

PROFIL PASIEN INFARK MIOKARD AKUT YANG MENGALAMI *IN- STENT THROMBOSIS*
PASCAREVASKULARISASI
DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG 2022-2024



SKRIPSI

**Diajukan ke Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas sebagai Pemenuhan Salah Satu Syarat
untuk Mendapatkan Gelar Sarjana Kedokteran**

Oleh

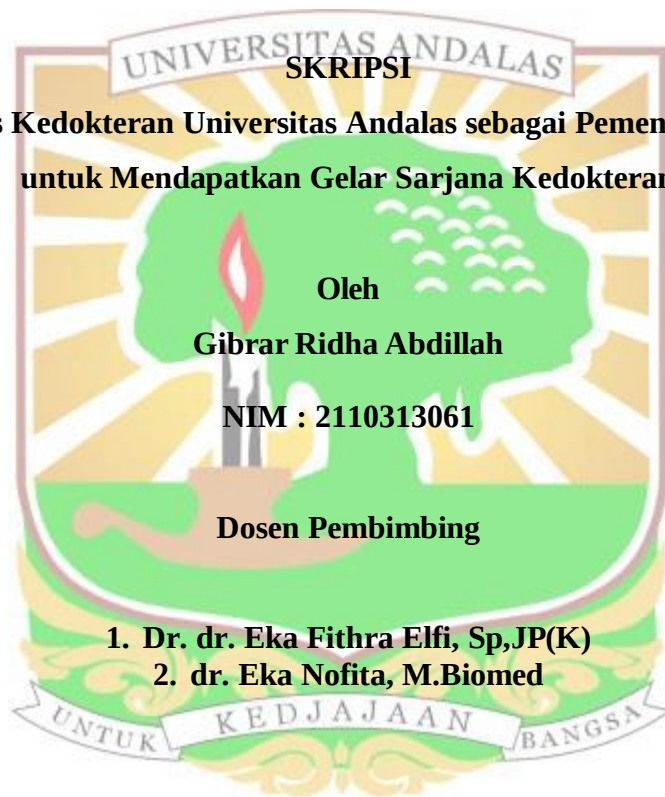
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ABSTRACT

Profile of Acute Myocardial Infarction Patients Who Experienced In-Stent Thrombosis After Revascularization at RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang 2022–2024

By

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The World Health Organization (WHO) recorded approximately 17.9 million deaths from cardiovascular diseases such as acute myocardial infarction (AMI), angina pectoris, rheumatic heart disease, and stroke. Primary IMA therapy is reperfusion therapy applied in ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) patients. In-stent thrombosis (IST) is the formation of blood clots inside a stent that has been placed in a blood vessel. Knowing the profile of acute myocardial infarction patients who experienced in-stent thrombosis after revascularization at Dr. M. Djamil Padang Hospital for the period 2022-2024.

This research method uses a descriptive approach through taking medical record data at Dr. M. Djamil Padang Hospital for the period 2022-2024. This study obtained 13 samples and used total sampling techniques. In this study, univariate analysis was carried out.

The results of this study showed that acute myocardial infarction patients who experienced the most IST events were aged > 59 years as many as 7 patients (53.8%), male gender as many as 12 patients (92.3%), STEMI as many as 11 patients (84.6%), experienced the most IST events very late onset as many as 8 patients (61, 5%), had a history of smoking as many as 11 patients (84.6%), Drug Eluting Stent (DES) type as many as 13 patients (100%), stent length <31.5 mm as many as 9 patients (69.2%), stent diameter <3 mm as many as 7 patients (53.8%), using DAPT in sub acute as many as 5 patients (100%) and at very late as many as 6 patients (75%).

The conclusion of this study is that the most patients who experienced acute myocardial infarction with IST were patients with age more than 59 years, male gender, experienced STEMI, very late event time, and had smoking risk factors. Patients mostly used stents with length < 31.5 mm, diameter < 3 mm, and all patients used DES type. The use of DAPT was the most common drug use.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction, In Stent Thrombosis, Antiplatelet.

ABSTRAK

PROFIL PASIEN INFARK MIOKARD AKUT YANG MENGALAMI *IN-STENT THROMBOSIS* PASCAREVASKULARISASI DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG 2022-2024

Oleh

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World Health Organization (WHO) mencatat sekitar 17,9 juta kematian akibat penyakit kardiovaskular seperti, infark miokard akut (IMA), angina pektoris, jantung rematik, dan stroke. Terapi Intervensi koroner perkutan primer (IKPP) adalah terapi reperfusi yang diterapkan di pasien *ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction* (STEMI). *In-stent thrombosis* (IST) adalah terbentuknya pembekuan darah di dalam *stent* yang telah dipasang dalam pembuluh darah. Mengetahui profil pasien infark miokard akut yang mengalami *in-stent thrombosis* pascarevaskularisasi di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang periode 2022-2024.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif melalui pengambilan data rekam medis yang ada di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang periode 2022-2024. Penelitian ini mendapatkan 13 sampel dan menggunakan teknik pengambilan data *total sampling*. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan analisis univariat.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pasien infark miokard akut yang mengalami kejadian IST paling banyak berusia >59 tahun sebanyak 7 pasien (53,8%), jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 12 pasien (92,3%), STEMI sebanyak 11 pasien (84,6%), mengalami kejadian IST terbanyak onset *very late* sebanyak 8 pasien (61,5%), memiliki riwayat merokok sebanyak 11 pasien (84,6%), jenis *Drug Eluting Stent* (DES) sebanyak 13 pasien (100%), panjang *stent* < 31,5 mm sebanyak 9 pasien (69,2%), diameter *stent* < 3 mm sebanyak 7 pasien (53,8%), menggunakan DAPT pada sub akut sebanyak 5 pasien (100%) dan pada *very late* sebanyak 6 pasien (75%).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu pasien yang paling banyak mengalami infark miokard akut dengan IST merupakan pasien dengan usia lebih dari 59 tahun, jenis kelamin laki-laki, mengalami STEMI, waktu kejadian *very late*, dan memiliki faktor risiko

merokok. Pasien lebih banyak menggunakan *stent* dengan panjang < 31,5 mm, diameter < 3 mm, dan seluruh pasien menggunakan jenis DES. Penggunaan DAPT merupakan penggunaan obat paling banyak.

Kata kunci: Infark Miokard Akut, *In Stent Thrombosis*, Antiplatelet

