

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** Hipertensi merupakan faktor risiko tersering pada gagal jantung yang menyebabkan peningkatan kadar *N-Terminal-Pro Brain Natriuretic Peptide* (NT-proBNP) dan penurunan fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui pengaruh derajat hipertensi terhadap kadar NT-proBNP dan fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri pada pasien gagal jantung kronik.

**Metode :** Penelitian observasional ini menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional study*. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 29 orang dengan hipertensi derajat 1 dan 27 orang dengan hipertensi derajat 2. Data penelitian diperoleh dari data rekam medis. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah *independent t* untuk fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri, *Mann-Whitney test* untuk NT-proBNP, dan korelasi *Spearman* untuk kadar NT-proBNP terhadap fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri.

**Hasil :** Hasil uji *Mann-Whitney* kadar NT-proBNP diperoleh nilai  $p=0,000$ . Hasil *independent t test* fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri diperoleh nilai  $p=0,001$ . Hasil uji korelasi *Spearman* antara kadar NT-proBNP dengan fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri sebesar  $-0,651$  ( $p=0,000$ ). Nilai *cut-off-point* kadar NT-proBNP didapatkan sebesar  $1511\text{pg/ml}$  (sensitivitas 0,82% dan spesifitas 0,80%) dan nilai luas area dibawah kurva  $\text{ROC}>0,7$ . Fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri memiliki luas area bawah kurva  $\text{ROC}>0,7$  dengan nilai *cut-off-point* sebesar 39% (sensitivitas 0,67% dan spesifitas 0,69%).

**Simpulan :** Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pengaruh derajat hipertensi terhadap kadar NT-proBNP dan fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri pada pasien gagal jantung kronik. Terdapat korelasi negatif yang kuat antara kadar NT-proBNP dengan fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri. Nilai *cut-off-point* kadar NT-proBNP dan fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri dapat digunakan untuk membandingkan derajat hipertensi pada pasien gagal jantung kronik.

**Kata kunci :** Derajat hipertensi, NT-proBNP, fraksi ejeksi ventrikel kiri, gagal jantung kronik.

## ***ABSTRACT***

**Background:** Hypertension is the most common risk factor for heart failure which causes an increase in N-Terminal-Pro Brain Natriuretic Peptide (NT-proBNP) levels and a decrease in left ventricular ejection fraction.

**Objective:** To determine the effect of the degree of hypertension on NT-proBNP levels and left ventricular ejection fraction level in patients with chronic heart failure.

**Method:** This observational study used a cross sectional study design. The sample study consisted of 29 people with grade-1 hypertension and 27 people with grade-2 hypertension. The data were obtained from medical record data. The statistical analysis used was independent for left ventricular ejection fraction, Mann-Whitney test for NT-proBNP, and Spearman correlation for NT-proBNP levels for left ventricular ejection fraction.

**Results:** The test results of Mann-Whitney's test of NT-proBNP level showed  $p$  value = 0,000. The results of independent test of the left ventricular ejection fraction obtained is  $p$  = 0.001. The results of the Spearman correlation test between NT-proBNP levels and left ventricular ejection fraction were -0.651 ( $p$  = 0.000). The NT-proBNP cut-off-point value was obtained at 1511pg / ml (sensitivity 0.82% and specificity 0.80%) and the value of the area under the ROC curve > 0.7. The left ventricular ejection fraction has an area under the ROC curve > 0.7 with a cut-off-point value of 39% (sensitivity 0.67% and specificity 0.69%).

**Conclusion:** There is a significant difference in the influence of the degree of hypertension on NT-proBNP levels and left ventricular ejection fraction in patients with chronic heart failure. There is a strong negative correlation between NT-proBNP levels and left ventricular ejection fraction. The cut-off-point value of NT-proBNP levels and left ventricular ejection fraction can be used to compare the degree of hypertension in patients with chronic heart failure.

**Keywords:** Degree of hypertension, NT-proBNP, left ventricular ejection fraction, chronic heart failure.