

Fungsi Diastolik Ventrikel Kiri pada Pasien Stenosis Arteri Koronaria di Rumah Sakit Jantung Harapan Kita = Diastolic Function of the Left Ventricular in Coronary Artery Stenosis Patients at Harapan Kita Heart Hospital

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Abstrak

Aliran darah koroner terjadi terutama pada fase diastolik. Stenosis arteri koronaria menimbulkan iskemia miokard. Iskemia miokard dapat menimbulkan gangguan diastolik. Gangguan diastolik mengakibatkan penurunan aliran darah koroner pada sepertiga awal diastolik, baik pada waktu istirahat maupun selama takikardia. Angina pectoris merupakan gejala iskemia miokard. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk membuktikan bahwa ditemukan gangguan diastolik ventrikel kiri, dan angina pectoris akan lebih berat bila disertai dengan gangguan diastolik ventrikel kiri pada pasien stenosis arteri koronaria. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan pemeriksaan variabel diastolik ventrikel kiri, dengan aliran mitral gelombang pulsa doppler ekokardiografi saat istirahat, pada pasien yang terbukti mengalami stenosis arteri koronaria dari pemeriksaan angiografi koroner. Pada penelitian ini, yang memenuhi kelima variabel diastolik dan diklasifikasikan sebagai fungsi diastolik normal adalah 3,3%, relaksasi abnormal 10%, sementara 86,7% menunjukkan perubahan beberapa variabel diastolik.

.....Coronary blood flow occurs mainly in the diastolic phase. Arterial stenosis The coronary artery gives rise to myocardial ischemia. Myocardial ischemia can cause diastolic disorders. Diastolic disorders result in decreased blood flow coronary in the first third of diastolic, both at rest and during tachicardia. Angina pectoris is a symptom of myocardial ischemia. The purpose of this study to prove that diastolic disorders of the left ventricle, and angina were found Pectoris will be more severe when accompanied by diastolic disorders of the left ventricle in patients with coronary artery stenosis. In this study, a variabel examination was carried out diastolic left ventricle, with aliran mitral pulse wave Doppler echocardiography at rest, in patients who have been shown to have coronary artery stenosis of coronary angiography examination. In this study, a variabel examination was carried out diastolic left ventricle, with aliran mitral pulse wave Doppler echocardiography at rest, in patients who have been shown to have coronary artery stenosis of coronary angiography examination. In this study, which meets all five variables diastolic and classified as normal diastolic function is 3.3%, relaxation abnormal 10%, while 86.7% showed changes in several diastolic variables.