ABSTRACT

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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STEMI IN ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (AMI) PATIENTS AT RSUD 45 KUNINGAN

In Indonesia, Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) is a disease with the highest mortality rate compared to other heart diseases. In 2022, there were 153 cases of AMI with a mortality rate of 10.45% at RSUD 45 Kuningan. AMI was among the top 10 leading causes of death at RSUD 45 Kuningan in 2022. The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors associated with STEMI occurrences in AMI patients at RSUD 45 Kuningan. AMI is categorized based on an electrocardiogram (EKG) into STEMI and NSTEMI. STEMI occurs when there is a total blockage in a coronary artery, leading to a larger infarction area that encompasses the entire thickness of the myocardium, characterized by ST segment elevation. The research adopted a cross-sectional design with a study population consisting of AMI patients recorded in the medical records of RSUD 45 Kuningan from 1st January 2022, to 30th April 2023, totaling 173 patients. The research sample used a total sampling, including all patients in this study population. The data sources used in this research was secondary data from the patients medical records. The independent variables under investigation were age, gender, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus. The dependent variable were the occurrence of STEMI in AMI patients. Data analysis included univariate and bivariate analyses. The bivariate analysis was performed using the chi-square test. The research result indicated there were relationship between the variables of age (p-value 0.001, OR=3.173), gender (p-value 0.019, OR=2.482), hypertension (p-value 0.007, OR=2.622), and diabetes mellitus (p-value 0.034, OR=2.125) with the occurrence of STEMI in AMI patients at RSUD 45 Kuningan. The public were encouraged to control hypertension and diabetes mellitus, as well as consistently take prescribed medications to prevent complications and disease recurrence.

Keywords: STEMI, AMI, Risk Factor