

## **ABSTRAK**

Diabetes melitus adalah satu dari sekian penyakit kronis yang umum ditemui di dunia. Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit tidak bisa disembuhkan, hal ini dapat menyebabkan penderita diabetes melitus mengalami komplikasi akibat lamanya durasi penyakit. Hiperglikemi kronik jangka panjang dapat menyebabkan kerusakan yang menyerang organ penting seperti ginjal, jantung, mata, saraf dan pembuluh darah. Peningkatan kadar albumin di dalam urine disebut albuminuria merupakan penanda awal terjadinya kerusakan ginjal yang disebabkan diabetes. Pemeriksaan ureum adalah salah satu parameter tes fungsi ginjal. Parameter ini dinilai sensitif untuk menentukan fungsi ginjal. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui korelasi antara kadar gula darah dengan kadar ureum pada penderita diabetes melitus yang mengalami albuminuria.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan pada 30 sampel serum penderita diabetes melitus yang mengalami albuminuria di RSUD Syarifah Ambami Rato Ebu Bangkalan pada bulan April 2023. Sampel tersebut diukur kadar glukosa darahnya dengan metode heksokinase dan kadar ureum dengan metode enzymatic urease menggunakan alat *Architect C4000*.

Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan kadar glukosa darah pada penderita diabetes melitus yang mengalami albuminuria rata-rata sebesar 172,03 mg/dL dan rata-rata kadar ureum sebesar 66,05 mg/dL. Hasil analisa statistik menggunakan uji korelasi *Pearson* menunjukkan terdapat korelasi pada kadar glukosa darah dengan kadar ureum pada penderita diabetes melitus yang mengalami albuminuria.

**Kata Kunci :** *Glukosa Darah, Ureum, Diabetes Melitus, Albuminuria*

## **ABSTRACT**

Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common chronic diseases in the world. Diabetes mellitus is an incurable disease that can cause patients to experience complications due to the long duration of the disease. Long-term chronic hyperglycemia can cause damage to important organs, such as the kidneys, heart, eyes, nerves, and blood vessels. Increased levels of albumin in the urine are called albuminuria, which is an early marker of kidney damage caused by diabetes. Examination of urea is one of the parameters of kidney function tests. This parameter is considered sensitive to determine kidney function. This study aimed to determine the correlation between blood sugar and urea levels in patients with diabetes mellitus and albuminuria.

This was an analytical observational study using a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted using 30 serum samples from patients with diabetes mellitus who experienced albuminuria at Syarifah Ambami Rato Ebu Ebu Hospital, Bangkalan in April 2023. Blood glucose levels were measured using the hexokinase method, and urea levels were measured using the enzymatic urease method with Architect C4000.

The results showed that the mean blood glucose level in patients with diabetes mellitus who had albuminuria was 172,03 mg/dL and the mean urea levels was 66,05 mg/dL. The results of the statistical analysis using the Pearson correlation test showed that there was a correlation between blood glucose levels and urea levels in patients with diabetes mellitus who had albuminuria.

**Keywords :** *Blood Glucose, Urea, Diabetes Mellitus, Albuminuria*