

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN URIN RUTIN (PROTEIN & NITRAT)
DENGAN JUMLAH TOTAL HITUNG BAKTERI PADA SAMPEL URIN
PASIEN TERDIAGNOSA INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH 2025

1x + 57 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 7 Lampiran

Infeksi saluran kemih merupakan infeksi terbanyak kedua setelah infeksi saluran pernapasan dan sering ditemukan dalam pemeriksaan laboratorium. Pemeriksaan urin seperti proteinuria, nitrit, serta Total Plate Count (TPC) merupakan indikator penting dalam mendiagnosis ISK dan mengidentifikasi kemungkinan penyebabnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara hasil pemeriksaan protein urin dan nitrit urin dengan hasil total hitung bakteri serta mengidentifikasi pada pasien ISK. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif analitik menggunakan uji korelasi koefisien kontingensi. Sampel sebanyak 48 data pasien ISK dikumpulkan secara retrospektif dari laboratorium. Data dianalisis menggunakan nilai p dan r untuk menentukan hubungan antara variabel. Hasil pemeriksaan protein urin terbanyak adalah +1 (41,67%), nitrit urin negatif (54,17%), dan TPC terbanyak adalah 10^5 CFU/mL (75%). Spesies bakteri terbanyak yang ditemukan adalah *Escherichia coli* ESBL (31,25%), diikuti oleh *E. coli* (22,92%) dan *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (18,75%). Uji korelasi antara protein urin dan TPC menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,046$ dan $r = 0,227$ yang berarti tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan. Uji korelasi antara nitrit urin dan TPC menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,019$ dan $r = 0,320$, yang juga menunjukkan adanya hubungan di antara keduanya.

Kata kunci: Infeksi Saluran Kemih, Protein Urin, Nitrit Urin, *Total Plate Count*

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ROUTINE URINE EXAMINATION RESULTS (PROTEIN & NITRITE) AND TOTAL BACTERIAL COUNT IN URINE SAMPLES OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS 2025

1x + 57 Pages + 10 Tables + 7 Appendices

Urinary tract infections are the second most common infections after respiratory tract infections and are often found in laboratory tests. Urine tests such as proteinuria, nitrites, and Total Plate Count (TPC) are important indicators in diagnosing UTIs and identifying possible causes. This study aims to determine the relationship between the results of urine protein and urine nitrite examination and the total results of bacterial counts and identify UTI patients. This study is a quantitative research with an analytical descriptive approach using a contingency coefficient correlation test. A sample of 48 UTI patient data was collected retrospectively from the laboratory. The data were analyzed using p and r values to determine the relationship between variables. The results of the most urine protein tests were +1 (41.67%), urine nitrites were negative (54.17%), and the most TPC was 10^5 CFU/mL (75%). The most bacterial species found were Escherichia coli ESBL (31.25%), followed by E. coli (22.92%) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (18.75%). The correlation test between urine protein and TPC showed values $p = 0.046$ and $r = 0.227$ which means there is no significant relationship. The correlation test between urine nitrites and TPC showed values of $p = 0.019$ and $r = 0.320$, which also showed a relationship between the two.

Keywords: Urinary Tract Infections, Urinary Proteins, Urinary Nitrites, Total Plate Count