

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN HEMOGLOBIN (HB) DENGAN INDEKS ERITROSIT PADA PENDERITA ANEMIA

XVI + 83 Halaman + 14 Tabel + 10 lampiran

Anemia merupakan keadaan Hb atau jumlah eritrosit yang terdapat dalam tubuh lebih rendah dibandingkan nilai rujukan normal. Penurunan tersebut menyebabkan terjadinya suatu kelainan darah yang dikenal sebagai anemia. Hubungan antara hemoglobin dan sel darah merah dapat dijelaskan melalui indeks eritrosit. Indeks eritrosit digunakan untuk menggambarkan karakteristik eritrosit, meliputi ukuran sel dan kandungan hemoglobin yang membantu dalam klasifikasi anemia. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi keterkaitan hubungan Hb dengan indeks eritrosit (MCV, MCH, dan MCHC) pada penderita anemia.

Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian terdiri atas 32 pasien yang terdiagnosis anemia yang menjalani pemeriksaan laboratorium di RSUD Haji Surabaya dan dipilih berdasarkan teknik purposive sampling sejalan dengan kriteria penelitian. Data yang dianalisis meliputi hasil pemeriksaan Hb, MCV, MCH, dan MCHC. Uji korelasi Spearman Rank digunakan sebagai metode analisis statistik untuk mengevaluasi hubungan antara Hb dengan MCV, MCH, dan MCHC.

Analisis data menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata kadar Hb responden sebesar 7,93 g/dL dengan seluruh responden (100%) memiliki kadar Hb di bawah normal. Nilai rata-rata MCV sebesar 80,9 fL dengan 31,25% rendah dan 68,75% normal. Nilai rata-rata MCH sebesar 26,9 pg dengan 50% rendah dan 50% normal. Nilai rata-rata MCHC sebesar 33,3 g/dL dengan 12,5% rendah, 84,38% normal, dan 3,12% tinggi. Hasil uji korelasi Spearman menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara Hb dengan MCV ($p=0.335$), MCH ($p=0.511$), dan MCHC ($p=0.455$).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kadar hemoglobin tidak mempunyai hubungan secara signifikan dengan parameter indeks eritrosit (MCV, MCH, dan MCHC) pada pasien anemia.

Kata kunci: Anemia, Hemoglobin, Indeks eritrosit, MCV, MCH, MCHC

Daftar bacaan: 23 buku, 18 jurnal (2015-2025)

ABSTRACT

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMOGLOBIN (HB) AND ERYTHROCYTE INDEXES IN ANEMIA PATIENTS

XVI + 83 Pages + 14 Tables + 10 Appendices

Anemia is a condition where the hemoglobin (Hb) or red blood cell count in the body is lower than the normal reference value. This decrease causes a blood disorder known as anemia. The relationship between hemoglobin and red blood cells can be explained through red blood cell indices. Red blood cell indices are used to describe red blood cell characteristics, including cell size and hemoglobin content, which aid in the classification of anemia. This study was conducted to evaluate the relationship between hemoglobin (Hb) and red blood cell indices (MCV, MCH, and MCHC) in patients with anemia.

The study design used was an observational analytical study with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 32 patients diagnosed with anemia who underwent laboratory tests at Haji Hospital in Surabaya and were selected using a purposive sampling technique in line with the study criteria. The data analyzed included the results of Hb, MCV, MCH, and MCHC tests. The Spearman Rank correlation test was used as a statistical analysis method to evaluate the relationship between Hb and MCV, MCH, and MCHC.

Data analysis showed that the average Hb level among respondents was 7.93 g/dL, with all respondents (100%) having Hb levels below normal. The average MCV was 80.9 fL, with 31.25% low and 68.75% normal. The average MCH was 26.9 pg, with 50% low and 50% normal. The average MCHC was 33.3 g/dL, with 12.5% low, 84.38% normal, and 3.12% high. Spearman's correlation test results showed no significant relationship between Hb and MCV ($p=0.335$), MCH ($p=0.511$), and MCHC ($p=0.455$).

Based on these results, it can be concluded that hemoglobin levels do not significantly correlate with erythrocyte indices (MCV, MCH, and MCHC) in anemic patients.

Keywords: *anemia; hemoglobin; erythrocyte indices; MCV; MCH; MCHC*

References: 23 books, 18 journals (2015-2025)