

**KADAR GULA DARAH ADMISI SEBAGAI FAKTOR PREDIKTOR
KEJADIAN MORTALITAS DI RUMAH SAKIT PADA PASIEN INFARK
MIOKARD AKUT DENGAN ELEVASI SEGMENT ST PASCA INTERVENSI
KORONER PERKUTAN PRIMER DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO
PERIODE 2013-2016**

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Abstrak

Kejadian infark miokard akut dengan elevasi segmen ST (IMA-EST) merupakan suatu kegawatdaruratan medis dengan angka mortalitas di rumah sakit yang tinggi, sehingga di butuhkan penanganan cepat dan tepat. Terapi reperfusi (fibrinolitik dan intervensi koroner perkutan) yang di berikan tepat indikasi dan waktu (<12 jam) dapat menurunkan angka kejadian kematian. Kejadian IMA-EST dan komplikasi di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto cukup banyak, tetapi belum ada peneliti tentang hal ini yang di lakukan di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kejadian mortalitas pada pasien IMA-EST pasca IKPP. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik dengan desain kohort retrospektif. subjek pasien IMA-EST pasca IKPP yang datang ke RSPAD Gatot Soebroto periode 2013-2016. Data di peroleh dari catatan medic pasien IMA-EST pasca IKPP. Terdapat 206 kasus pasien IMA-EST pasca IKPP. Variabel independen kadar gula darah admisi, dan variabel dependen kejadian mortalitas. Hubungan kadar gula darah admisi dengan kejadian mortalitas dihitung menggunakan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kadar gula darah admisi dengan kejadian mortalitas dengan $p= 0.002$, di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto

Kata Kunci: Kadar Gula Darah Admisi, Mortalitas, IMA-EST

**ADMISSION BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL AS A PREDICTOR FOR IN
HOSPITAL MORTALITY OF PATIENTS WITH ST ELEVATION
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION TREATED BY PRIMARY PERCUTANEOUS
CORONARY INTERVENTION IN GATOT SOEBROTO CENTRAL ARMY
HOSPITAL ON 2013-2016 PERIOD**

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Abstract

STEMI, a medical emergency with high mortality, required right and immediate treatment. Reperfusion therapy (fibrinolytic and PCI) given at right indication and time (<12 hours), might reduce mortality rate. Incidence of STEMI and its complications in the Gatot Soebroto Central Army Hospital were quite often, but there had been no research on this in Gatot Soebroto Central Army Hospital. The objective of this study was to describe mortality rate in STEMI patients treated by primary PCI. This study was analytic study in the subject of STEMI patients that came to Gatot Soebroto Central Army Hospital from 2013 to 2016. Data obtained from medical records of STEMI patients treated by primary PCI. There were 206 cases of STEMI patients treated by primary PCI. Independent variable of this study was admission blood glucose level and dependent variable of this study was the mortality rate. The relation between these two variables was analyzed by Chi-Square. This study showed that there was a significant correlation between admission blood glucose level and mortality rate of STEMI patients treated by primary PCI ($p=0.002$).

Keywords: Admission blood glucose levels, mortality, STEMI