

**KORELASI KADAR LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (LDL) DENGAN
KADAR STROMAL-CELL DERIVED FACTOR- 1 ALPHA (SDF-1 α)
PADA PASIEN INFARK MIOKARD AKUT DENGAN
ELEVASI SEGMENT ST (STEMI)**



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ABSTRACT

Correlation of Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) Levels with Stromal-Cell Derived Factor-1 Alpha (SDF-1 α) Levels in ST- Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) Patients

By

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Increased levels of low density lipoprotein (LDL) cause chronic hypercholesterolemia which is a trigger factor for endothelial injury that can induce atherosclerosis in acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Stromal-cell derived factor-1 α (SDF-1 α) is a chemokine that plays a role in stem cell enhancement and myocardial regeneration after myocardial infarction. This research aims to determine the correlation between LDL levels and SDF-1 α levels in STEMI patients.

This research is an observational analytic study with cross sectional design used medical record data and biomedical laboratory data in RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang from August 2020 to June 2021. Research subject were obtained 30 STEMI patients aged 27-70 years. Since the data were not normally distributed, the bivariate analysis used the Spearman correlation test, with the strength and direction of the correlation determined based on the r value and statistical significance determined if the p value < 0.05 .

The results showed that the mean of age was 55.67 ± 9.68 . The mean of LDL level was $112(57-257)$ mg/dL, the mean of SDF-1 α level was $368.63(271.60-1535.93)$ ng/l. The results of the Spearman correlation statistical test found that there was no significant correlation between LDL levels and SDF-1 α levels in STEMI patients ($r=0.143$; $p=0.449$). LDL levels contributed or influenced SDF-1 α levels by 2.04%, and the rest was influenced by other factors ($R^2 = 0.0204$).

On this research, it is conclude that there is no significant correlation between LDL levels and SDF-1 α levels in STEMI patients.

Keywords : LDL, SDF-1 α , STEMI patients

ABSTRAK

Korelasi Kadar *Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL)* dengan Kadar *Stromal-Cell Derived Factor-1 Alpha (SDF-1 α)* pada Pasien Infark Miokard Akut dengan Elevasi Segmen ST (STEMI)

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Peningkatan kadar kolesterol *low density lipoprotein (LDL)* menyebabkan hiperkolesterolemia kronik yang menjadi faktor pencetus dari cedera endotel yang dapat menginduksi terjadinya aterosklerosis pada infark miokard akut (IMA). *Stromal-cell derived factor-1 α (SDF-1 α)* adalah kemokin yang berperan dalam perekrutan sel induk dan regenerasi miokard setelah infark miokard . Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi kadar LDL dengan kadar SDF-1 α pada pasien STEMI.

Penelitian ini merupakan suatu penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional* menggunakan data rekam medik dan laboratorium biomedik RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dari bulan Agustus 2020 hingga Juni 2021. Sampel terdiri dari 30 pasien STEMI yang berusia 27-70 tahun. Karena data tidak terdistribusi normal maka analisis bivariat menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman, dengan kekuatan dan arah korelasi ditentukan berdasarkan nilai r serta kemaknaan statistik ditentukan jika nilai $p < 0,05$.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan rerata usia subjek penelitian $55,67 \pm 9,68$. rerata kadar LDL $112(57-257)$ mg/dL, rerata kadar SDF-1 α $368,63(271,60-1535,93)$ ng/l. Hasil Uji statistik korelasi *Spearman* adalah tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara kadar LDL dengan kadar SDF-1 α pada pasien STEMI ($r=0,143$; $p=0,449$)Kadar LDL memberikan kontribusi atau pengaruh terhadap kadar SDF-1 α sebesar 2,04%, dan selebihnya dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain ($R^2 = 0,0204$)

Simpulan penelitian ini yaitu tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara kadar LDL dengan kadar SDF-1 α pada pasien STEMI.

Kata kunci : LDL, SDF-1 α , pasien STEMI