ABSTRAK

Dislipidemia merupakan faktor utama risiko *Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease* (ASCVD) di samping hipertensi, merokok, abnormalitas glukosa darah, dan kurangnya aktivitas fisik. Penatalaksanaan terapi dislipidemia didasarkan pada tingkat kadar kolesterol seseorang. Pengukuran kadar kolesterol dapat dilakukan melalui pembuluh darah vena dan perifer, namun dalam beberapa penelitian menunjukkan hasil yang bervariasi dari perbandingan pengukuran kolesterol darah vena dan perifer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan pengukuran kolesterol darah puasa vena dengan kolesterol darah puasa perifer serta membandingkan nilai *Pooled Cohort Equations* (PCE) antara kedua pengukuran sebagai risiko 10 tahun ASCVD. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Subyek penelitian dipilih menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Data primer di dapat melalui pengukuran kadar kolesterol darah puasa vena dan perifer (mg/dL) pada masyarakat dukuh berusia 40-65 tahun yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan telah menandatangani kesediaannya dalam *informed consent.* Terdapat 161 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Analisis dilakukan dengan uji komparasi numerik berpasangan yaitu uji T berpasangan dan *Wilcoxon* dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna rerata pengukuran kolesterol darah puasa vena dan kolesterol darah puasa perifer (p=0,20) serta tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna rerata nilai PCE pada kedua pengukuran (p=0,47).

Kata Kunci: *Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease* (ASCVD); kadar kolesterol darah puasa vena; kadar kolesterol darah puasa perifer; *Easy Touch®; Pooled Cohort Equations* (PCE)

ABSTRACT

Dyslipidemia is one of the major risk factors of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD), along with hypertension, smoking, high blood glucose, and lack of physical activity. Therapy management of dyslipidemia is based on cholesterol levels of a person. Measurement of cholesterol levels in blood can be performed in two ways: venous and peripheral. Previous studies comparing cholesterol concentration in blood samples peripheral and venous have produced inconsistent results. The purpose of this research is to compare between venous fasting blood cholesterol and peripheral fasting blood cholesterol, and comparing PCE score with two different measurement cholesterol levels for the ten years risk of ASCVD. This research is an observational analytic research with cross-sectional design. Subjects were chosen with the purposive sampling technique. Primary data was obtained by measurement of venous and peripheral fasting blood cholesterol levels (mg/dL) on respondents aged 40-65 years old that meet the inclusion criteria and that signed in informed consent. There were 161 respondents that met the inclusion criteria. Analysis is done using paired T test and wilcoxon with 95% confidence interval. The result shows that there is no significant different between venous fasting blood cholesterol and peripheral fasting blood cholesterol (p=0.20) and there is no significant difference in mean value of PCE score in both measurements (p=0.47).

Key Word: *Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD); venous fasting blood cholesterol; peripheral fasting blood cholesterol; Easy Touch®; Pooled Cohort Equations (PCE)*