

Pengaruh Terapi Trombolisis terhadap Late Potential Pasca Infark Miokard Akut = Effect of Thrombolysis Therapy on Late Potential After Acute Myocardial Infarction

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Abstrak

Dijumpainya late potential (LP) pada penderita-penderita pasca Infark Miokard Akut (IMA) sangat berhubungan dengan meningkatnya risiko takikardia ventrikel (Ventricular tachycardia=VT) dan kematian jantung mendadak. Trombolisis telah terbukti menurunkan kematian. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai pengaruh terapi trombolisis terhadap kejadian LP. Dilakukan penelitian prospektif observasional terhadap 60 penderita IMA pertama, secara konsekutif di RS Jantung Harapan Kita dan RS Pusat Pertamina pada periode 20 Oktober 1995 sampai dengan 20 April 1996. Sebanyak tiga puluh penderita (semua laki-laki, rata-rata umur $49,1 \pm 5,6$ tahun) mendapat streptokinase intra vena (kelompok trombolisis) dan sebanyak 30 penderita lainnya (semua laki-laki, rata-rata umur $50,7 \pm 5,7$ tahun) mendapat pengobatan konservatif saja (kelompok non trombolisis). Pemeriksaan kateterisasi koroner dilakukan terhadap 26 (70 %) penderita dari kelompok trombolisis dan 15 (50 %) penderita kelompok non trombolisis. LP diperiksa menurut metode Simson (time domain analysis), menggunakan mesin Marquette Electronic type 15.The presence of late potential (LP) in patients after Myocardial Acute Infarction (IMA) is strongly associated with an increased risk of ventricular tachycardia (Ventricular tachycardia = VT) and sudden cardiac death. Thrombolysis has been shown to lower mortality. The purpose of this study is to assess the effect of thrombolysis therapy on the incidence of LP. An observational prospective study was conducted on the first 60 IMA patients, consequentially at Harapan Kita Heart Hospital and Pertamina Central Hospital in period from October 20, 1995 to April 20, 1996. A total of thirty patients (all males, average age 49.1 ± 5.6 years) received intravenous streptokinase (thrombolysis group) and as many as 30 other patients (all men, average age 50.7 ± 5.7 years) received conservative treatment only (non-thrombolysis group). Coronary catheterization examination was carried out on 26 (70%) patients from the thrombolysis group and 15 (50%) patients from the non-thrombolysis group. LP was examined according to the Samson method (time domain analysis), using a Marquette Electronic type 15 machine.