

Hubungan pengetahuan, dan sikap terhadap perilaku tentang pencegahan sekunder pasien pasca Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) = Relationships of knowledge, attitude, to secondary prevention behavior of post Coronary Artery ByPass Graft (CABG)

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Abstrak

Pasien PJK pasca CABG beresiko mengalami serangan berulang. Meskipun revaskularisasi berhasil, namun CABG tetap merupakan operasi paliatif, pasien tetap beresiko mengalami kejadian kardiovaskular di masa mendatang. Graft vena safena memiliki tingkat kegagalan hingga 20% setelah satu tahun dan setinggi 50 % setelah 5 tahun. Kegagalan cangkok/graft (setelah 1 bulan) akibat hiperplasia intimal dan aterosklerosis. (Kasper.Dennis L., Hauser, Stephen L, Jameson, J.Larry, Fauci, Anthony S, Longo, Dan Loscalzo, 2015). Pencegahan sekunder dilakukan sebagai upaya untuk menjaga patensi graft dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup tertinggi. Penelitian ini penelitian korelatif dengan desain cross-sectional. Responden penelitian ini pasien compos mentis post CABG 2 minggu sampai dengan 1 tahun di Rumah Sakit PJNHK, tidak ada keluhan sesak dan tidak nyeri dada, dengan jumlah adalah 106 responden yang direkrut secara teknik sampling. Hasil studi menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan terhadap perilaku pencegahan sekunder pasca CABG dengan $p = 0,043$, terdapat hubungan antara sikap terhadap perilaku pencegahan sekunder pasca CABG dengan $p = 0,19$, adanya hubungan pengetahuan terhadap sikap pencegahan sekunder pasca CABG dengan $p = 0,019$. Pasien pasca CABG perlu mendapatkan edukasi tentang pencegahan sekunder secara berkesinambungan untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup yang optimal.

.....Patients with CHD after CABG are at risk for recurrent attacks. Despite successful revascularization, but CABG remains a palliative surgery, the patient remains at risk for future cardiovascular events. Saphenous vein grafts have a failure rate of up to 20% after one year and as high as 50% after 5 years. Graft failure (after 1 month) due to intimal hyperplasia and atherosclerosis. (Kasper. Dennis L., Hauser, Stephen L, Jameson, J. Larry, Fauci, Anthony S, Longo, Dan Loscalzo, 2015). Secondary prevention is carried out as an effort to maintain graft patency and improve the highest quality of life. This study is a correlative study with a cross-sectional design. Respondents in this study were patients with post-CABG compos mentis 2 weeks to 1 year at the PJNHK Hospital, there were no complaints of shortness of breath and no chest pain, with a total of 106 respondents recruited by sampling technique. The results of the study show that there is a relationship between knowledge on secondary prevention behavior after CABG with $p = 0.043$, there is a relationship between attitudes towards secondary prevention behavior after CABG with $p = 0.19$, there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes for secondary prevention after CABG with $p = 0.019$. Post-CABG patients need to receive education about secondary prevention on an ongoing basis to improve optimal quality of life.