

LITERATURE REVIEW

EFFECT FIBRINOLYTIC THERAPY ON ST-ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (STEMI) PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC

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ABSTRACT

Background: Acute Coroner Syndrome (ACS) as known as heart attack is a serious heart disorder when heart muscle doesn't got enough of blood. ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) was one of the most lethal types of ACS in hospitals than Non ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI). STEMI patients with diabetic are 10-25% more lethal than STEMI patients without diabetes. Its because people with diabetic have viscosity which mean they are easily to have blood coagulation in their body. **Objective:** The research aimed to identify and analyze the effect of fibrinolytic therapy on ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) patients with diabetic. **Methodology:** The research was conducted by using Pubmed, Google Scholar, IJRMS and Science Direct to find the journal articles which are appropriate with inclusion and exclusion criteria to be reviewed. **Result:** Based on the results of a review of 10 journals, it was showed that the majority of the effectiveness fibrinolytic therapy on ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) patients with diabetic were more than >50% to change resolution of ST rhythm on ECG leads. **Conclusion:** Fibrinolytic therapy is effective against ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) patients with diabetic.

Key words : *Fibrinolytic Therapy, ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI), diabetic*

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REVIEW LITERATUR

PENGARUH TERAPI FIBRINOLITIK TERHADAP ST-ELEVASI MIOKARD INFARK (STEMI) DENGAN DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Sindrom Koroner Akut (SKA) atau serangan jantung adalah salah satu gangguan jantung serius dimana otot jantung tidak mendapat aliran darah. ST Elevasi Miokard Infark (STEMI) merupakan salah satu jenis dari SKA yang paling mematikan di rumah sakit dibanding Non ST Elevasi Miokard Infark (NSTEMI). Penderita STEMI dengan penyerta DM memiliki presentase 10-25% lebih mematikan dibandingkan penderita STEMI tanpa penyerta DM. Hal ini dikarenakan penderita Diabetes Mellitus mengalami viskositas sehingga mengalami pengentalan darah di dalam tubuh. **Tujuan:** Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisa pengaruh terapi fibrinolitik terhadap ST-Elevasi Miokard Infark (STEMI) dengan diabetes mellitus. **Metodologi:** Penelusuran artikel menggunakan data base penelitian keperawatan dan kesehatan yaitu *Pubmed, Google Scholar, IJRMS* dan *Science Direct* untuk menemukan artikel artikel sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi kemudian dilakukan *review*. **Hasil:** Hasil telaah dari 10 jurnal maka didapatkan mayoritas tingkat keberhasilan terapi fibrinolitik efektif terhadap penderita ST-Elevasi Miokard Infark (STEMI) dengan diabetes mellitus lebih dari >50% dalam perubahan resolusi irama ST pada *lead* EKG. **Kesimpulan:** Terapi fibrinolitik efektif terhadap penderita ST-Elevasi Miokard Infark (STEMI) dengan diabetes mellitus.

Kata kunci: Terapi Fibrinolitik, ST-Elevasi Miokard Infark (STEMI), Diabetes

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