

GAMBARAN KEJADIAN ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (AMI) DI RUANG INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL TAHUN 2015

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Berdasarkan data dari *World Health Organization* (2008) di seluruh dunia terdapat 7.200.000 (12,2%) kematian terjadi akibat penyakit AMI. Salah satunya di negara Amerika sekitar 1,5 juta orang menderita AMI per tahun, dengan angka kematian 30% yang sering disebabkan oleh aritmia terutama fibrilasi ventrikel. Sedangkan di Indonesia, kematian akibat penyakit infark miokard diperkirakan berkisar antara 53,5 per 100.000 kasus.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran kejadian AMI di ruang ICU RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2015.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif non-experiment dengan desain deskriptif. Lokasi penelitian di ruang rekam medis RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul menggunakan data sekunder catatan rekam medis. Waktu penelitian tanggal 15 Agustus 2016. Pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan Total Sampling sebanyak 20 responden.

Hasil: Karakteristik pasien AMI usia paling banyak adalah dewasa dan lansia masing-masing 10 orang (50%), jenis kelamin laki-laki 17 orang (85%) dan, lama rawat <4 hari 11 orang (55%). Status kematian 10 orang (50%). Nilai laboratorium troponin paling banyak besar kemungkinan 17 orang (85%) dan CK-MB tinggi 15 orang (75%). Diagnosis keperawatan paling banyak nyeri akut 13 orang (65%). Jenis AMI terbanyak STEMI 13 orang (65%). Penyakit penyerta paling banyak syok kardiogenik 12 orang (60%).

Kesimpulan: Kejadian AMI di ICU tahun 2015 sejumlah 20 orang, dengan rentang usia dewasa dan lansia, sebagian besar dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki, lama rawat <4 hari, status kematian dan hidup adalah berimbang, troponin besar kemungkinan, CK-MB tinggi, diagnosa keperawatan nyeri akut, jenis AMI STEMI, dan penyakit penyerta syok kardiogenik.

Kata Kunci: Miokard Infark Akut, jenis-jenis AMI, nilai laboratorium, penyakit penyerta.

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**THE DESCRIPTION OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (AMI)
INCIDENT IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) OF RSUD
PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL 2015**

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ABSTRACT

Background of Study: Based on World Health Organization (2008) there were 7.2 million (12.2%) of deaths caused by AMI around the world. In United States of America (USA), about 1.5 million people suffered AMI every year, with total of 30% mortality rate that is caused by arrhythmias especially ventricular fibrillation. In Indonesia, 53.5 per 100,000 the death cases were caused by myocardial infarction.

Objective of Study: This study aims to describe the Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) incident in the ICU of RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul year 2015.

Research Methods: This study used non-experimental quantitative research method and descriptive design. The location of this study was in in medical record room of RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul. The data were taken on August 15 2016. The sampling technique used total sampling.

Results: Characteristics of AMI patients mostly was in adult age and the elderly. The total number for each category was 10 respondents (50%), 17 male respondents (85%) and 3 female respondents (15%). The length of staying was 9 respondents (45%) in > 4 days category and 11 respondents (55%) in <4 days category. Status of death and life respectively was 10 respondents (50%). Laboratory troponin values was 17 respondents (85%) and CK-MB in high status was 15 respondents (75%). Nursing diagnoses was 13 people (65 %) in acute pain. The AMI type was 13 people (65%) on STEMI. The dominant morbidities was 12 people (60%) on cardiogenic shock

Conclusion: The AMI incidence in ICU in 2015 was 20 people, with the range of the age from adults to elderly, sex, male, <4 days hospitalization length, the status of death and balanced life, troponin likely, CK-MB high, pain nursing acute pain, type of STEMI AMI, cardiogenic shock and comorbidities.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction, AMI types, Laboratory Score, Comorbidities

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