

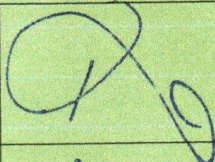
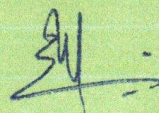
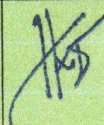
**KORELASI KADAR APOLIPOPROTEIN B-100 DENGAN
STENOSIS ARTERI KORONER PADA
SINDROM KORONER AKUT**

Oleh:

Cici Julia Sri Dewi

**Tesis ini diajukan untuk memenuhi syarat guna memperoleh gelar
Dokter Spesialis Patologi Klinik Program Pendidikan Dokter Spesialis I**

Menyetujui:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Pembimbing I | Prof. Rismawati Yaswir, dr., SpPK(K) |  |
| Pembimbing II | Zelly Dia Rofinda, dr., SpPK(K) |  |
| Pembimbing III | Husni, dr., SpPK. |  |

KORELASI KADAR APOLIPOPROTEIN B-100 DENGAN STENOSIS ARTERI KORONER PADA SINDROM KORONER AKUT

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Sindrom koroner akut (SKA) terjadi akibat proses aterosklerosis yang menyebabkan penyempitan lumen pembuluh darah koroner (stenosis arteri koroner). Apolipoprotein B-100 (Apo B-100) adalah struktur protein dari *very low density lipoprotein- low density lipoprotein* (VLDL-LDL) yang merupakan salah satu faktor risiko aterosklerosis dan akan berlanjut menjadi SKA. Fungsi apo B-100 yaitu membawa lipid dari hati dan usus ke jaringan. Total apo B-100 menggambarkan jumlah partikel aterogenik. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui korelasi apo B-100 dengan stenosis arteri koroner pada SKA .

Metode: Penelitian analitik rancangan potong lintang dilakukan terhadap 30 pasien SKA yang menjalani angiografi koroner. Penelitian dilakukan mulai Mei 2017 sampai April 2018. Kadar Apo B-100 diperiksa dengan metode *enzyme link immunoassay* (ELISA), dan stenosis arteri koroner didapatkan setelah pemeriksaan angiografi. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman. Korelasi dinyatakan bermakna jika didapatkan nilai $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Subjek penelitian terdiri dari 24 laki-laki (80%) dan 6 perempuan (20%). Rerata umur subjek penelitian adalah 60,23 (8,9) tahun. Rerata kadar Apo B-100 adalah 4061,33(568,75) ng/mL. Median stenosis arteri koroner adalah 85,0 dengan stenosis terendah 70% dan tertinggi 95%. Korelasi kuat dan bermakna secara statistik antara kadar Apo B-100 dengan stenosis arteri koroner pada SKA ($r=0,705$, $p < 0,000$).

Simpulan: Terdapat korelasi kuat antara kadar Apo B-100 dengan stenosis arteri koroner pada SKA.

Kata kunci : Apo B-100, sindrom koroner akut, stenosis arteri koroner.

CORRELATION OF APOLIPOPROTEIN B-100 LEVELS WITH CORONARY ARTERIAL STENOSIS IN ACUTE CORONER SYNDROME

ABSTRACT

Background: Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) occurs due to the process of atherosclerosis which causes narrowing of the lumen of coronary arteries (coronary artery stenosis). Apolipoprotein B-100 (Apo B-100) is a protein structure of very low density lipoprotein- low density lipoprotein (VLDL-LDL) as one of risk factor atherosclerosis and will cause ACS. The apo B-100 function brings lipids from the liver and intestines to the tissues. Total apo B-100 describes the number of atherogenic particles. The aim of the study was to find out the correlation of apo B-100 with coronary arterial stenosis in ACS patients.

Methods: A cross-sectional analytic study was conducted on 30 ACS patients who underwent coronary angiography. The study was conducted from May 2017 to April 2018. Apo B-100 levels were examined by enzyme link immunoassay (ELISA) method, while coronary artery stenosis was obtained after angiography examination. Data were analyzed using the Spearman correlation test. The correlation was stated as significant if p value < 0.05 .

Results: The study subjects consisted of 24 men (80%) and 6 women (20%). The average age of the study subjects was 60.23 (8.9) years. The average level of Apo B-100 is 4061.33(568.75) ng/mL. The median coronary artery stenosis was 85.0 with the lowest stenosis of 70% and the highest 95%. The correlation was strong and statistically significant between levels of Apo B-100 and coronary artery stenosis in ACS patients ($r = 0.705$, $p < 0,000$).

Conclusion: There was a strong correlation between the levels of Apo B-100 and coronary artery stenosis in ACS patient.

Keywords: Apo B-100, acute coronary syndrome, coronary artery stenosis.