

Peran ketebalan Adiposa Epikardial sebagai prediktor Cardiovascular Adverse Event pada pasien sindrom Koroner Akut di ICCU RS Cipto Mangunkusumo = The role of Epicardial Adipose thickness as predictor of Cardiovascular Adverse Events in Acute Coronary syndrome patients at ICCU of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital / Nababan, Saut Horas H

Nababan, Saut Horas H, author

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Abstrak

<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Pendahuluan

Studi sebelumnya menunjukkan tebal adiposa epikardial pasien sindrom koroner akut (SKA) berhubungan dengan cardiovascular adverse event dalam tiga puluh hari.

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Tujuan

Mengetahui peran tebal adiposa epikardial dalam memprediksi cardiovascular adverse event pada pasien SKA di ICCU RS Cipto Mangunkusumo.

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Metode

Dilakukan studi kohort prospektif berbasis studi prognostik pada seratus dua puluh satu pasien SKA. Tebal adiposa epikardial dinilai dengan ekokardiografi transtorakal pada fase sistolik akhir (end-systole) tampilan parasternal long axis dari tiga siklus jantung. Dilakukan follow-up dalam tiga puluh hari pada semua pasien.

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Hasil

Nilai median tebal adiposa epikardial adalah 2,23 mm (kisaran 0,37 – 10,8 mm). Cardiovascular adverse event terjadi pada 23 pasien (19%) dalam 30 hari; 9 subjek mengalami syok kardiogenik, 3 subjek mengalami infark miokard berulang, 4 subjek mengalami stroke iskemik, dan 7 subjek meninggal. Titik potong terbaik tebal adiposa epikardial dalam memprediksi cardiovascular adverse event adalah 2,95 mm dengan sensitivitas 65%, spesifisitas 70%, nilai duga positif 34%, nilai duga negatif 90% dengan AUC sebesar 0,690 (IK 95% 0,564-0,816, p=0,005).

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Simpulan

Tebal adiposa epikardial 2,95 mm dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi cardiovascular adverse event dalam tiga puluh hari pada pasien SKA dengan sensitivitas 65%, spesifisitas 70% dan AUC 0,690.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background

Previous study showed that epicardial adipose thickness in acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients was associated with cardiovascular adverse events during thirty days.

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Objective

To determine the role of epicardial adipose thickness in predicting cardiovascular adverse events in ACS patients at ICCU of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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#### Method

A prospective cohort prognostic study was conducted on one hundred twenty-one ACS patients. Epicardial adipose thickness was measured with transthoracic echocardiography at end-systole from parasternal long-axis view of three cardiac cycles. 30 days follow-up was obtained in all patients.

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#### Results

Median value of epicardial adipose thickness was 2.23 mm (range 0.37-10.8 mm). Cardiovascular adverse events were developed in 23 patients (19%) during 30 days; 9 cases of cardiogenic shock, 3 of recurrent myocardial infarction, 4 of ischemic stroke, and 7 of death. Best cut-off point of epicardial adipose thickness in predicting cardiovascular adverse events was 2.95 mm with a sensitivity of 65%, specificity 70%, positive predictive value 34%, negative predictive value 90% and AUC of 0.690 (95% CI 0.564 - 0.816, p = 0.005).

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#### Conclusion

Epicardial adipose thickness with cut-off point 2.95 mm could be used to predict cardiovascular adverse events during thirty days in ACS patients with a sensitivity of 65%, specificity 70% and AUC of 0.690.