INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction* (STEMI) merupakan penyakit yang menjadi salah satu penyebab utama kecacatan dan kematian di seluruh dunia sehingga memerlukan penanganan yang cepat dan tepat. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi penanganan STEMI adalah *Door To Balloon Time*. Berdasarkan penelitian, salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi *Door To Balloon Time* yaitu tipe kedatangan pasien STEMI ke rumah sakit.

Tujuan Penelitian: Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan *Door To Balloon Time* berdasarkan tipe kedatangan pasien STEMI yang menjalani *primary* PCI. Tujuan lain penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran tipe kedatangan pasien STEMI ke rumah sakit dan untuk mengetahui gambaran *Door To Balloon Time* pada pasien STEMI yang menjalani *primary* PCI.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif observasional dengan menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel dari penelitian ini adalah rekam medis pasien STEMI yang menjalani *primary* PCI di RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta yang diambil dengan teknik *convenience*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan lembar observasi. Analisis univariat digunakan untuk karakteristik pasien STEMI yang menjalani *primary* PCI. Uji hipotesis menggunakan *Mann-Whitney* untuk mengetahui hubungan tipe kedatangan pasien STEMI terhadap *Door To Balloon Time* pasien STEMI yang menjalani *primary* PCI.

Hasil: Dari 100 sampel, 71 sampel (71%) pasien STEMI datang ke rumah sakit melalui rujukan dengan rujukan terbanyak berasal dari rumah sakit-rumah sakit di Kabupaten Sleman yaitu sebanyak 23 sampel (23%). 37 sampel (37%) mempunyai DTBT $\leq$90 menit dan 63 sampel (63%) mempunyai DTBT >90 menit. 63 sampel (63%) memiliki *Door To Balloon Time* melebihi dari standar yang telah ditetapkan. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tipe kedatangan pasien STEMI dengan *Door To Balloon Time* (p=0,001).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan Door To Balloon Time (DTBT) pada pasien STEMI di RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta dengan tipe kedatangan pasien STEMI ke rumah sakit. Sebagian besar tipe kedatangan pasien STEMI melalui rujukan dan DTBT pasien STEMI yang menjalani *primary* PCI sebagian besar memanjang dari standar.

Kata kunci: tipe kedatangan, STEMI, *Door To Balloon Time, primary* PCI

ABSTRACT

Background: *ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction* (STEMI) is a disease as one of the main causes of disability and death worldwide. Thus, it requires a prompt and appropriate treatment. One of the factors affecting the STEMI managament is *Door To Balloon Time*. Based on research, one of the factors affecting Door To Balloon Time is the arrival type of STEMI patients to the hospital.

Objective: The main objective of this study is to identify the association of *Door To Balloon Time* based upon the arrival type of patients with STEMI undergoing the *primary* PCI. Another objective of this study is to figure out the description of the *Door To Balloon Time* to the patients with STEMI undergoing the *primary* PCI.

Method: This is a quantitative-descriptive-observational study that used the cross-sectional design. The sample of this study is the medical records of the patients with STEMI undergoing the *primary* PCI at RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta taken by means of convenience technique. The data were collected using the observation sheet. The Univariate analysis was used for the characteristics of patients with STEMI undergoing the primary PCI. Hypothesis test of *Mann-Whitney* was used to identify the association of the arrival type of STEMI patients to the *Door To Balloon Time* of patients with STEMI that underwent the primary PCI.

Result: 100 samples studied, 71 samples (71%) of the patients with STEMI came to the hospital through the referral and the most referral came from the hospitals in Sleman Regency, i.e. 23 samples (23%). *Door To Balloon Time* (DTBT) showed that 37 samples (37%) had DTBT $\leq$90 minutes and 63 samples (63%) had the DTBT >90 minutes. 63 samples (63%) had *Door To Balloon Time* exceeding the determined stardards. The hypothesis showed a significant association of the arrival type of patients with STEMI to *Door To Balloon Time* (p=0,001).

Conclusion: There was a association of Door To Balloon Time (DTBT) to the patients with STEMI at RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta to the arrival type of the patients with STEMI to the hospital. Most of the arrivals of the patients with STEMI were through the referral and DTBT of patients with STEMI undergoing the primary PCI mostly extending the standards.

Keywords: arrival type, STEMI, Door to Balloon Time, primary PCI