

Kadar kolesterol dalam darah penderita penyakit jantung koroner serta hubungannya dengan status periodontal = Association between blood cholesterol level with periodontal status of coronary heart disease patients

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20435176&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) adalah suatu kelainan penyempitan pembuluh darah arteri jantung yang berhubungan dengan akumulasi lokal dari lipid, dalam bentuk kolesterol dan trigliserid. Penyakit periodontal merupakan inflamasi kronis yang berperan dalam perkembangan PJK. Pada periodontitis dilaporkan terjadi perubahan profil lipid berupa peningkatan kadar kolesterol dan LDL dalam darah. Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan kadar kolesterol dalam darah dengan status periodontal pada penderita PJK dan non PJK. Metode: 60 penderita PJK dan 40 kontrol diperiksa status periodontal dan diambil sampel darah untuk pemeriksaan kadar kolesterol. Hasil: Kadar kolesterol darah penderita PJK berbeda dengan non PJK. Terdapat hubungan antara kadar kolesterol darah dengan status periodontal pada penderita PJK dan non PJK. Kesimpulan: Kadar kolesterol darah pada non PJK lebih tinggi daripada penderita PJK. Kadar kolesterol darah penderita PJK berhubungan dengan kedalaman poket dan kehilangan perlekatan. Kadar kolesterol darah non PJK berhubungan dengan kedalaman poket.

Kata kunci:

Kadar kolesterol darah, status periodontal, penyakit jantung koroner

ABSTRACT

Background: Coronary heart disease (CHD) is an abnormal narrowing of heart arteries associated with local accumulation of lipids, in the form of cholesterol. Periodontal disease is a chronic inflammatory that suggested link to the development of CHD. In periodontitis have been reported changes in lipid profile, include increased of cholesterol and LDL levels of blood. Objective: to analyse correlation between blood cholesterol level with periodontal status of CHD patients and control group. Methods: Periodontal status of 6 CHD patient and 40 control group was measured. Measurement of blood cholesterol level on both group. Result: Blood cholesterol level in CHD patients differ from control group. Blood cholesterol level associated with periodontal status. Conclusion: Blood cholesterol level in control group higher than CHD patients. Blood cholesterol level positively associated with pocket depth and clinical attachment loss in CHD patients. Blood cholesterol level positively associated with pocket depth in control group.

Key words:

Blood cholesterol level, periodontal status, coronary heart disease