

## INTISARI

Penyakit Jantung Koroner (PJK) merupakan penyakit jantung yang menduduki urutan pertama penyumbang angka kematian pada kasus jantung (WHO, 2011). Diperlukan terapi yang kompleks dalam pengobatan PJK antara lain terapi farmakologi, Intervensi Koroner Perkutan (IKP) untuk melebarkan pembuluh darah yang tersumbat, dan *lifesyle intervention* untuk mengurangi keparahan PJK dan restenosis. Kompleksitas terapi farmakologi yang diterima pasien PJK dapat menyebabkan kejadian *Adverse Drug Reaction* (ADR). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon pasien PJK terhadap terapi pasca IKP di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif menggunakan data retrospektif dengan metode *total sampling* dan dilakukan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta. Sampel penelitian adalah semua pasien PJK pasca IKP di Instalasi Rawat Jalan RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi terhitung dari Januari sampai September 2017 yaitu sejumlah 65 pasien.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa respon yang terjadi pada pasien penyakit jantung koroner terhadap terapi pasca intervensi koroner perkutan meliputi gejala restenosis sebanyak (70,77%), terdiri dari 1 gejala restenosis (43,08%) dan 2 gejala restenosis (27,69%), *lifestyle intervention* yang tidak terkontrol yaitu kolesterol total abnormal (58,62%), kolesterol LDL abnormal (93,10%), kolesterol HDL abnormal (72,41%), trigliserida abnormal (70,69%), tekanan darah abnormal (72,22%), HbA1c abnormal (50%) dan *adverse drug reaction* (4,62%).

***Kata Kunci: Penyakit Jantung Koroner, Intervensi Koroner Perkutan, Lifestyle Intervention, Adverse Drug Reaction, Restenosis.***

## ABSTRACT

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is main cause of mortality in heart disease (WHO, 2011). Complex therapies are needed in order to treat the CAD such as pharmacology, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) to widen the clogged artery, and lifestyle intervention that aimed to decrease the severity of CAD and restenosis. Pharmacology complexity therapy which is received by CAD patient could cause Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) events. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the respon of CAD patients after PCI therapy at RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta .

This research was a descriptive analysis using retrospective data with total sampling method at RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta. The samples were outpatient CAD after PCI in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta which fulfilled the inclusion criteria from January to September 2017 which were 65 patients.

The result showed that responses of CAD patient after PCI including restenosis symptoms (70,77%), consist of 1 restenosis symptom (43,08%) and 2 restenosis symptoms (27,69%), uncontrolled lifestyle intervention such as abnormal cholesterol total (58,62%), abnormal LDL cholesterol (93,10%), abnormal HDL cholesterol (72,41%), abnormal triglyceride (70,69%), abnormal blood pressure (72,22%), abnormal HbA1c (50%), and adverse drug reaction (4,62%).

***Keywords: Coronary Artery Disease, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Lifestyle Intervention, Adverse Drug Reaction, Restenosis.***