

ABSTRAK

Gagal ginjal kronik adalah gangguan fungsi ginjal yang bersifat progresif dimana pasien tidak dapat pulih kembali, karena tubuh tidak dapat memelihara metabolisme, gagal memelihara keseimbangan cairan dan elektrolit yang mengakibatkan terjadinya peningkatan pada ureum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kadar ureum dan kreatinin pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik antara *pre* dan *post* hemodialisa di RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta Barat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode statistik dengan 80 sampel data hasil pemeriksaan pasien yang terdiagnosa gagal ginjal kronik periode Januari-Mei 2024. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan nilai $p_value = <0.001$ menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan antara kadar ureum dan kreatinin *pre* hemodialisa dengan kadar ureum dan kreatinin *post* hemodialisa. Berdasarkan usia, didapatkan hasil tertinggi pada kategori pra lanjut usia (45-59 tahun) sebanyak 39 pasien (48.75%) dengan rata-rata kadar ureum *pre* hemodialisa 144.92 mg/dl, ureum *post* hemodialisa 81.33 mg/dl, kreatinin *pre* hemodialisa 11.03 mg/dl dan kreatinin *post* hemodialisa 6.07 mg/dl. Berdasarkan jenis kelamin, didapatkan hasil tertinggi pada laki-laki sebanyak 40 pasien (50%) dengan rata-rata kadar ureum *pre* hemodialisa 143.30 mg/dl, ureum *post* hemodialisa 77.13 mg/dl, kreatinin *pre* hemodialisa 11.97 mg/dl dan kreatinin *post* hemodialisa 6.43 mg/dl.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang sudah dilakukan dapat disimpulkan bahwa hemodialisa berperan dalam menjaga kestabilan kadar ureum dan kreatinin. Meskipun kadar ureum dan kreatinin tidak semua kembali pada nilai normal, stabilitas yang dicapai sangat penting untuk kualitas hidup pasien dan dalam mencegah komplikasi lebih lanjut.

Kata Kunci : Ureum, Kreatinin, *Pre* dan *Post* Hemodialisa, Gagal Ginjal Kronik

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ABSTRACT

Chronic renal failure is a progressive disorder of kidney function from which the patient cannot recover, because the body cannot maintain metabolism, fails to maintain fluid and electrolyte balance which results in an increase in urea. This study aims to determine the description of urea and creatinine levels in chronic kidney failure patients between pre and post hemodialysis at Cengkareng Regional Hospital, West Jakarta.

This study used statistical methods with 80 data samples from examinations of patients diagnosed with chronic kidney failure for the period January-May 2024. The results of this study showed that the $p_value = <0.001$ showed a significant difference between pre-hemodialysis urea and creatinine levels and post-hemodialysis urea and creatinine levels. Based on age, the highest results were obtained in the pre-elderly category (45-59 years) with 39 patients (48.75%) with an average pre-hemodialysis urea level of 144.92 mg/dl, post-hemodialysis urea 81.33 mg/dl, pre-hemodialysis creatinine 11.03 mg /dl and post-hemodialysis creatinine 6.07 mg/dl. Based on gender, the highest results were found in men as many as 40 patients (50%) with an average pre-hemodialysis urea level of 143.30 mg/dl, post-hemodialysis urea 77.13 mg/dl, pre-hemodialysis creatinine 11.97 mg/dl and post-hemodialysis creatinine 6.43 mg/dl.

Based on the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that hemodialysis plays a role in maintaining stable urea and creatinine levels. Although urea and creatinine levels do not all return to normal values, the stability achieved is very important for the patient's quality of life and in preventing further complications.

Keywords : Urea, Creatinine, Pre and Post Hemodialysis, Chronic Kidney Failure

References : 20

Years : 2016-2024