

Perbedaan Rerata Serotonin Plasma dan Kortisol Saliva pada Sindrom Koroner Akut dengan Gejala Ansietas = Mean Difference Plasma Serotonin and Salivary Cortisol Levels in Acute Coronary Syndrome with Anxiety Symptoms

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Peningkatan serotonin plasma dan kortisol saliva yang terjadi pada sindrom koroner akut juga terjadi pada gejala ansietas. Dan kedua penanda biologis tersebut digunakan untuk mengetahui adanya gejala ansietas.

Tujuan: Mengetahui perbedaan rerata serotonin plasma dan kortisol saliva pada sindrom koroner akut dengan gejala ansietas di RSUPN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Metode: Dilakukan penelitian klinis poong lintang.

Hasil: Kadar serotonin plasma dengan gejala ansietas dan tanpa gejala ansietas dibandingkan nilai normal yaitu 194,83 (142,00-892,04) ng/mL dan 167,16 (150,40-225,96) ng/ml. Kadar kortisol saliva pada subjek dengan gejala ansietas dan tanpa gejala ansietas adalah 2,75 (1,28-4,91) $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ dan 2,69 (0,91-7,09) $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Simpulan: Ada peningkatan kadar serotonin plasma dan kortisol saliva pada gejala ansietas walaupun tidak terdapat hubungan antara serotonin plasma dan kortisol saliva dengan gejala ansietas pada pasien SKA.

.....Background: Increases in plasma serotonin and salivary cortisol that occur in acute coronary syndrome also occur in symptoms of anxiety. And the two biological markers are used to determine the presence of anxiety symptoms.

Objective: To determine the difference in mean plasma serotonin and salivary cortisol in acute coronary syndrome with anxiety symptoms at RSUPN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Methods: Poong Lintang clinical research was conducted.

Results: Compared to normal values, plasma serotonin levels with anxiety symptoms and without anxiety symptoms were 194.83 (142.00-892.04) ng/mL and 167.16 (150.40-225.96) ng/ml. Salivary cortisol levels in subjects with anxiety symptoms and without anxiety symptoms were 2.75 (1.28-4.91) $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and 2.69 (0.91-7.09) $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Conclusion: There is an increase in plasma serotonin and salivary cortisol levels in anxiety symptoms although there is no relationship between plasma serotonin and salivary cortisol with anxiety symptoms in ACS patients.