

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Stenosis mitral merupakan gangguan katup mitral tersering yang dijumpai di Indonesia. Obstruksi mekanik aliran darah dari atrium kiri menuju ventrikel kiri dikompensasi dengan peningkatan tekanan pada atrium kiri dan sirkulasi pulmoner. Hal ini menyebabkan gangguan fungsi ventrikel kanan yang dapat dinilai dengan parameter TAPSE (*Tricuspid Annular Plane Systolic Excursion*).

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan area katup mitral dengan fungsi ventrikel kanan berdasarkan parameter TAPSE pada pasien stenosis mitral.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan di RSUP DR. Sardjito sejak Mei hingga Juli 2017. Penelitian ini merupakan bagian dari registri stenosis mitral. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan data ekokardiografi area katup mitral metode planimetri dan TAPSE. Hubungan area katup mitral dan nilai TAPSE dianalisis menggunakan perangkat lunak SPSS dengan menggunakan uji analitik korelasi Spearman.

Hasil: Sampel berjumlah 132 orang, diantaranya terdapat 38 (28,79%) orang laki-laki dan 94 (71,21%) orang perempuan. Rentang usia subjek penelitian 18–68 tahun dengan rerata $43,31 \pm 11,13$ tahun. Median indeks massa tubuh subjek penelitian sebesar $21,24$ ($14,24$ – $35,38$) kg/m^2 . Subjek penelitian didominasi oleh stenosis mitral derajat berat yaitu sebanyak 93 (70,45%) orang, diikuti dengan derajat sedang sebanyak 32 (24,24%) orang dan derajat ringan sebanyak 7 (5,30%) orang. Sebanyak 28 (21,21%) orang yang memiliki defek katup jantung berupa stenosis mitral saja. Median area katup mitral sebesar $0,8$ ($0,27$ – $1,90$) cm^2 . Rentang nilai TAPSE sebesar 6–30 mm dengan rerata sebesar $17,48 \pm 4,58$ mm. Hasil uji analitik korelasi Spearman menunjukkan kekuatan hubungan antara area katup mitral dengan nilai TAPSE sangat lemah ($r = 0,167$) dengan nilai kebermaknaan (p) sebesar 0,028.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan positif dengan kekuatan sangat lemah dan bermakna secara statistik antara AKM dan TAPSE sebagai parameter fungsi ventrikel kanan pada pasien stenosis mitral ($r = 0,167$, $p = 0,028$).

Kata Kunci: stenosis mitral, area katup mitral, fungsi ventrikel kanan, TAPSE.

ABSTRACT

Background: Mitral stenosis is the most found mitral valve disease in Indonesia. Mechanic obstruction in blood flow from left atrium to left ventricle is compensated by pressure elevation in left atrium and pulmonary circulation. It causes right ventricle dysfunction which can be scored by TAPSE (*Tricuspid Annular Plane Systolic Excursion*).

Objective: The goal of this research is to assess the relationship between mitral valve area and right ventricle function based on TAPSE parameter in mitral stenosis patient.

Method: This study was conducted in RSUP DR. Sardjito since May until July 2017. This is part of mitral stenosis registry study. The parameter used were planimetry mitral valve area and TAPSE from echocardiography. Relationship between mitral valve area and TAPSE score was analysed using Spearman correlation test in SPSS software.

Result: Sample total was 132 people, thirty-eight (28,79%) males and ninety-four (71,21%) females. Age range was 18–68 years and age mean was $43,31 \pm 11,13$ years. Body mass index median was 21,24 (14,24–35,38) kg/m². Subjects were dominated by severe degree mitral stenosis, that was ninety-three (70,45%) people, followed by moderate degree, thirty-two (24,24%) people, and mild degree, seven (5,30%) people. Twenty-eight (21,21%) people had isolated mitral stenosis. Mitral valve area median was 0,8 (0,27–1,90) cm². TAPSE score range was 6–30 mm and TAPSE score mean was $17,48 \pm 4,58$ mm. Result from Spearman correlation test showed relationship strength between mitral valve area and TAPSE score was very weak ($r=0,167$) with significant p value ($p=0,028$).

Conclusion: There is a positive relationship with very weak strength and statistically significant between mitral valve area and TAPSE as right ventricle function parameter in mitral stenosis patient ($r = 0,167$, $p = 0,028$).

Keywords: mitral stenosis, mitral valve area, right ventricle function, TAPSE.