

ABSTRAK

Penyebab kematian terbanyak di Indonesia ialah penyakit jantung. Sesuai dengan pedoman dari *The Third Global Myocardial Infarction Task Force* pemeriksaan laboratorium biomarker nekrosis jantung adalah kadar Troponin-I yang merupakan biomarker pilihan untuk Infark Miokard Akut (IMA), karena hanya diekspresikan di otot jantung dan tidak ditemukan pada orang sehat. Penggunaan metode *Fluorescence Immunoassay* (FIA) dinilai menjadi metode yang paling tepat karena memiliki waktu cepat dan sensitivitas yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberi gambaran kadar Troponin-I pada kasus IMA menggunakan metode FIA di RSUD Pasar Rebo, Jakarta Timur.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan 92 sampel data hasil pemeriksaan pasien yang terdiagnosa IMA periode Januari–Agustus 2023. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa karakteristik pasien IMA terbanyak ada pada usia >60 tahun sebanyak 58 orang (63,04%) dan berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 61 orang (66,30%). Berdasarkan kadar, pasien IMA paling banyak memiliki kadar abnormal Troponin-I >0,01 ng/mL sebanyak 85 orang (92,39%) dan mayoritas ada pada usia >60 tahun yaitu sebanyak 57 orang (61,96%) serta berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 56 orang (60,87%).

Didapatkan kesimpulan bahwa pada pasien IMA, kadar Troponin abnormal >0,01 ng/mL lebih banyak ditemukan pada laki-laki dan pada usia >60 tahun. Hasil pemeriksaan kadar Troponin-I yang meningkat ini dapat digunakan sebagai biomarker penanda infark miokard akut

Kata Kunci : *Fluorescence Immunoassay*, Infark miokard, Troponin-I

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ABSTRACT

The most common cause of death in Indonesia is heart disease. In accordance with the guidelines of The Third Global Myocardial Infarction Task Force, the laboratory examination of cardiac necrosis biomarkers is Troponin-I levels, which is the preferred biomarker for Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI), because it only reflects heart muscle and is not found in healthy people. The use of the Fluorescence Immunoassay (FIA) method is considered to be the most appropriate method because it has a fast time and high sensitivity. This study aims to provide an overview of Troponin-I levels in AMI cases using the FIA method at Pasar Rebo Regional Hospital, East Jakarta.

This research used a descriptive method with 92 data samples from examinations of patients diagnosed with AMI for the period January–August 2023. The research results showed that the characteristics of most AMI patients were 58 people aged >60 years (63.04%) and male, as many as 61 people (66.30%). Based on levels, most AMI patients had abnormal Troponin-I levels >0.01 ng/mL as many as 85 people (92.39%) and most of them were aged >60 years, namely 57 people (61.96%) and were of the same type. 56 people (60.87%) were male.

It was concluded that in AMI patients, abnormal Troponin levels >0.01 ng/mL were more common in men and in those aged >60 years. The results of the examination of increased Troponin-I levels can be used as a biomarker for acute myocardial infarction.

Keywords : Fluorescence Immunoassay, Myocardial infarction, Troponin-I

Bibliography : 36

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