ABSTRACT

Dina Setiana (30.01.11.0308)
Factors Influencing Frequency Of Attack At Poliklinik Spesialis Jantung
RSI. Siti Khadijah Palembang 2015

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
PROGRAM STUDI SI KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS KAOLIK MUSI CHARITAS

Keywords : Coronary Heart Disease

(XVI + 80 Pages +14 Tables +9Enclosures +2Shemes)

Coronary heart disease is a dreaded disease which many people encountered as a sudden attack which led to the deaths that occured as a result of narrowing or blockage in the walls of the coronary arteries due to fatty deposits and cholesterol. This study was aimed to determine the factors that affect the frequency of coronary heart disease in Heart Disease Specialist Of Siti Khadijah Islamic Hospital Palembang. The method of the study was quantitative research with analytic survey method : cross sectional approach. This study included in the area of Medical Surgical Nursing with a sampel of 49 respondents who met the inclusion criteria. Data were collected by using questionnaires and measurements as the instruments. The results of the study showed that for the variable of obesity, there were 17 respondents (34.7%) with obesity and 32 respondents (65.3%) without obesity, variable of history of diabetes mellitus obtained 24 respondents did not suffer from diabetes mellitus , 4 respondents (8,2%) had a history of controlled and 21 respondents (42,9%) had a history and uncontrolled, for the history of hypertension, there were 38 respondents (77.6%) had hypertension and controlled as well as 11 respondents (22.4%) suffered from hypertension and uncontrolled, for the variable of smoke, there were 39 respondents (79.6%) smoked and 10 respondents (20.4%) were light smokers. The average age of the respondents who had coronary heart disease was 52.33 years of age with the oldest of 78 years and the youngest of 31 years old. The statistical result of bivariate analysis using independent t-test in variable of obesity, p value obtained was 0.539. Mean while, by using One-Way Anova for variable of history of diabetes mellitus, p value obtainde was 0.958 for history of hypertension p value obtained was 1.000, for smoking p value obtained was 0.075. For simple test of correlation and regression for age, the p value was 0.851. Based of the results, it could be concluded that there was no correlation of factors that affect the frequency of coronary heart disease. Recomended to the nurse could use this study result as a basic to provide educational information to patients in order to prevent recurrent attacks.

References : 25 (2006-2015)