

Hubungan rasio LDL-HDL dengan plak karotis pada populasi hipertensi = Relation of LDL-HDL ratio with carotid plaque in hypertensive population

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Proses aterosklerosis menjadi penyebab kematian dan morbiditas utama dan berkaitan dengan penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) yang merupakan implikasi klinis proses aterosklerosis. Hipertensi dan dislipidemia menjadi salah satu faktor risiko proses aterosklerosis. Pemeriksaan ketebalan intima-media karotis (KIMK) dapat menjadi prediktor gangguan kardiovaskuler di kemudian hari. Studi Framingham merupakan penelitian yang memprediksi PJK dengan menggunakan kategori faktor risiko dan telah digunakan secara luas pada populasi yang berbeda. Populasi yang berbeda belum tentu memberikan perbedaan hasil analisis terhadap faktor risiko aterosklerosis.

Tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat hubungan rasio LDL-HDL dengan plak karotis pada populasi hipertensi di Mlati, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Metode. Ini adalah penelitian potong lintang. Data dianalisis menggunakan regresi logistik dengan melihat besar dari nilai rasio odds (odds ratio, OR) 95% interval kepercayaan (confidence interval, CI), dan nilai p. Hasil. Subyek penelitian sebanyak 115 orang terdiri atas 56 (48,7%) laki-laki dan 59 (51,3%) perempuan dengan rerata usia $47,61 \pm 7,92$ tahun. Jenis kelamin laki-laki yang memiliki KIMK 1,5 mm lebih banyak dengan proporsi $0,72 \pm 0,46$ (95% CI 0,57-0,87 ; $p=0,0003$). Kemungkinan kejadian plak meningkat pada quartile rasio LDL-HDL kolesterol yang lebih besar. Analisis quartile >75% terhadap kejadian plak dibandingkan quartile lebih rendah memberikan OR 4,15 (95% CI 1,74-9,89; $p=0,001$) dan setelah disesuaikan tetap menunjukkan kemungkinan kejadian plak lebih besar (OR 3,95; 95% CI 1,39-11,22; $p=0,01$). Didapatkan area under curve 0,8262.

.....Background. Atherosclerosis had become main problem in mortality and morbidity and related with coronary heart disease as a clinical implication of atherosclerosis process. Hypertension and dyslipidemia had become risk factors for atherosclerosis process. Carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT) measurement could be a predictor for future cardiovascular disease. Framingham study was an experiment that predicted coronary heart disease using risk factor categories and had been used widely in many regions in the world with various population. A different population might not always give different result related with atherosclerosis process.

Aim of study. To see the relationship of LDL-HDL ratio with carotid plaque among hypertensive population in Mlati, Sleman, DIY.

Method. This is a cross-sectional study. Data were analyzed with logistic regression by seeing odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence interval (CI), and p value.

Result. There were 115 subjects in this experiment with 56 (48,7%) male and 59 (51,3%) female with age rate was $47,61 \pm 7,92$ years old. Male subjects with CIMT value 1,5 mm were higher than female with proportion of $0,72 \pm 0,46$ (95% CI 0,57- 0,87; $p=0,0003$). The possibility of plaque increased in subjects with higher LDL- HDL ratio. Analysis of >75% quartile compared with lower quartile gave OR 4,15 (95% CI 1,74-9,89; $p=0,001$) and after being adjusted still gave higher possibility of plaque (OR 3,95; 95% CI 1,39-

11,22; $p=0,01$). Area under curve was 0,8262.