

## INTISARI

Penyakit jantung koroner dengan faktor risiko dislipidemia merupakan penyebab utama mortalitas di dunia. Salah satu tindakan untuk menangani penyakit ini yaitu tindakan *percutaneous coronary intervention* (PCI). Tindakan tersebut perlu adanya pengawasan ketat seperti *lifestyle intervention*, melakukan kontrol rutin dan pemberian intervensi farmakologi untuk menghindari restenosis dan ADR. Kejadian restenosis dan ADR merupakan respon pasien yang merugikan yang akan mempengaruhi kualitas kehidupan pasien. Untuk itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon pasien terhadap terapi PCI meliputi hasil pemeriksaan profil lipid, ADR, dan gejala restenosis.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental secara deskriptif. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif mulai dari Januari-Februari 2018 di RSUP Dr. Sardjito dengan cara mencatat data rekam medis. Teknik pengambilan data berupa total sampling, didapatkan 44 sampel sesuai kriteria inklusi. Analisis respon pasien dilakukan dengan identifikasi hasil pemeriksaan profil lipid, kejadian ADR dan gejala restenosis.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa respon yang terjadi pada pasien penyakit jantung koroner dengan faktor risiko dislipidemia terhadap terapi pasca *percutaneous coronary intervention* meliputi peningkatan kadar kolesterol total (65,52%), peningkatan kadar LDL (58,54%), peningkatan kadar trigliserida (69,23%), penurunan kadar HDL (88,00%), *adverse drug reaction* (2,27%), mengalami gejala restenosis (52%) dan tidak mengalami gejala restenosis (48%).

**Kata Kunci:** Penyakit Jantung Koroner, Dislipidemia, PCI, ADR, Gejala Restenosis, *Lifestyle Intervention*

## ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease with dyslipidemia risk factor is the most common cause of mortality in the world. One of the treatments is to deal with this disease was through percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). This treatment needed strict supervision such as lifestyle intervention, doing routine control and providing pharmacological intervention to avoid restenosis and ADR. Restenosis and ADR had been an adverse response of patients that would influence the quality of life. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the patients responded to PCI therapy included the result of checked up lipide profil, ADR, and symptoms of restenosis.

The research wa a non-experimental research with descriptive analysis. Data was collected retrospectively from Januari to February 2018 in RSUP Dr.Sardjito Hospital from inpatients medical records. Data collection techniques in the form of total sampling, obtained 44 samples according to inclusion criteria. Patients responded was analyzed by identification of lipid profile examination results, ADR and symptoms of restenosis.

The results showed that responses of coronary heart disease patient with dyslipidemia risk factor after PCI including increased in the total cholesterol (65,52%), increased of LDL (58,54%), increased of triglyceride (69,23%) and decreased of HDL (88,00%), *adverse drug reaction* (2,27%), indicated restenosis symptoms (52%), and no indicated of restenosis symptoms (48%).

**Keywords:** Coronary Heart Disease, Dyslipidemia, PCI, ADR, Restenosis, Lifestyle Intervention