HUBUNGAN KADAR GLUKOSA DARAH SELAMA PERAWATAN DENGAN *MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIAC EVENT* (KEMATIAN) PADA PASIEN INFARK MIOKARD AKUT DI RUANG ICU RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Peningkatan kadar glukosa darah selama hari perawatan di rumah sakit pada penderita IMA akan meningkatkan risiko *major adverse cardiac events* seperti reinfark, syok kardiogenik, gagal jantung, edema paru, dan meninggal. Perawat dapat dijadikan *daily leadership* dalam *joint leadership* dengan dokter untuk mengembangkan dan mengimplementasikan kontrol ketat kadar glukosa darah pasien.
Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar glukosa darah selama perawatan terhadap *major adverse cardiac event* (kematian) pada pasien infark miokard akut (IMA) di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.
Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif non eksperimental dengan rancangan kohort retrospektif. Jumlah sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 142 responden dengan teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *nonprobability sampling* dengan jenis *purposive sampling*. Data yang didapatkan berasal dari rekam medis. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Lambda* dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% (α= 0,05).
Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan kadar glukosa darah pada pasien IMA di ruang ICU Panembahan Senopati Bantul dalam kategori hiperglikemia sebanyak 75 (52,8%), jumlah pasien IMA di ruang ICU RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul sebanyak 57 (40,1%) meninggal dan 85 (59,9%) hidup. Terdapat keeratan hubungan antara kadar glukosa darah selama perawatan dengan MACE dengan nilai p=0,013 (p<0,05) dan r=0,368.
Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna kadar glukosa darah dengan *major adverse cardiac event* (kematian) pada pasien IMA di ruang ICU RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Kata Kunci: pasien infark miokard akut, *major adverse cardiac event,* kadar glukosa darah

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CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS DURING TREATMENT WITH MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIAC EVENT (DEATH) IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

ABSTRACT

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Background: Increased blood glucose levels during the days of hospitalization in patients with IMA will increase the risk of major adverse cardiac events such as reinfarction, cardiogenic shock, heart failure, pulmonary edema, and death. Nurses can act as daily leadership in a joint leadership with physicians to develop and implement a strict control of blood glucose levels of patients.
Objective: This research aimed to identify the correlation between blood glucose levels during treatment with major adverse cardiac event (death) in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in ICU RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.
Methods: This study used quantitative non-experimental method using a retrospective cohort design. The number of samples obtained 142 respondents to the sampling technique used is nonprobability sampling with purposive sampling types. Data obtained derived from medical records. Statistical analysis using lambda test with 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$).
Results: The results showed that blood glucose levels in patients AMI in the ICU RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul in the category of hyperglycemia were 75 (52.8%) and 67 (47,2%) with normal glucose level, patients AMI in the ICU Panembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital 57 (40.1%) were died and 85 (59, 9%) were alive. There was a correlation between blood glucose levels during treatment with a p-value = 0.013 ($p<0.05$) and r = 0.368.
Conclusion: There was significant correlation of blood glucose levels with major adverse cardiac event (death) in patients AMI in the ICU RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Keywords: patients with acute myocardial infarction, major adverse cardiac events, blood glucose levels

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