

# Hubungan lama aortic cross clamping dan cardiopulmonary bypass dengan kematian dalam 6 tahun pascaoperasi bedah pintas arteri koroner pada pasien di RS Pusat Jantung Nasional Harapan Kita

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang: Penyakit kardiovaskular memiliki kontribusi 30% terhadap total kematian semua umur di Indonesia pada tahun 2011. Dalam upaya revaskularisasi dalam penyakit jantung koroner, Bedah Pintas Arteri Koroner menjadi salah satu upaya utama. Namun, jumlah pasien hidup dalam 10 tahun pasca-BPAK hanya mencapai 77% dibandingkan populasi normal yang mencapai 86%.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara lama Aortic Cross-clamping dan Cardiopulmonary Bypass dengan kematian pascaoperasi BPAK pada pasien di RS Pusat Jantung Nasional Harapan Kita.

Metode: Dari seluruh pasien yang menjalani operasi BPAK di RS Pusat Jantung Nasional Harapan Kita pada tahun 2006, dilakukan studi kohort retrospektif dengan mempelajari rekam medis subyek dan menentukan faktor-faktor yang dapat menjadi prediktor mortalitas (lama Aortic Cross-clamping dan Cardiopulmonary Bypass). Subyek penelitian (n=48) kemudian dihubungi untuk mencari tahu mortalitas subyek. Pada setiap variabel dilakukan Uji T Tidak Berpasangan atau Uji Mann-Whitney.

Hasil: Dari 48 subyek, 85,41% (n=41) hidup, dan sebesar 14,58% (n=7) meninggal setelah 6 tahun pascaoperasi BPAK. Untuk hubungan lama Artery Cross-clamping dengan kematian didapatkan p=0,265, dan untuk hubungan lama Cardiopulmonary Bypass dengan kematian didapatkan p=0,214.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara lama Aortic Cross-clamping dan Cardiopulmonary Bypass dengan kematian dalam 6 tahun pascaoperasi BPAK pada pasien di RS Pusat Jantung Nasional Harapan Kita

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background: Cardiovascular diseases contribute to 30% of deaths in all age in 2011. Cardiopulmonary Bypass Graft remains a choice in revascularization for patients with coronary heart disease. Nevertheless, 10-year survival in post-CABG patients (77%) pales in comparison with such in normal population (86%).

Aim: To find out whether Aortic Cross-clamping Time and Cardiopulmonary Bypass Time are associated with 6-year post-CABG mortality at Harapan Kita National Cardiovascular Center.

Methods: All patients who underwent CABG at Harapan Kita National Cardiovascular Center in 2006 was included in a retrospective cohort study. Medical records of such patients were studied, and factors predicting mortality (Aortic Cross-clamping Time and Cardiopulmonary Bypass Time) noted. Subjects (n=48) were then called in order to determine mortality of subjects. All variables were analyzed using Unpaired T-Test and Mann Whitney Test where appropriate.

Results: Of all 48 subjects, 85.41% (n=41) survived, and 14,58% (n=7) died within 6-year post-CABG. Of Artery Cross-clamping Time and mortality, p=0.265, and of Cardiopulmonary Bypass Time and mortality p=0.214.

Conclusions: There is no relation of Aortic Cross-clamping and Cardiopulmonary Bypass Time with 6-year Post-Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Mortality at Harapan Kita National Cardiovascular Center, Background: Cardiovascular diseases contribute to 30% of deaths in all age in 2011. Cardiopulmonary Bypass Graft remains a choice in revascularization for patients with coronary heart disease. Nevertheless, 10-year survival in post-CABG patients (77%) pales in comparison with such in normal population (86%).

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