

UJI KORELASI KADAR KOLESTEROL TOTAL DENGAN JUMLAH EOSINOFIL, NEUTROFIL, LIMFOSIT, DAN MONOSIT PADA PASIEN INFARK MIOKARD AKUT DI RSUD DR. SOETOMO

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Inflamasi memegang peranan penting dalam pembentukan atherosclerosis yang dapat memicu terjadinya infark miokard akut. Di masa lampau atherosclerosis di definisikan sebagai penumpukan lipid di dinding pembuluh darah. Peningkatan kadar kolesterol total, trigliserida, kolesterol LDL dan penurunan kolesterol HDL juga memegang peranan penting dalam pembentukan plak aterosklerosis dan infark miokard akut, namun sekarang telah diketahui bahwa penyakit inflamasi kronis juga dapat menghasilkan pembentukan plak yang menyebabkan sindrom koroner akut.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis korelasi antara kadar kolesterol total dengan jumlah eosinofil, neutrofil, limfosit, dan monosit pada pasien infark miokard akut di RSUD Dr. Soetomo

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross-sectional*. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis pasien infark miokard akut di RSUD Dr. Soetomo dari tahun 2016 – 2018, sehingga diperoleh data sebanyak 91 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi.

Hasil: Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *Pearson* dan didapatkan nilai ($r = -0,074$; $r = 0,154$; $r = -0,079$; $r = -0,064$) dan ($p = 0,485$; $p = 0,146$; $p = 0,458$; $p = 0,546$).

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi antara jumlah eosinofil, limfosit, neutrophil, dan monosit dengan kadar kolesterol total pada pasien infark miokard akut..

Kata kunci: kolesterol total, eosinofil, neutrofil, limfosit, monosit, infark miokard

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ABSTRACT

Background: Inflammation plays an important role in the formation of atherosclerosis which can trigger acute myocardial infarction. In the past, atherosclerosis was defined as the accumulation of lipids in the walls of blood vessels. Increased levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL cholesterol and decreased HDL cholesterol also play an important role in the formation of atherosclerotic plaque and acute myocardial infarction, but it is now known that chronic inflammatory diseases can also produce plaque formation which causes acute coronary syndrome.

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the correlation between total cholesterol levels and the number of eosinophils, neutrophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes in patients with acute myocardial infarction in Dr. RSUD. Soetomo

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional method. Data was obtained from the medical records of patients with acute myocardial infarction at RSUD Dr. Soetomo from 2016 - 2018, so as many as 91 samples were obtained that met the inclusion criteria.

Results: Data analysis using Pearson correlation test and obtained values ($r = -0,074$; $r = 0,154$; $r = -0,079$; $r = -0,064$) and ($p = 0,485$; $p = 0,146$; $p = 0,458$; $p = 0,546$)

Conclusion: Based on the research conducted it can be concluded that there is no correlation between the number of eosinophils, lymphocytes, neutrophils, and monocytes with total cholesterol levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

Keywords: total cholesterol, eosinophils, neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, myocardial infarction