

**Angka Kejadian Infark Miokard Akut dengan Penanda CK-MB Pada Pasien disertai Peningkatan Serum Kreatinin di Rumah Sakit Jantung Binawaluya Jakarta Timur Periode Januari-April 2016**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Serangan Jantung (Infark Miokard Akut) atau IMA dapat menyerang kapan saja. Ketika fungsi jantung mengalami gangguan, enzim jantung seperti Troponin, CK-MB, dan Myoglobin akan keluar dan meningkat di dalam tubuh. Seiring berjalannya waktu, penyakit jantung akan mengarah kepada kelainan ginjal. Jika terjadi gangguan maka kreatinin tidak dapat diekskresi dengan baik sehingga akan meningkat di peredaran darah. CK-MB dan serum kreatinin berada dalam satu metabolisme yang sama. sehingga jika CK-MB meningkat maka diharapkan serum kreatinin juga demikian.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui Angka kejadian infark miokard akut dengan Penanda CK-MB Pada Pasien disertai Peningkatan Serum Kreatinin di Rumah Sakit Jantung Binawaluya Jakarta Timur Periode Januari-April 2016.

**Metode:** Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional kuantitatif. Jumlah sampel yang diambil sebanyak 93 sampel dengan kriteria diagnosis IMA. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang diambil dari Rumah Sakit Jantung Binawaluya Jakarta Timur Periode Januari-April 2016. Dan dianalisis menggunakan *Chi Square* dengan program SPSS v23 for Macintosh.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan median CK-MB sebesar 25 mg/dL dan untuk serum kreatinin sebesar 1.3 mg/dL. 51 orang dengan kenaikan CK-MB dari total sampel yaitu 93 pasien, 22 (43,13%) mempunyai peningkatan kadar baik di CK-MB dan serum kreatinin dan 29 (56,87%) lainnya tidak mempunyai kenaikan serum kreatinin hanya CK-MB.

**Kesimpulan:** Angka kejadian pasien infark miokard dengan penanda CK-MB disertai peningkatan serum kreatinin sebesar 43,13%. Penelitian lebih lanjut diperlukan guna menambah pengetahuan dan referat dalam bidang pembahasan ini.

**Kata Kunci:** *Infark Miokard Akut; Serum kreatinin; CK-MB; Angka Kejadian*

**INCIDENCE OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH CK-MB  
MARKER IN PATIENT WITH INCREASE CREATININE SERUM AT  
BINAWALUYA HOSPITAL EAST JAKARTA TERM JANUARY-APRIL 2016**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Heart attack (Acute Myocardial infarction) or AMI can occur anytime. When the heart function is disturbed, cardiac enzyme such as Troponin, CK-MB, and Myoglobin will be released into the circulatory in a huge amount. As the time goes by, heart disease could impact to kidney disturbance. The main risk factor in this study is hypertension. If there's an error with kidney it couldn't excrete serum creatinine, remains in the circulatory. CK-MB and Creatinine serum are on the same pathway of metabolic. Therefore, hopefully if there is an increase in CK-MB, then the creatinine serum amount will also be elevated.

**Objective :** To know the Incidence of acute myocardial infarction's patient with CK-MB marker in patient with increase creatinine serum at Binawaluya Hospital East Jakarta term January-April 2016

**Method:** This research method using cross sectional analytical methods. The required sample is 30 samples with the criteria of the adult population aged over 17 years who have a job and do not have a job. Collecting data in this study using a data from Binawaluya Cardiac Hospital Laboratories. The data is analyzed by Chi – Square's Test using SPSS v23 for Macintosh.

**Result :** The result showed the median value for CK-MB is 25 mg/dL whilst serum creatinine is 1.3 mg/dL. 51 patients with elevated CK-MB out of 93 from total samples, there are 22 (43,13%) with both elevated CK-MB and creatinine serum and 20 (56,87%) others didn't have elevated creatinine serum only CK-MB.

**Conclusion :** Incidence of acute myocardial infarction with CK-MB marker in patient with increase creatinin serum at binawaluya hospital east jakarta term January-April 2016 is 43,13%. Further research is necessary to enhance knowledge and reference in this field.

**Key Words :** *Acute Myocardial Infarction; Creatinine Serum; CK-MB; Incidence*