



INTISARI

HUBUNGAN KADAR ENDOTHELIN-1 TERHADAP KEJADIAN KARDIOVASKULAR MAYOR PASCA TINDAKAN INTERVENSI PERKUTAN KORONER PADA PASIEN PENYAKIT JANTUNG KORONER STABIL DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO

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Latar Belakang: Penyakit kardiovaskular merupakan masalah global dengan prevalensi yang terus meningkat. Penyakit Jantung Koroner (PJK), yang memengaruhi sekitar 1,72% dari populasi dunia, memiliki tingkat mortalitas dan morbiditas yang tinggi, terutama pada laki-laki dan usia lanjut. Kejadian kardiovaskular mayor (KKM), seperti stroke, infark miokard, dan kematian, menjadi fokus penelitian karena berkontribusi signifikan terhadap morbiditas dan mortalitas pada pasien dengan PJK. Endothelin-1 (ET-1) diidentifikasi sebagai indikator prognostik, tetapi penelitian lebih lanjut diperlukan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara kadar ET-1 dengan KKM pasien pasca tindakan intervensi koroner perkutan (IKP) pada pasien PJK stabil di RSUP dr. Sardjito.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian studi analisis komparatif. Desain penelitian adalah kohort retrospektif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUP dr. Sardjito. Data ET-1 diambil dari bulan Mei 2018 sampai dengan Agustus 2019 dan diikuti perkembangan KKM selama 1 tahun pasca tindakan.

Hasil: Penelitian melibatkan 199 subjek dengan PJK dan hanya 63 pasien yang masuk kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Terdapat sejumlah 11 (17,5%) mengalami KKM, sementara 52 subjek (82,5%) tidak mengalami KKM selama satu tahun pasca IKP elektif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kadar ET-1 yang tinggi ($\geq 1,932 \text{ pg/mL}$) memiliki hubungan yang tidak signifikan dengan KKM ($p = 0,181$), dengan odd ratio (OR) sebesar 3,30. Subanalisis menunjukkan bahwa kadar ET-1 tinggi pada subjek penelitian ini berkaitan dengan risiko perberatan gagal jantung ($p = 0,039$).

Simpulan: Peningkatan ET-1 pada pasien PJK stabil yang menjalani IKP tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan KKM secara keseluruhan. Namun, ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara peningkatan ET-1 dan perberatan gagal jantung sebagai parameter KKM yang spesifik.

Kata kunci: endothelin-1, penyakit jantung koroner stabil, kejadian kardiovaskular mayor



ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENDOTHELIN-1 LEVELS AND MAJOR CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS FOLLOWING PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION IN PATIENTS WITH STABLE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE AT RSUP DR. SARDJITO

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Background: Cardiovascular disease is a global issue with a continuously increasing prevalence. Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), affecting approximately 1.72% of the global population, exhibits high mortality and morbidity rates, especially in males and the elderly. Major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE), such as stroke, myocardial infarction, and death, are the focus of research due to their significant contribution to morbidity and mortality in patients with CHD. Endothelin-1 (ET-1) has been identified as a prognostic indicator, but further research is needed.

Objective: To determine the relationship between ET-1 levels and MACE in patients following percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for stable IHD at RSUP dr. Sardjito.

Methods: This study employed a comparative analysis study design with a retrospective cohort. The research was conducted at RSUP dr. Sardjito. ET-1 data were collected from May 2018 to August 2019, and the development of MACE was followed for 1 year post-intervention.

Results: The study involved 199 subjects with IHD, with only 63 patients meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Out of these, 11 (17.5%) experienced MACE, while 52 subjects (82.5%) did not experience MACE one year post elective PCI. The analysis results showed that high ET-1 levels ($\geq 1,932 \text{ pg/mL}$) had a nonsignificant relationship with MACE ($p = 0.181$), with an odds ratio (OR) of 3.30. Subanalysis indicated that elevated ET-1 levels in these subjects were associated with the risk of heart failure exacerbation ($p = 0.039$).

Conclusion: Increased ET-1 in stable IHD patients undergoing PCI is not significantly associated with overall MACE. However, a significant association was found between elevated ET-1 and heart failure exacerbation as a specific parameter of MACE.

Keywords: endothelin-1, stable coronary heart disease, major adverse cardiovascular events