

## Analisis karakteristik serta evaluasi klinik pasien Aneurisma Aorta Abdominal = Analysis characteristics and clinical evaluation of patients with Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

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### Abstrak

[ Aneurisma aorta abdominal merupakan kasus yang relatif sering dijumpai, namun hingga saat ini belum ada analisis karakteristik serta evaluasi klinik yang memadai. Dilakukan penelitian dengan desain retrospektif analitik untuk mendapatkan karakteristik serta evaluasi klinik melalui data rekam medis. Dilakukan analisis pada faktor risiko pasien untuk melihat hubungan dengan tipe aneurisma, letak aneurisma, serta komplikasi pasca bedah. Selama Januari 2009 - Desember 2012 terdapat 32 pasien aneurisma aorta abdominal. didapatkan beberapa faktor risiko pasien 15 orang dengan diabetes, 22 orang dengan hipertensi, 24 orang dengan perokok serta 11 orang dengan riwayat aneurisma dalam keluarga. Didapatkan perbedaan signifikan pada kategori usia dengan tipe aneurisma ( $p=0,012$ ). Demikian dengan jenis kelamin dengan tipe aneurisma ( $p=0,012$ ). Pada uji statistik juga didapatkan kemaknaan fraksi ejeksi jantung ( $p=0,047$ ) dan ukuran aneurisma ( $p=0,009$ ) terhadap tipe aneurisma. Juga terdapat kemaknaan faktor sistolik preoperatif terhadap komplikasi pasca bedah ( $p=0,025$ )., Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is relatively common in Indonesia, however until the present, there is no sufficient data on the characteristics and clinical evaluation of AAA. This study utilized an analytic retrospective design to obtain data on the characteristics and clinical evaluation of AAA. Analysis was done to evaluate the association between risk factors and the type of aneurysm, location of the aneurysm, and postoperative complications. Between January 2009 and December 2012, 32 patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm treated in RS Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Risk factors were identified, 15 patients had diabetes, 22 patients had hypertension, 24 patients were smokers, and 11 patients had a family history. Significant association was found between age category (above and below 45 years) and the type of aneurysm ( $p=0,012$ ). Significant association was also found between gender and the type of aneurysm ( $p=0,012$ ). It also was done to evaluate the association between cardiac ejection fraction ( $p=0,047$ ) and the aneurysm diameter ( $p=0,009$ ) as risk factors for the type of aneurysm. Significant association was also found between postoperative complications and preoperatif systolic blood pressure ( $p=0,025$ ).]