

KADAR ASAM URAT PENDERITA PENYAKIT JANTUNG KORONER
YANG MENDAPAT ASPIRIN



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URIC ACID LEVEL ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS UNDER ASPIRIN TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease is a heart disease caused by the narrowing of coronary arteries lumen due to atherosclerosis, or spasm, or a combination of both. Aspirin is standard drug and has been recommended as anti-platelet drug on coronary heart disease. Low-dose aspirin restrain the excretion of uric acid, which cause the increase of uric acid serum. The purpose of this study is to obtain the uric acid profile in coronary heart disease patients treated with aspirin.

The design of this research is a cross-sectional study with consecutive sampling method. This research was conducted at the Cardiology Polyclinic of Dr. M. Djamil Hospital since December 2016 to February 2017. The samples were 35 coronary heart disease patients which have been diagnosed by doctor.

The result showed that the average age of the coronary heart disease patients were 60,83 (7,46) years old. Male patients were 80% and female patients were 20%. The uric acid level increased in 86% patients (30 samples). Means level of uric acid of the patients were 7,87 (1,71) mg/dL. The result of one sample t-test obtained the increased of uric acid levels were statistically significant with the value of $p < 0,05$.

From this research could be concluded there were changes of uric acid levels in coronary heart disease patients treated with aspirin.

Keywords: Coronary heart disease, low-dose aspirin, uric acid



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ABSTRAK

Penyakit jantung koroner adalah penyakit jantung yang disebabkan oleh penyempitan pada lumen arteri koroner akibat arterosklerosis, atau spasme, atau gabungan keduanya. Aspirin adalah obat standar yang direkomendasikan sebagai obat anti platelet pada penyakit jantung koroner. Aspirin dosis rendah menahan ekskresi asam urat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah bagaimana gambaran kadar asam urat pada penderita penyakit jantung koroner.

Rancangan penelitian berupa studi potong lintang dan teknik pengambilan sampel dengan metode konsekutif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUP M Djamil Padang pada bulan Desember 2016 – Februari 2017. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 35 pasien PJK yang telah didiagnosis oleh dokter.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan umur rerata pasien PJK adalah 60,83 (7,46) tahun. Pasien laki-laki 80% dan pasien perempuan 20%. Kadar asam urat meningkat 86% (30sampel). Kadar rerata asam urat pasien adalah 7,87 (1,71) mg/dL. Hasil uji *one sample t-test* diperoleh peningkatan kadar asam urat yang bermakna secara statistik dengan nilai $p < 0,05$.

Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan terjadi peningkatan kadar asam urat pada pasien PJK yang mendapat terapi aspirin.

Kata kunci: penyakit jantung koroner, aspirin dosis rendah, asam urat