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Hubungan Monosit Lymphocyte Rasio (MLR) Dengan Kadar Laju Endap Darah (LED) Pada Pasien Jantung Koroner Di Rsd Dr.A.Dadi Tjokrodipo Bandar Lampung

xvi halaman, 5 tabel, 1 gambar, 32 halaman

ABSTRAK

Penyakit Jantung Koroner (PJK) merupakan tantangan kesehatan global dan di Indonesia, dengan aterosklerosis sebagai penyebab utama yang melibatkan proses inflamasi. Rasio Monosit Limfosit (MLR) dan Laju Endap Darah (LED) diketahui sebagai indikator peradangan sistemik yang berhubungan dengan PJK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara MLR dan kadar LED pada pasien jantung koroner di RSD dr.A.Dadi Tjokrodipo Bandar Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional, dalam bidang Hematologi. Populasi penelitian mencakup seluruh pasien jantung koroner di RSD dr.A.Dadi Tjokrodipo, dengan jumlah sampel 35 yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di Laboratorium RSD dr.A.Dadi Tjokrodipo pada Juni 2025. Uji univariat didapatkan rata-rata responden laki-laki sebanyak 23 orang,dan usia rata-rata 60,91. Pada monist rata-rata 5,686, limfosit rata-rata 28,929, MLR rata-rataa 27,900, LED rata-rata 10,2688 dan data dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman's rho. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan memberikan kontribusi pemahaman mengenai peran MLR dan LED sebagai penanda inflamasi pada PJK Berdasarkan hasil uji korelasi Spearman, diperoleh nilai koefisien korelasi (r) sebesar -0,456 antara rasio monosit-limfosit (MLR) dan laju endap darah (LED), dengan nilai signifikansi (p) sebesar 0,006. Karena nilai signifikansi < 0,05, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara MLR dan LED

Kata kunci : Jantung koroner,Monosit Limfosit Rasio, Laju Endap Darah
Daftar bacaan : 26 (2004 – 2025)

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The Relationship of Monocyte Lymphocyte Ratio (MLR) with ESR Levels in Coronary Heart Patients at Rsd Dr.A.Dadi Tjokrodipo Bandar Lampung

xvi pages, 5 tables, 1 figure, 32 pages

ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a global health challenge, and in Indonesia, atherosclerosis is the main cause, involving an inflammatory process. The Monocyte-to-Lymphocyte Ratio (MLR) and Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) are known as systemic inflammation markers associated with CHD. This study aims to investigate the relationship between MLR and ESR levels in coronary heart disease patients at RSD dr.A.Dadi Tjokrodipo Hospital in Bandar Lampung. This study employs an analytical design with a cross-sectional approach in the field of Hematology. The study population includes all coronary heart disease patients at Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo General Hospital, with a sample size of 35 selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sample collection was conducted at the laboratory of Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo General Hospital in June 2025. Univariate analysis revealed an average of 23 male respondents, with an average age of 60.91. The average monocytes were 5.686, average lymphocytes were 28.929, average MLR were 27.900, average LED were 10.2688, and the data were analyzed using Spearman's rho correlation test. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the understanding of the role of MLR and LED as inflammatory markers in coronary artery disease. Based on the results of the Spearman's correlation test, a correlation coefficient (r) of -0.456 was obtained between the monocyte-lymphocyte ratio (MLR) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), with a significance value (p) of 0.006. Since the significance value is < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

Keyword : Coronary heart disease, Monocyte Lymphocyte Ratio, ESR.
Reading list : 26 (2004 - 2025)