

## ABSTRACT

Hyperuricemia in productive age is common due to an irregular lifestyle, such as lack of exercise, sleep time is not optimal and excessive consumption of high-purine foods. As many as 56.8% cases of hyperuricemia have occurred in the city of Surabaya. Triglyceride levels are considered to be one of the factors causing hyperuricemia. The process of fatty acid synthesis that occurs in the liver associated with de novo purine synthesis can accelerate the production of serum uric acid. The purpose of this study was to obtain data on whether or not there is a correlation between uric acid levels and triglycerides in hyperuricemic patients of productive age.

The design of this study used an analytical observational method, with a cross sectional study approach, by taking secondary data on uric acid levels and serum triglyceride examinations in 33 male hyperuricemic patients with an age range of 25-45 years, using the Cobas C-501 Clinical chemistry analyzer.

The examination data were processed using the Spearman correlation test on the SPSS Statistics software. Spearman's analysis results obtained  $p$  value = 0.675,  $p$  value > 0.05 indicates there is no correlation between the two test variables. The conclusion of this study is that there is no statistical correlation between uric acid levels and triglycerides in hyperuricemic patients of productive age.

**Keywords:** Uric Acid, Triglyceride, Hyperuricemia, Productive Age