

Korelasi Kadar Asam Urat Serum dengan Kompleksitas Stenosis Arteri Koroner Berdasarkan Skor SYNTAX pada Pasien Sindrom Koroner Akut = Correlation Serum Level of Uric Acid with the Complexity of Stenosis Coronary Artery Based on SYNTAX score in Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients

Goal, Donnie Lumban, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang dan Tujuan: Korelasi antara kadar asam urat dan penyakit kardiovaskular sudah lama diketahui dan terdapat sejumlah penelitian epidemiologi melaporkan korelasi antara kadar asam urat dan berbagai kondisi penyakit kardiovaskular. Kami meneliti korelasi antara kadar asam urat terhadap kompleksitas stenosis arteri koroner pada pasien sindrom koroner akut berdasarkan skor SYNTAX.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini adalah studi analisis korelasi dengan desain potong lintang pada total 60 pasien sindrom koroner akut yang menjalani angiografi koroner dari data rekam medik. Penelitian dilakukan di RSCM pada bulan November 2012 dengan sampel data rekam medik ICCU RSCM Januari 2012-Oktober 2012, menggunakan teknik sampling konsekutif. Analisis korelasi pearson digunakan untuk melihat korelasi kadar asam urat dengan kompleksitas stenosis arteri koroner pada pasien sindrom koroner akut, dan analisis multivariat regresi linier.

Hasil: Analisis korelasi Pearson pada kadar asam urat terdapat korelasi positif lemah yang bermakna terhadap skor SYNTAX ($r=0.3$, $p=0.02$). Kadar asam urat memiliki pengaruh 8 % terhadap kompleksitas stenosis arteri koroner. Analisis multivariat regresi linier menunjukkan asam urat ($r=0.3$, $p<0.018$) merupakan faktor independen terhadap skor SYNTAX.

Kesimpulan: Pada penelitian kami, kadar asam urat memiliki korelasi lemah dengan kompleksitas stenosis arteri koroner pada pasien sindrom koroner akut. Penelitian selanjutnya dianjurkan apakah pemberian inhibitor xanthine oxidase dapat mencegah progresifitas penyakit arteri koroner.

.....Background and Objectives: Serum uric acid has been associated with increased cardiovascular risk in general population recently in many studies. We hypothesized that serum uric acid would be correlated with severity of coronary artery disease. We therefore investigated the link between serum uric acid level and the extend of coronary artery disease (CAD) assessed by SYNTAX score (SS).

Materials and Methods: Subjects' data were collected through medical record consecutively. A cross sectional study performed in 60 acute coronary syndrome patients who underwent coronary angiography in ICCU, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta, from January 2012 until October 2012. We analyzed the correlation serum levels of uric acid and angiographic severity of CAD. SS was used for assessing the severity of coronary artery disease.

Result: Serum level of uric acid positively weak correlated with SS ($r=0.3$, $p=0.02$). Multivariate regression analysis showed that serum level uric acid ($r=0.3$, $p<0.018$) were the independent for SS.

Conclusion: Serum level of uric acid is independently correlated with the severity and complexity of CAD evaluated by SS in patient acute coronary syndrome.