



INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Acute Heart Failure* (AHF) merupakan penyakit kardiovaskular yang menyebabkan morbiditas dan mortalitas tinggi. Di Asia, Indonesia menduduki peringkat pertama kematian 30 hari paska rawat inap HF (17%). Periode kerentanan 30 hari ini mungkin lebih panjang, dan masih belum banyak studi yang berfokus pada kematian 90-hari. Stres oksidatif dan inflamasi pada remodeling jantung menjadi mekanisme patofisiologi AHF. NT-proBNP adalah biomarker utama untuk diagnosis dan prognosis AHF, namun memiliki keterbatasan dalam segi biologis serta teknis pemeriksaan. *Uric-acid-to-albumin ratio* (UAR) merupakan indeks baru yang mencerminkan tingkat stres oksidatif dan inflamasi. Penelitian Ozgur dkk menyebutkan *cut-off value* $\geq 2,36$ berhubungan kuat dengan kematian 30 hari pada *Acute kidney injury* (AKI). UAR terbukti memiliki nilai prediktif pada berbagai penyakit kardiovaskular tetapi masih sedikit studi pada AHF.

Tujuan: Mengetahui apakah UAR dengan *cut-off value* $\geq 2,36$ dapat menjadi prediktor kematian 90 hari pada AHF.

Metode: Desain kohort prospektif dengan subjek pasien dengan AHF sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pemeriksaan asam urat dan albumin dilakukan. Kemudian UAR subjek dikelompokkan menjadi $\geq 2,36$ dan $< 2,36$ dan diikuti pada 90 hari kedepan untuk kematian subjek. Subjek dikelompokkan lagi menjadi 2 subkelompok: subjek dengan AKI dan tanpa AKI untuk dilakukan subanalisis. Kemaknaan statistik jika $p\text{-value} < 0,05$.

Hasil: Total 253 subjek, 139 dengan $\text{UAR} \geq 2,36$ dan 114 subjek dengan $\text{UAR} < 2,36$. Analisis *Kaplan-Meier* menunjukkan kematian 90 hari signifikan pada seluruh subjek dengan $\text{UAR} \geq 2,36$ [HR=1,94(1,14-3,29), $p=0,015$] dan pada subkelompok HFrEF [HR=4,83(1,68-13,89), $p=0,003$]. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan signifikan $\text{UAR} \geq 2,36$ dan kematian ($p=0,015$) serta AKI ($p=0,010$), anemia ($p=0,010$), leukositosis ($p=0,001$), hipoalbuminemia ($p=0,001$), dan NT-ProBNP *high-risk* ($p=0,026$). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan $\text{UAR} \geq 2,36$ tidak signifikan sebagai prediktor independen kematian ($p=0,236$), sementara anemia (HR=1,83, $p=0,040$) dan leukositosis (HR=2,11, $p=0,004$) signifikan.

Kesimpulan: Pasien AHF dengan $\text{UAR} \geq 2,36$ memiliki risiko kematian 1,94 kali lebih tinggi dan bahkan 4,83 kali lebih tinggi jika disertai penurunan LVEF pada 90 hari, namun UAR bukan faktor prognostik independen karena penggunaannya dipengaruhi kondisi anemia dan leukositosis.

Kata Kunci: *Acute Heart Failure*, *Uric Acid to Albumin Ratio*, kematian 90 hari.



ABSTRACT

Background: Acute Heart Failure (AHF) is a cardiovascular disease that causes high morbidity and mortality. In Asia, Indonesia ranks first in 30-day post-hospitalization mortality for heart failure (17%). This 30-day vulnerability period may be longer, and there are still few studies focusing on 90-day mortality. Oxidative stress and inflammation in cardiac remodeling are key pathophysiological mechanisms of AHF. NT-proBNP is the primary biomarker for AHF diagnosis and prognosis; however, it has biological and technical limitations. The uric-acid-to-albumin ratio (UAR) is a novel index that reflects oxidative stress and inflammation levels. A study by Ozgur et al. reported that a cut-off value of ≥ 2.36 was strongly associated with 30-day mortality in Acute Kidney Injury (AKI). UAR has shown predictive value in various cardiovascular diseases, but studies on AHF remain limited.

Objective: To determine whether UAR with a cut-off value of $\geq 2,36$ can serve as a predictor of 90-day mortality in AHF patients.

Methods: A prospective cohort study with subjects of patients with AHF according to determined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Uric-acid and albumin levels were measured, and subjects were then grouped into $UAR \geq 2,36$ and $< 2,36$. They were followed up after 90 days for mortality. Additionally, subjects were divided into two subgroups: those with AKI and without AKI, for subanalysis. Statistical significance defined as p-value < 0.05 .

Result: A total of 253 subjects, with 139 having $UAR \geq 2,36$ and 114 having $UAR < 2,36$. Kaplan-Meier analysis showed 90-day-mortality was significantly higher in subjects with $UAR \geq 2,36$ $HR=1,94(1,14-3,29)$, $p=0,015$, and in HFrEF subgroup $HR=4,83(1,68-13,89)$, $p=0,003$. Bivariate analysis: $UAR \geq 2,36$ and mortality ($p=0,015$), as well as AKI ($p=0,010$), anemia ($p=0,010$), leukocytosis ($p=0,001$), hypoalbuminemia ($p=0,001$), and high-risk NT-ProBNP ($p=0,026$). Multivariate analysis: $UAR \geq 2,36$ was not a significant independent predictor of mortality ($p=0,236$), whereas anemia ($HR=1,83$; $p=0,040$) and leukocytosis ($HR=2,11$; $p=0,004$) were significant predictors.

Conclusion: AHF patients with $UAR \geq 2.36$ had a 1,94 times higher risk of mortality, and with reduced LVEF, the risk increased to 4,83 times within 90 days. However, UAR was not an independent prognostic factor, as its predictive value was influenced by anemia and leukocytosis.

Keywords: Acute Heart Failure, Uric Acid to Albumin Ratio, 90-days-mortality.