

Analisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan tindakan percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) berulang pada pasien penyakit jantung koroner = Analysis of factors associated with re percutaneous coronary intervention re (PCI) in coronary heart disease patients / Devi Susanti

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

In-stent restenosis adalah komplikasi yang dapat terjadi setelah pemasangan stent. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor ? faktor yang berhubungan dengan tindakan PCI berulang. Desain penelitian menggunakan desain non eksperimental jenis cross sectional. Responden sebanyak 70 orang, diperoleh melalui teknik consecutive sampling. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat (chi square) serta multivariat (regresi logistik berganda). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa riwayat merokok memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dan merupakan faktor dominan dengan tindakan PCI berulang. Implikasi dalam keperawatan adalah peningkatan peran perawat sebagai pendidik dalam memberikan pendidikan kesehatan tentang pengendalian faktor risiko yakni kebiasaan merokok pada pasien yang terpasang stent dalam mencegah in-stent restenosis.

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ABSTRACT

In-stent restenosis is a complication that can occur after stenting. This study aimed to identify factors related to re-PCI. A non-experimental design with cross sectional approach was used in this research, while 70 respondents were obtained through a consecutive sampling technique. Data analyzed was performed using univariate, bivariate (chi square) and multivariate (multiple logistic regression) tests. The results showed that a history of smoking has a significant relationship with the re-PCI and history of smoking is the dominant factor associated with re-PCI. Implications of the research to nursing is to improve of the role of nurses as educators in providing health education to control risk factors, especially smoking habits in patients who mounted stents in order to prevent in-stent restenosis, In-stent restenosis is a complication that can occur after stenting. This study aimed to identify factors related to re-PCI. A non-experimental design with cross sectional approach was used in this research, while 70 respondents were obtained through a consecutive sampling technique. Data analyzed was performed using univariate, bivariate (chi square) and multivariate (multiple logistic regression) tests. The results showed that a history of smoking has a significant relationship with the re-PCI and history of smoking is the dominant factor associated with re-PCI. Implications of the research to nursing is to improve of the role of nurses as

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