

ABSTRAK

Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) merupakan penyakit yang ditandai dengan abnormalnya struktur atau degradasi fungsi ginjal yang diperlihatkan oleh laju filtrasi glomerulus $< 60 \text{ mL/menit/1,73m}^2$ yang terjadi hingga 3 bulan. Tujuan penelitian ini agar memperlihatkan hubungan kadar eGFR dengan kadar Vitamin D 25 – OH di pasien gagal ginjal kronik. Metode yang dipakai pada penelitian ini observasional analitik menggunakan 50 sampel yang diambil di Laboratorium Patologi Klinik RSPAL dr Ramelan Surabaya. Hasil rerata pada kadar eGFR sebesar 16 ($\text{SD} \pm 13,7$). Kadar eGFR dari 50 sampel responden yang didapatkan hasil $< 90 \text{ mL/Minute}$. Sedangkan hasil rerata pada kadar Vitamin D 25 – OH sebesar 24,4 ($\text{SD} \pm 17,9$). Dari 50 sampel responden terdapat 24 responden (24%) yang masuk dalam kategori deficient $< 20 \text{ ng/mL}$, dan 13 responden (26%) yang masing - masing masuk dalam kategori Insufficient (20 – 30 ng/mL) dan Sufficient ($> 30 \text{ ng/mL}$). Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik *Uji Korelasi Pearson*, hasil yang didapatkan 0,234 ($p > 0,05$) maka tidak adanya hubungan kadar eGFR dengan kadar Vitamin D 25 – OH di pasien gagal ginjal kronik.

Kata Kunci : Gagal Ginjal Kronik, eGFR, Vitamin D 25 – OH

ABSTRACT

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a disease characterized by structural abnormalities or decreased kidney function as indicated by a glomerular filtration rate of less than 60 mL/minute/1.73m² that lasts for 3 months. This study aims to determine the relationship between eGFR levels and 25 – OH Vitamin D levels in patients with chronic kidney failure. The method used in this research was analytical observational using 50 samples taken at the Clinical Pathology Laboratory of RSPAL Dr Ramelan Surabaya. The mean result for eGFR levels was 16 (SD ± 13.7). The eGFR levels from 50 sample respondents were <90 mL/Minute. Meanwhile, the mean result for 25 – OH Vitamin D levels was 24.4 (SD ± 17.9). Of the 50 sample respondents, there were 24 respondents (24%) who fell into the deficient category < 20 ng/mL, and 13 respondents (26%) who respectively fell into the Insufficient (20 – 30 ng/mL) and Sufficient (> 30%) categories. ng/mL). Based on the results of the Pearson Correlation Test statistical test, the results obtained were 0.234 ($p > 0.05$), meaning there was no relationship between eGFR levels and 25 – OH Vitamin D levels in chronic kidney failure patients.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, eGFR, 25 – OH Vitamin D