

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan jumlah kolesterol Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) yang mengakibatkan pembentukan plak (aterosklerosis) pada arteri koroner merupakan salah satu faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap terjadinya infark miokard akut (IMA). Sebagai respon dari iskemia, terjadi disfungsi sistolik dan denyut jantung berdetak lebih cepat yang dapat menyebabkan peningkatan tekanan dan volume berlebihan pada ventrikel yang merangsang sekresi NT-pro BNP. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan kadar kolesterol LDL pasien infark miokard akut dengan kadar NT-pro BNP.. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan pengambilan data secara *cross sectional*. Data berupa hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium meliputi kadar kolesterol LDL dan N-Terminal Pro BNP di Laboratorium Patologi Klinik RSPAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya pada bulan Januari 2023 – Maret 2023 dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik Uji *Spearman* didapatkan hasil $p > \alpha(0,05)$, H_0 diterima. Hasil akhir penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara kadar kolesterol LDL dengan kadar NT-proBNP pada pasien Infark Miokard Akut.. Rata-rata hasil pemeriksaan kolesterol LDL 116,5676 mg/dL, dan rata-rata kadar NT-proBNP 5021,43 pg/mL Berdasarkan hasil penelitian , diketahui bahwa pada pasien infark miokard akut terjadi peningkatan kadar NT-proBNP sehingga diharapkan pemeriksaan NT-proBNP dapat dipertimbangkan untuk monitoring lanjutan.

Kata Kunci : Kolesterol LDL, NT-proBNP, Infark Miokard Akut

ABSTRACT

Increased amounts of Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol resulting in plaque formation (atherosclerosis) in the coronary arteries is one of the factors contributing to the occurrence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). In response to ischemia, systolic dysfunction occurs and the heart rate beats faster which can lead to increased pressure and excessive volume in the ventricle which stimulates the secretion of NT-pro BNP. This study aims to see the relationship between LDL cholesterol levels in acute myocardial infarction patients and NT-pro BNP levels. This type of research is analytic observational with cross sectional data collection. Data in the form of laboratory examination results include LDL cholesterol levels and N-Terminal Pro BNP at the Clinical Pathology Laboratory of Dr. Ramelan Hospital Surabaya in January 2023 - March 2023 carried out by purposive sampling. Based on the results of the Spearman Test statistical test, the results obtained $p > \alpha$ (0.05), H_0 is accepted. The final results showed that there was no relationship between LDL cholesterol levels and NT-proBNP levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction. The average result of LDL cholesterol examination is 116.5676 mg/dL, and the average NT-proBNP level is 5021.43 pg/mL. Based on the results of the study, it is known that in acute myocardial infarction patients there is an increase in NT-proBNP levels so it is hoped that NT-proBNP examination can be considered for further monitoring.

Keywords: LDL Cholesterol, NT-proBNP, Acute Myocardial Infarction