

Hubungan fragmented QRS complexes (fQRS) dan Derajat kompleksitas lesi koroner pada pasien penyakit jantung koroner = The Relationship between fragmented QRS complexes (fQRS) and the severity of coronary artery lesion in coronary artery disease

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Derajat kompleksitas lesi koroner yang berat merupakan prediktor mortalitas dan Major Adverse Cardiovascular Event (MACE) serta penentuan revaskularisasi pada penyakit jantung koroner (PJK). Fragmented QRS (fQRS) dinilai sebagai penanda iskemia atau cedera miokardium PJK. Hubungan fQRS dan derajat kompleksitas lesi koroner perlu diteliti lebih lanjut pada pasien PJK di Indonesia.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan fQRS dan derajat kompleksitas lesi koroner pada pasien penyakit jantung koroner.

Metode: Penelitian potong lintang di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo, mengambil data sekunder pada 172 pasien jantung koroner yang menjalani percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) di Cath Lab pada bulan Januari-Juni 2018 secara total sampling. Pasien dibagi berdasarkan adanya tidaknya fQRS. Data demografi, klinis, dan deajat kompleksitas (skor Gensini) diteliti. Hubungan antara adanya fQRS dan derajat kompleksitas lesi koroner dianalisis dengan uji kesesuaian.

Hasil: Sembilan puluh empat (54,6%) subjek terdapat gambaran fQRS. Pada analisis didapatkan hubungan antara fQRS dengan kategori skor Gensini ringan-sedang dan ringan-berat dengan kesesuaian baik (kappa 0,721 dan 0,820; $p < 0,001$). Hubungan dengan kesesuaian yang baik juga didapatkan antara fQRS dan PJK signifikan (kappa 0,670; $p < 0,001$) serta fQRS dan PJK multivessel (kappa 0,787; $p < 0,001$).

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan fragmented QRS complexes dan derajat kompleksitas lesi koroner pada pasien penyakit jantung koroner.

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Background. The severity of coronary artery lesion is used as a predictor of mortality, major adverse cardiovascular event, and revascularization in coronary artery disease (CAD). Fragmented QRS complex (fQRS) as a novel marker of myocardial ischemia/scar in patients with coronary artery disease. The relationship between the two in Indonesia should be studied further.

Purpose. To determine the relationship between fQRS and the severity of coronary lesion in coronary artery disease.

Methods. A cross sectional study was conducted at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. Secondary data were taken from 172 patients with CAD who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) from January-June 2018 with total sampling. Patients were divided based on the existence of fQRS. Demographic, clinical, and severity of coronary artery lesion (Gensini score) characteristics were studied. Data were analysed using Cohens kappa agreement test.

Results. fQRS was present in 94 subjects (54.6%). Bivariate analysis showed a significant difference between fQRS with mild-moderate Gensini score as well as mild-severe Gensini score (kappa 0,721 and 0,820; $p < 0,001$), fQRS with significant CAD (kappa 0.670; $p < 0,001$), and fQRS with multivessel CAD (kappa 0.787; $p < 0,001$).

Conclusion. There is a significant relationship between fQRS and the degree of severity of coronary lesion in coronary artery disease patients.