

## ABSTRAK

Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) merupakan penyakit gangguan fungsi ginjal yang progresif dan tidak dapat pulih kembali, mengakibatkan tubuh tidak mampu memelihara metabolisme dan gagal memelihara keseimbangan cairan dan elektrolit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar hemoglobin dan hematokrit pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik sebelum dan sesudah hemodialisa.

Sampel penelitian ini adalah data rekam medik kadar hemoglobin dan hematokrit 15 pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menjalani terapi hemodialisa di RS PMI Bogor Tahun 2024. Data yang diperoleh di analisa menggunakan uji T Dependen Bivariat.

Hasil penelitian 15 orang pasien terdiri atas 8 orang laki-laki (53,3%) dan 7 orang perempuan (46,7%). Berdasarkan usia, satu orang (6,7%) berusia 10–18 tahun, 11 orang (73,3%) berusia 18–59 tahun dan 3 orang (20%) berusia di atas 60 tahun. Hasil menunjukkan Kadar rata-rata hemoglobin pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik sebelum hemodialisa 8.4 g/dl dan sesudah hemodialisa 10.4 g/dl, sedangkan rata-rata hematokrit pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik sebelum hemodialisa 25.20% dan sesudah hemodialisa 31.60%. Ada perbedaan dengan meningkatnya kadar hemoglobin dan hematokrit sebelum dan sesudah hemodialisa.

**Kata kunci** : Gagal ginjal kronik, Hemoglobin, hematokrit, hemodialisa  
**Tahun** : 2024  
**Perpustakaan** : 3

## **ABSTRACT**

*Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a progressive and irreversible disorder of kidney function, resulting in the body's inability to maintain metabolism and failed fluid and electrolyte balance. This study aims to determine hemoglobin and hematocrit levels in patients with chronic kidney failure before and after hemodialysis treatment.*

*The sample of this study was medical record data on hemoglobin and hematocrit levels of 15 chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy at PMI Hospital Bogor in the period 2024. The data obtained were analyzed using the Bivariate Dependent T test.*

*The study found of 15 patients consisted of eight (53.3%) male and seven (46.7%) female. Based on age, one (6.7%) person was aged 10–18 years, 11(73.3%) people were aged 18–59 years and 3 (20%) people were over 60 years old. The average hemoglobin level in chronic kidney failure patients before hemodialysis was 8.4 g/dl and after hemodialysis was 10.4 g/dl, while the average hematocrit in patients before hemodialysis was 25.20% and after hemodialysis was 31.60%. There were differences with increased in hemoglobin and hematocrit levels before and after hemodialysis.*

**Keywords** : Chronic kidney failure, Hemoglobin, Hematocrit, Hemodialysis

**Year** : 2024

**Bibliography** : 3