

ABSTRAK

Penyakit jantung koroner adalah kelainan jantung akibat perlambatan aliran darah. Sesuai data WHO, penyakit ini menjadi penyebab utama kematian global. Faktor penyempitan pembuluh darah mengakibatkan aliran darah ke jantung tidak lancar, sehingga jantung tidak berfungsi baik untuk memompa darah ke seluruh tubuh, akhirnya menyebabkan kematian karena sistem kontrol jantung yang terganggu. Penelitian ini ditujukan guna melihat apakah terdapat hubungan antara konsentrasi High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hs-CRP) dengan jumlah limfosit, monosit, dan neutrofil pada pasien Penyakit Jantung Koroner. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain cross-sectional yang dilakukan pada bulan April - Mei 2024. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 30 dan diambil secara purposive sampling. Pemeriksaan darah lengkap dilakukan untuk mengetahui jumlah limfosit, monosit, dan neutrofil menggunakan alat hematology analyzer Sysmex XT-1800i, sedangkan kadar hs-CRP diperiksa menggunakan alat Cobas C-501. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji normalitas Shapiro-Wilk dan uji korelasi Rank Spearman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara kadar hs-CRP dan jumlah neutrofil (p -value = 0,000), namun tidak ditemukan hubungan antara kadar hs-CRP dengan jumlah limfosit dan monosit.

Kata Kunci : PJK, hs-CRP, limfosit, monosit, neutrofil

ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease is a condition of the heart caused by slowed blood flow. World Health Organisation (WHO) data shows that this disease is the leading global mortality cause. The narrowing of blood vessels causes the blood flow to the heart to not flow smoothly, so that the heart does not function properly to pump blood throughout the body, eventually causing death due to a disturbed heart control system. This study aims to see if there is a relationship between the concentration of High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hs-CRP) with the number of lymphocytes, monocytes, and neutrophils in patients with Coronary Heart Disease. This study is an observational analytic with a cross-sectional design conducted in April - May 2024. The samples taken were 30 and were taken by purposive sampling. Complete blood examination was performed to determine the number of lymphocytes, monocytes, and neutrophils using the Sysmex XT-1800i haematology analyser, while hs-CRP levels were examined using the Cobas C-501 tool. Data were analysed using Shapiro-Wilk normality test and Spearman rank correlation test. The results showed a relationship between hs-CRP levels and neutrophil counts (p-value = 0.000), but no relationship between hs-CRP levels and lymphocyte and monocyte counts.

Keywords: CHD, hs-CRP, lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils