients during treatment at Gatot Subroto Army Hospital.

Keywords: Uric acid, acute myocardial infarction, major adverse cardiac events