

INTISARI

Penyakit kardiovaskuler adalah penyakit yang disebabkan gangguan fungsi jantung dan pembuluh darah. Saat ini banyak dikembangkan beberapa metode untuk mengukur risiko 10 tahun kejadian penyakit kardiovaskuler. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengevaluasi perbedaan hasil pengukuran besarnya risiko 10 tahun penyakit kardiovaskular dan rekomendasi pemberian statin antara metode *Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation* (SCORE), *CV Risk Calculator*, dan *Pooled Cohort Equation* (PCE) di Dukuh Sembir, Morangan, Jragung, dan Somorai, Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini diikuti oleh 169 responden umur 40-65 tahun. Dilakukan uji *Repeated Anova* untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara ketiga metode dan kemudian dilakukan uji lanjutan dengan *Repeated Anova Post Hoc Bonferroni* untuk mengetahui adanya perbedaan antara metode PCE-SCORE dan *CV Risk Calculator*-SCORE. Uji *Marginal Homogeneity* dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan antar metode berdasarkan kategori risiko dan rekomendasi terapi statin. Hasilnya, rata-rata risiko responden keempat dukuh sebesar $6,7 \pm 6,4\%$, $6,7 \pm 6,4\%$, dan $2,6 \pm 3,5\%$ berdasarkan metode PCE, *CV Risk Calculator*, dan SCORE, serta terdapat perbedaan nilai risiko kardiovaskuler yang bermakna antara ketiga metode dengan nilai $p < 0,01$. Hasil uji lanjutan menunjukkan adanya perbedaan bermakna antara metode PCE-SCORE ($p < 0,01$) dan *CV Risk Calculator*-SCORE ($p < 0,01$). Berdasarkan hasil komparasi kategori risiko juga terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara PCE-SCORE ($p < 0,01$) dan *CV Risk Calculator*-SCORE ($p < 0,01$). Hasil komparasi rekomendasi terapi statin menunjukkan tidak adanya perbedaan bermakna dalam hal rekomendasi statin antara metode PCE-SCORE ($p = 0,50$) dan *Risk Calculator*-SCORE ($p = 0,50$). Kesimpulannya terdapat perbedaan bermakna hasil pengukuran risiko 10 tahun kardiovaskuler antara metode PCE-SCORE, dan metode *CV Risk Calculator*-SCORE, namun tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna dalam rekomendasi terapi statin antara PCE-SCORE, dan metode *CV Risk Calculator*-SCORE.

Kata kunci: penyakit kardiovaskular, risiko 10 tahun, *Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation* (SCORE), *Pooled Cohort Equation*, *CV Risk Calculator*

ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular disease is a disease caused by impaired heart and blood vessel function. Currently developed several methods to measure the risk of 10 years of cardiovascular disease incidence. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the difference of measurement results of the 10-year risk of cardiovascular disease and statin therapy recommendation between Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation (SCORE), CV Risk Calculator, and Pooled Cohort Equation (PCE) methods at *Dukuh Sembir, Morangan, Jragung and Somorai, Yogyakarta*. This study was followed by 169 subjects aged 40-65 years. Repeated Anova test was performed to know the differences between three methods and then the test continued with Repeated Anova Post Hoc Bonferroni test to know the difference between PCE-SCORE and CV Risk Calculator-SCORE. The Marginal Homogeneity test was performed to determine the differences between methods based on risk category and statin therapy recommendations. As a result, the average risk of respondents was $6,7\pm 6,4\%$, $6,7\pm 6,4\%$, and $2,6\pm 3,5\%$ respectively based on PCE method, CV Risk Calculator, and SCORE, and there were significant differences in cardiovascular risk values between the three methods with p value $<0,01$. Further test results indicate a significant differences between PCE-SCORE ($p<0,01$) and *CV Risk Calculator-SCORE* ($p<0,01$). Based on the comparative category of risk also there is a difference between PCE-SCORE ($p<0,01$) and *CV Risk Calculator-SCORE* ($p<0,01$). Comparison of statin therapy recommendations showed no significant differences in terms of statin recommendations between PCE-SCORE ($p=0,50$) and Risk Calculator-SCORE ($p=0,50$). In conclusion, there were significant differences in 10-year cardiovascular risk measurement results between PCE-SCORE method, and CV Risk Calculator-SCORE method, but there was no significant difference in the recommendation of statin therapy between PCE-SCORE, and CV Risk Calculator-SCORE.

Keywords: cardiovascular disease, 10-year risk, Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation (SCORE), Pooled Cohort Equation, CV Risk Calculator