

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCES IN INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO (INR) VALUES BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH ST-ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (STEMI) AND NON-ST-ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (NSTEMI) AT DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK GENERAL HOSPITAL, LAMPUNG PROVINCE, IN 2024

By

MEFFA ARINDYA MALIANDARY

Background: Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is a condition caused by the rupture of atherosclerotic plaques, which triggers coagulation activation and thrombus formation, with clinical manifestations that may present as STEMI or NSTEMI. These conditions differ in the degree of obstruction and the extent of myocardial ischemia. Coagulation activation can be assessed using the International Normalized Ratio (INR), yet evidence regarding differences in INR values between STEMI and NSTEMI patients remains limited. This study aims to determine whether there is a difference in INR values between STEMI and NSTEMI patients at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek General Hospital, Lampung Province, in 2024.

Methods: The research employed a quantitative descriptive method with a cross-sectional design. A total of 100 patients diagnosed with STEMI and NSTEMI at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek General Hospital, Lampung Province, in 2024 were included as the study sample. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods, with the Mann–Whitney U test applied to assess differences in INR values between the two groups.

Results: From Mann-Whitney test results obtained $p = 0,071$ ($p > 0,05$). This indicates indicating that there was no statistically significant difference in INR values between STEMI and NSTEMI patients in this sample.

Conclusions: There was no difference in International Normalized Ratio (INR) values between STEMI and NSTEMI patients at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek General Hospital, Lampung Province, in 2024.

Keywords: STEMI, NSTEMI, International Normalized Ratio, INR, Acute Coronary Syndrome

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN NILAI *INTERNATIONAL NORMALIZED RATIO* (INR) PADA PASIEN ST-ELEVASI MIOKARD INFARK (STEMI) DAN NON-ST ELEVASI MIOKARD INFARK (NSTEMI) DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2024

Oleh

MEFFA ARINDYA MALIANDARY

Latar Belakang: Sindrom koroner akut (SKA) merupakan kondisi akibat ruptur plak aterosklerotik yang memicu aktivasi koagulasi dan pembentukan trombus dengan manifestasi klinis dapat berupa STEMI dan NSTEMI. Kedua kondisi tersebut memiliki derajat obstruksi dan luas iskemia yang berbeda. Aktivasi sistem koagulasi dapat dinilai melalui *International Normalized Ratio* (INR), namun bukti mengenai perbedaan nilai INR pada pasien STEMI dan NSTEMI masih terbatas. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat perbedaan nilai INR pada pasien STEMI dan NSTEMI di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung tahun 2024.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 100 pasien dengan STEMI dan NSTEMI di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung tahun 2024. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Mann-Whitney U*.

Hasil: Dari hasil uji *Mann-Whitney* didapatkan hasil $p = 0,071$ ($p > 0,05$). Hal ini menandakan tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada nilai INR antara pasien STEMI dan NSTEMI.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan nilai *International Normalized Ratio* (INR) pada pasien STEMI dan NSTEMI di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung tahun 2024.

Kata Kunci: STEMI, NSTEMI, *International Normalized Ratio*, INR, Sindrom Koroner Akut