

Hubungan volume lemak perikardial dengan derajat stenosis aterosklerosis arteri koronaria pada pasien di RSCM yang menjalani pemeriksaan DSCT jantung = Correlation of pericardial fat volume and stenotic degree of atherosclerotic coronary artery of patient at Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital who underwent DSCT cardiac examination

Elena Maliani, author

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Abstrak

[Tujuan: Menentukan hubungan antara volume lemak perikardial dengan derajat stenosis aterosklerosis arteri koronaria pada pasien yang menjalani pemeriksaan dual-source CT jantung di RSCM, sehingga dapat dilakukan penentuan titik potong volume lemak perikardial yang dapat digunakan untuk mendeteksi derajat stenosis aterosklerosis arteri koronaria hanya dengan menghitung volume lemak perikardial saja.

Metode: Analisa retrospektif hasil CT jantung dari 53 pasien yang diambil secara consecutive, meliputi penilaian derajat stenosis aterosklerosis arteri koronaria dan penghitungan volume lemak perikardial. Derajat stenosis aterosklerosis arteri koronaria dikelompokkan menjadi tidak ada stenosis, ringan, sedang dan berat, berdasarkan metode indeks prognosis Duke. Volume lemak perikardial dihitung dalam satuan cm³ dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak analisa volume pada cardiac workstation (Siemens, Leonardo), lemak perikardial adalah gabungan antara lemak epikardial dengan lemak parakardial. Analisa statistik penelitian ini menggunakan uji Anova.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan positif antara volume lemak perikardial dengan stenosis arteri koronaria derajat sedang pada pasien di RSCM yang menjalani pemeriksaan DSCT jantung. Titik potong volume lemak perikardial untuk mendeteksi stenosis arteri koronaria derajat sedang adalah 185 cm³ (185 cm³ dan < 185 cm³), dengan nilai sensitifitas 81,8 %, spesifisitas 63,15 %, akurasi 70 % dan OR 7,71 pada 95 % interval kepercayaan 1,03 – 72,06.

Kesimpulan: Volume lemak perikardial dapat digunakan untuk menentukan stenosis arteri koronaria derajat sedang, sehingga dapat dipakai sebagai suatu acuan deteksi dini stenosis arteri koronaria bagi pasien yang beresiko terhadap kejadian PJK.; Purpose: to determine the correlation between pericardial fat volume and stenosis grade of atherosclerotic coronary artery in patients who underwent dual-source cardiac CT in Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital and cut off point of pericardial fat volume that can be used to determine stenosis grade of atherosclerotic coronary artery.

Methods : Retrospective analysis of 53 consecutive patients who underwent dualsource cardiac CT in Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital, the assessment was include stenosis grade of atherosclerotic coronary artery and pericardial fat volume.

Stenosis grade were classified as no stenosis, mild, moderate and severe based on prognostic index Duke. Pericardial fat volume was measured in cm³ using the Volume Analysis software tool of our cardiac workstation (Siemens, Leonardo), pericardial fat defined as epicardial fat plus paracardial fat. Statisticall analysis were performed with Anova test.

Results : There was positive correlation between pericardial fat volume and moderate stenosis of atherosclerotic coronary artery in patients who underwent dual-source cardiac CT in Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital. A cut-off value of 185 cm³ (185 cm³ and <185 cm³) determined a sensitivity and specivicity to detect moderate stenosis of 81,8% and 63,15%,, with accuracy of 70% and OR 7,71 in 95% confident interval 1,03 – 72,06.

Conclusions : Pericardial fat volume can be use to determine moderate stenosis of atherosclerotic coronary artery in patients who underwent dual-source cardiac CT in Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital due to early detection for coronary stenotic condition in patient who have higher risk for CAD., Purpose: to determine the correlation between pericardial fat volume and stenosis grade of atherosclerotic coronary artery in patients who underwent dual-source cardiac CT in Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital and cut off point of pericardial fat volume that can be used to determine stenosis grade of atherosclerotic coronary artery.

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