INTISARI

Larasati, N.T. 2019. Perbedaan Kadar Ureum, Kreatinin Dan Urea Reduction Rate Pada Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik Dengan Diabetes Melitus Dan Non Diabetes Melitus. "Skripsi" Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) merupakan masalah kesehatan yang mendunia, hal ini dibuktikan dengan data prevalensi penderita GGK yang aktif melakukan hemodialisa (HD) rutin terus meningkat. Urutan proporsi penyakit dasar penderita GGK adalah penyakit Hipertensi, *Nefropati diabetic*, dan Glumerulopati Primer. Pada penderita GGK kadar ureum, kreatinin, akan mengalami peningkatan sehingga dibutuhkan suatu terapi untuk membantu kerja ginjal, yaitu dengan melakukan terapi hemodialisa. *Urea Reduction Rate* (URR) digunakan untuk mengukur adekuasi hemodialisis dengan mengukur jumlah ureum yang dikeluarkan dalam satu kali proses HD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kadar ureum, kreatinin, dan *Urea Reduction Rate* (URR) pada pasien penderita gagal ginjal kronik dengan diabetes melitus dan non diabetes melitus.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, menggunakan data sekunder sebagai sumber data dengan total subjek 66 sampel pasien GGK. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Maret – Juni 2019 di Instalasi Laboratorium Patologi Klinik dan Rekam Medik RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Analisis data menggunakan analisis statistik uji Normalitas *Saphiro Wilk* dan uji beda *Independent test* dan *Paired test* ($p < 0,05$).

Tidak didapatkan perbedaan kadar ureum, kreatinin, dan URR antara populasi GGK DM dan Non-DM ($p > 0,05$), dan terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara kadar ureum dan kreatinin Pre dan Post HD pada kelompok populasi GGK DM dan Non-DM ($p < 0,05$).

Kata Kunci: Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Diabetes Melitus, Hipertensi, Ureum, Kreatinin, *Urea Reduction Rate*

ABSTRACT

Larasati, N.T., 2019. The Differences Between Degree Of Ureum, Creatinine and Urea Reduction Rate In Chronic Renal Failure Patients With Diabetes Mellitus And Non Diabetes Mellitus. "Skripsi" Bachelor of Applied Sciences in Medical Laboratory Technology Program, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University.

Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) is a global health problem, this is evidenced by the prevalence data from CRF patients who are active in hemodialysis (HD) routine continues to increase. The order of the proportion of the basic disease is a disease of CRF patients with hypertension, diabetic nephropathy, and Glumerulopati Primer. In patients with CRF levels of urea, creatinine, will be increased so that it takes a therapy to help the kidneys, is to perform hemodialysis therapy. Urea Reduction Rate (URR) was used to measure the adequacy of hemodialysis by measuring the amount of urea removed in one process HD. This study aimed to compare the levels of urea, creatinine, and urea reduction rate (URR) in patients with chronic renal failure patients with diabetes mellitus and without diabetes mellitus.

This study was an observational analytic research design with cross sectional approach, using secondary data as a data source with a total of 66 subjects CRF patient samples. The study was conducted in March - April 2019 in the installation of Clinical Pathology Laboratory and Medical Records Hospital Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Data analysis using statistical analysis of Shapiro Wilk normality test and different test Independent test and Paired test ($p < 0.05$).

There were no differences in levels of urea, creatinine, and URR among the population of CRF DM and Non-DM ($p > 0.05$), and there is a significant difference between the levels of urea and creatinine Pre and Post HD in CRF population groups DM and Non-DM ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Chronic Renal Failure, Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, urea, creatinine, Urea Reduction Rate