

ABSTRACT

THE OUTCOME OF STEMI PATIENTS UNDERGONE PRIMARY PCI: THE ROLE OF TIME DELAY IN DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOLOGY AND VASCULAR MEDICINE RSUD DR. SOETOMO IN 2015 - 2017

Background : Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) is the leading cause of death worldwide and also the main cause of death in Indonesia in 2002, with the mortality rates showed 220.000 or the same as 14%. An initial AMI management are essential in accordance to improve in mortality rates due to AMI. Management regarding decreasing FMC-to-PCI delay is the key variable in reducing and resulting mortality

Purpose : To evaluate the mortality rates of STEMI patients undergone PPCI in Department of Cardiology and Vascular Medicine in RSUD Dr. Soetomo

Method : This research is a descriptive observational retrospective study with cross sectional. The sample in this research will be all patients which utilize primary PCI for their primary intervention for their treatment of STEMI in Department of Cardiology and Vascular Medicine RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2015 – December 2017

Results : There are 10 STEMI patients who died after PPCI, and 9 out of 10 patients were having delay on the utilization of PPCI. Most classification of AMI patients being admitted in Departemen Kardiologi RSUD Dr. Soetomo in 2015 – 2017 was STEMI patients with Killip's class I. Most death as the complication on delay is dominated by patients with the previous history of killip's class I, and followed by Killip's class IV

Conclusion : The percentage of death in STEMI patients utilized with PPCI is increased as the delay of the utilization is increased. However, the amount of dead patients is small although the percentage of delay is large in RSUD Dr. Soetomo, and it's probably because of small sample size and other underlying factors

Keywords : Primary PCI, Reperfusion therapy in STEMI patients, delay in Primary PCI, death in Primary PCI