Korelasi Kadar Troponin Dengan Jumlah Leukosit Pada Pasien Infark Miokard Di RSUD Dr H Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung

xiii + 23 halaman, 1 gambar, 4 tabel, dan 7 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penyakit kardiovaskular merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian di dunia. Infark miokard adalah penyakit kardiovaskular yang terjadi ketika kurangnya aliran darah ke otot jantung. Troponin dilepaskan dari kerusakan otot jantung ke dalam darah diidentifikasi sebagai benda asing sehingga akan terjadi respon inflamasi yang mengakibatkan meningkatnya jumlah leukosit. Leukosit tinggi menjadi tanda terdapat sesuatu yang tidak normal dalam tubuh. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Februari-April 2024 untuk mengetahui korelasi kadar troponin dengan jumlah leukosit pada pasien infark miokard di RSUD Dr H Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung. Jenis penelitian adalah analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Analisa data menggunakan uji korelasi *Pearson*. Populasi sebanyak 126 pasien infark miokard dan diperoleh sampel sebanyak 57 pasien sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi. Hasil penelitian didapatkan distribusi frekuensi sampel pada pasien infark miokard pada laki-laki 82,5% dan perempuan 17,5%. Kadar troponin rata-rata 2,82 ng/ml, dengan nilai terendah 0,05 ng/ml dan nilai tertinggi 20 ng/ml. Kadar leukosit rata-rata 11.937 sel/uL, dengan nilai terendah 2.730 sel/uL dan nilai tertinggi 31.000 sel/uL. Hasil uji menunjukan adanya korelasi antara kadar troponin dengan jumlah leukosit (p-$value$ = 0,002). Nilai korelasi *Pearson* menunjukan (r = 0,406) korelasi positif dengan kekuatan korelasi sedang, yang artinya semakin tinggi kadar troponin maka semakin tinggi jumlah leukosit.

Kata Kunci   : Infark Miokard, Troponin, Leukosit
Daftar Bacaan : 33 (1998-2023)

Correlation of Troponin Levels with Leukocyte Counts in Myocardial Infarction Patients at Dr H Abdul Moeloek Regional Hospital, Lampung Province

xiii + 23 pages, 1 figure, 4 tables, and 7 appendices

ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular disease is one of the main causes of death in the world. Myocardial infarction is a cardiovascular disease that occurs when there is a lack of blood flow to the heart muscle. Troponin released from damaged heart muscle into the blood is identified as a foreign body so that an inflammatory response will occur which results in an increase in the number of leukocytes. High leukocytes are a sign that something is abnormal in the body. The research was conducted in February-April 2024 to determine the correlation between troponin levels and leukocyte counts in myocardial infarction patients at Dr H Abdul Moeloek Hospital, Lampung Province. The type of research is analytical with a *cross-sectional design* . Data analysis used the *Pearson correlation test* . The population was 126 myocardial infarction patients and a sample of 57 patients was obtained according to the inclusion criteria. The research results showed that the sample frequency distribution in myocardial infarction patients was 82.5% for men and 17.5% for women. The average troponin level was 2.82 ng/ml, with the lowest value being 0.05 ng/ml and the highest value being 20 ng/ml. The average leukocyte level was 11,937 cells/µL, with the lowest value being 2,730 cells/µL and the highest value being 31,000 cells/µL. The test results showed a correlation between troponin levels and the number of leukocytes (*p-value* = 0.002). The *Pearson* correlation value shows (r = 0.406) a positive correlation with moderate correlation strength, which means that the higher the troponin level, the higher the leukocyte count.

Keywords   : Myocardial Infarction, Troponin, Leukocytes
Reading List: 33 (1998-2023)