

**LITERATURE REVIEW**  
**PENGGUNAAN ANTIPLATELET UNTUK PENCEGAHAN**  
**SEKUNDER STROKE ISKEMIK DAN SINDROM**  
**KORONER AKUT DI INDONESIA**

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**INTISARI**

Pencegahan sekunder pada pasien yang mengalami stroke iskemik atau sindrom koroner akut di Indonesia dapat diberikan antiplatelet. Tujuannya untuk mengurangi risiko keterulang penyakit tersebut. Antiplatelet paling umum digunakan di Indonesia berupa aspirin, klopido­grel, dan tikagrelor. Tujuan kajian artikel untuk mengetahui penggunaan antiplatelet sebagai pencegahan sekunder pasien stroke iskemik dan sindrom koroner akut di Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan *narrative review* dengan menggunakan pangkalan data *Google Scholar*, *Pubmed*, *Science Direct*, *Cochrane*, *Elsevier*, dan Sinta Kemdikbud. Hasil kajian artikel ditemukan pada 3 pangkalan data yaitu *Google Scholar*, *Pubmed* dan *Science Direct*, menghasilkan 7 artikel yang sesuai dengan topik kajian. Hasil kajian menunjukkan pasien yang menggunakan terapi antiplatelet berupa aspirin (53,65%), kombinasi aspirin+klopido­grel (30,09%), kombinasi aspirin+tikagrelor (8,66%), dan klopido­grel (7,60%). 75% pengguna antiplatelet terbukti dapat mengurangi risiko kejadian berulang pada pasien stroke iskemik atau sindrom koroner akut di Indonesia. Faktor pendukung pengobatan pencegahan sekunder yaitu pengendalian faktor risiko, modifikasi gaya hidup, dan kepatuhan minum obat.

**Kata kunci:** Antiplatelet, Stroke Iskemik, Sindrom Koroner Akut, Pencegahan Sekunder

***LITERATURE REVIEW***  
**THE USE OF ANTIPLATELETS FOR SECONDARY  
PREVENTION OF ISCHEMIC STROKE AND ACUTE  
CORONARY SYNDROME IN INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Antiplatelet therapy is one of the medicines that can be given to reduce the risk of disease recurrence and for secondary prevention in Indonesian patients with ischemic stroke or acute coronary syndrome. Aspirin, clopidogrel, and ticagrelor are commonly used in Indonesia as antiplatelets. The article review results aim to determine the use of antiplatelets as secondary prevention of ischemic stroke and acute coronary syndrome patients in Indonesia. A narrative review was performed using the databases Google Scholar, Pubmed, Science Direct, Cochrane, Elsevier, and Sinta Kemdikbud. The article review results were discovered in 3 databases, namely Google Scholar, Pubmed, and Science Direct, yielding 7 articles that corresponded to the study's topic. According to the study's findings, patients who received antiplatelet therapy in the form of aspirin (53,65%), aspirin+clopidogrel (30,09%), aspirin+ticagrelor (8,66%), and clopidogrel (7,60%) showed the greatest improvement. In Indonesia, 75% of antiplatelet users have been shown to reduce the risk of recurrence in patients with ischemic stroke or acute coronary syndrome. Risk factor control, lifestyle modification, and medication adherence are all supporting factor for secondary treatment.

**Keywords:** Antiplatelet, Ischemic Stroke, Acute Coronary Syndrome, Secondary Prevention