

INTISARI

Walangadi F Y T. Perbandingan Hasil Indeks Eritrosit Dan Kadar Hemoglobin Pada Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik Pre Dan Post Dialisis. Program Studi D-IV Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Gagal ginjal kronik (GGK) adalah gangguan heterogen yang mempengaruhi struktur dan fungsi ginjal dalam penyaringan darah dan sekresi hormon. Terapi dialisis untuk GGK dapat berupa Hemodialisis (HD) dan *continous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis* (CAPD). Dialisis adalah suatu proses difusi zat terlarut dan air secara pasif melalui suatu membran berpori dari satu kompartemen cair menuju kompartemen cair lainnya. Kehilangan darah pada pasien GGK yang menerima terapi dialisis rutin merupakan konsekuensi dari sejumlah faktor seperti pengambilan sampel untuk pemeriksaan biokimia rutin dan perdarahan dari situs fistula. Berdasarkan latar belakang tersebut perlu diteliti perbandingan jumlah indeks eritrosit dan kadar hemoglobin pada pasien GGK pre dan *post* dialisis.

Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan menggunakan metode pengambilan data *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di instalasi Laboratorium RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Variabel yang dibandingkan yaitu hasil pemeriksaan indeks eritrosit dan kadar hemoglobin pra dan *post* HD dan CAPD. Dengan jumlah populasi sebanyak 90 sampel, dan dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik.

Dari hasil penelitian ini, terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara jumlah indeks eritrosit dan kadar Hb pasien GGK pada pre dan *post* dialisis (HD dan CAPD) dengan nilai $p < 0,05$.

Kata Kunci: Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Hemodialisis, *Continous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis*, Indeks eritrosit, Hemoglobin

ABSTRAK

Walangadi F Y T. Comparison of Erythrocyte Index Results and Hemoglobin Levels in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients Pre and Post Dialysis. Bachelor of Applied Sciences in Medical Laboratory Technology Program, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University

Chronic renal failure (CRF) is a heterogeneous disorder that affects the structure and function of the kidneys in blood filtering and hormone secretion. Dialysis therapy for chronic renal failure can be hemodialysis (HD) and continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD). Dialysis is a process of passive diffusion of solutes and water through a porous membrane from one liquid compartment to another liquid compartment. Blood loss in CRF patients who receive routine dialysis therapy is a consequence of a number of factors such as sampling for routine biochemical examinations and bleeding from fistula sites. Based on this background, it is necessary to study the comparison of the number of erythrocyte indices and hemoglobin levels in patients with CRD pre and post dialysis.

This type of research is using collection methods. This research was conducted at the laboratory installation of Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. The variables being compared were the results of erythrocyte index examination and pre and post HD and CAPD hemoglobin levels. With a total population of 90 samples, and analyzed using statistical tests.

From the results of this study, there were significant differences between the number of erythrocyte indices and hemoglobin levels of CRF patients in pre and post dialysis (HD and CAPD) with p values <0.05 .

Keywords: *Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis, Erythrocyte Index, Hemoglobin*