

Korelasi kadar eosinophil cationic protein dengan in-stent restenosis pada pasien pasca intervensi koroner percutan = Correlation between eosinophil cationic protein levels with in-stent restenosis in patient post percutaneous coronary intervention

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Penyakit kardiovaskular adalah salah satu masalah kesehatan di seluruh dunia, khususnya di negara berkembang. Dengan tingginya kejadian penyakit jantung koroner akan berakibat makin meningkatnya tindakan intervensi di bidang kardiovaskuler untuk mengurangi tingkat morbiditas dan mortalitas pada pasien. Pada akhir dekade ini intervensi koroner perkutan IKP digunakan secara luas untuk menangani penyakit arteri koroner dimana timbulnya restenosis masih menjadi hambatan utama. Beberapa penelitian menunjukkan bahwa inflamasi lokal dan sistemis mempunyai peranan penting pada terjadinya patogenesis in-stent restenosis ISR. Sejumlah penanda inflamasi telah diajukan untuk memprediksi angka mortalitas baik jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang terhadap sindroma koroner akut SKA, ISR dan trombosis stent, termasuk disini adalah eosinophil cationic protein ECP. Laporan mengenai korelasi antara kadar ECP dengan ISR belum pernah dilaporkan di Indonesia. Metode: Dilakukan studi potong lintang pada pasien jantung koroner yang mengalami ISR pasca dilakukan tindakan IKP yang berobat di unit Pelayanan Jantung Terpadu PJT Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo pada bulan April-Mei 2018. Pasien yang diketahui mengalami ISR dimasukkan sebagai subyek penelitian dan dilakukan pemeriksaan kadar ECP dengan metode Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay Human Eosinophil Cationic Protein ELISA. Analisa data menggunakan Analisa Bivariat dan uji korelasi Spearman. Hasil: Penelitian mendapatkan 32 subyek yang terdiri dari 27 subyek laki-laki 84,4 dan 5 subyek perempuan 15,6. Rerata usia pasien adalah 60,69 tahun dengan simpang baku 10,17. Tidak terdapat korelasi antara kadar ECP dan ISR $r=0,099$; $p=0,589$. Simpulan: Tidak terdapat korelasi antara kadar ECP dan ISR pada pasien PJK pasca dilakukannya IKP.

.....Background Cardiovascular disease is one of the major health problems worldwide, especially in developing countries. With the high incidence of coronary heart disease will result in increased interventions in the field of cardiovascular to reduce the level of morbidity and mortality in patients. By the end of this decade percutaneous coronary intervention PCI is widely used to treat coronary artery disease where the onset of restenosis remains a major obstacle. Several studies have shown that local and systemic inflammation plays an important role in the development of in stent restenosis ISR pathogenesis. A number of inflammatory markers have been proposed to predict both short and long term mortality rates for acute coronary syndrome ACS, ISR and stent thrombosis, including here is eosinophil cationic protein ECP. Reports on the correlation between ECP and ISR levels have not been reported in Indonesia. Methods Cross sectional study was performed on coronary heart patients who had ISR after PCI performed treatment at Integrated Heart Service Unit of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in April May 2018. Patients who were known to have ISR were included as research subjects and examined ECP levels by method of Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay Human Eosinophil Cationic Protein ELISA. Data analysis using Bivariate Analysis and Spearman correlation test Result The study obtained 32 subjects consisting of 27 male subjects 84,4 and 5 female subjects 15,6. The average age of the patient is 60,69 years with standar deviation 10,17.

There is no correlation between ECP and ISR levels $r = 0,09$ $p = 0,589$. Conclusion There was no correlation between ECP and ISR levels in CHD patients after PCI.