

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN DAN KREATININ PADA PASIEN
GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK DI RSUD HAJI SURABAYA

xv + 62 Halaman + 6 Tabel + 13 Lampiran

Gagal ginjal kronis merupakan suatu keadaan di mana fungsi ginjal mengalami penurunan secara bertahap dan bersifat menetap atau tidak dapat dipulihkan kembali. Penurunan kapabilitas ginjal ini berdampak pada berkurangnya efisiensi pengeluaran limbah metabolik, seperti kreatinin, serta terganggunya produksi hormon eritropoietin, yang memicu timbulnya anemia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi keterkaitan antara tingkat hemoglobin dan kadar kreatinin pada pasien dengan diagnosis gagal ginjal kronis di RSUD Haji Surabaya.

Studi ini dilangsungkan pada bulan Maret hingga April 2025 dengan menggunakan desain observasional berbasis pendekatan potong lintang (cross-sectional). Subjek penelitian terdiri dari 46 individu dengan GGK yang telah diseleksi berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang ditetapkan. Pengukuran kadar hemoglobin dilakukan menggunakan alat Hematology Analyzer tipe Sysmex XN-550, sedangkan pengukuran kreatinin menggunakan perangkat Cobas C-501.

Data dianalisis melalui uji korelasi Pearson. Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan secara statistik antara hemoglobin dan kreatinin, dengan nilai signifikansi 0,048. Disimpulkan bahwa terdapat korelasi bermakna antara kedua parameter tersebut, dengan nilai koefisien korelasi -0,293, mengindikasikan hubungan lemah dengan arah negatif. Korelasi negatif ini menyiratkan bahwa penurunan kadar hemoglobin cenderung disertai dengan peningkatan kadar kreatinin. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penurunan kinerja ginjal dapat menyebabkan disfungsi produksi hormon eritropoietin (EPO) dan penurunan laju filtrasi, yang pada akhirnya berdampak pada menurunnya kadar hemoglobin serta meningkatnya kreatinin, meskipun kekuatan hubungan tersebut tergolong rendah.

Kata Kunci: Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Hemoglobin, Kreatinin

Daftar bacaan: 3 buku (2018 - 2023), 45 Jurnal (2018 - 2024)

ABSTRACT

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMOGLOBIN AND CREATININE LEVELS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE PATIENTS AT RSUD HAJI SURABAYA

xv + 62 Pages + 6 Tables + 13 Appendices

Chronic kidney failure is a condition in which kidney function gradually declines and is permanent or irreversible. This decline in kidney capacity results in reduced efficiency in the excretion of metabolic waste products, such as creatinine, and disrupted production of the hormone erythropoietin, which leads to anemia. This study aims to explore the relationship between hemoglobin and creatinine levels in patients diagnosed with chronic kidney failure at RSUD Haji Surabaya.

This study was conducted from March to April 2025 using an observational design based on a cross-sectional approach. The study subjects consisted of 46 individuals with chronic kidney disease (CKD) who were selected based on established inclusion and exclusion criteria. Hemoglobin levels were measured using a Sysmex XN-550 hematology analyzer, while creatinine levels were measured using a Cobas C-501 device.

The data were analyzed using a Pearson correlation test. The analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship between hemoglobin and creatinine, with a significance value of 0.048. A significant correlation was concluded between the two parameters, with a correlation coefficient of -0.293, indicating a weak, negative relationship. This negative correlation implies that a decrease in hemoglobin levels tends to be accompanied by an increase in creatinine levels. These findings suggest that decreased kidney function can lead to dysfunction in erythropoietin (EPO) production and a decreased filtration rate, ultimately resulting in decreased hemoglobin levels and increased creatinine, although the strength of the relationship is considered weak.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Failure, Hemoglobin, Creatinine

Reading List: 3 books (2018-2023), 45 journals (2018-2024)