

INTISARI

Hudang, I. A. P. 2024. Korelasi Tekanan Darah dan Kadar Kreatinin pada Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Gagal ginjal kronik merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian di dunia dengan menduduki peringkat ke-8. Penyakit ginjal kronik merupakan salah satu dampak negatif dari hipertensi, ditandai oleh penurunan fungsi ginjal yang secara klinis tercermin dalam peningkatan kadar kreatinin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi tekanan darah dan kadar kreatinin pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* yang dilakukan pada April – Juni 2024. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi pada April 2024 sebanyak 1952 responden. Sampel penelitian yaitu 100 pasien gagal ginjal kronik. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *quota sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari hasil pemeriksaan rekam medik pasien berupa data pemeriksaan tekanan darah dan kadar kreatinin. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji korelasi *Pearson*.

Hasil penelitian ini dilakukan dengan uji korelasi *Pearson* didapatkan hasil $p = 0,001 < 0,05$ dan nilai $r = 0,330$ yang berarti bahwa terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara tekanan darah dengan kadar kreatinin pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik dengan tingkat korelasi lemah. Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini yaitu terdapat korelasi yang signifikan ($p = 0,001 < 0,05$) antara tekanan darah dan kadar kreatinin pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta dengan dengan tingkat korelasi lemah ($r = 0,330$).

Kata kunci : Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Tekanan Darah, Kadar Kreatinin

ABSTRACT

Hudang, I. A. P. 2024. Correlation of Blood Pressure and Creatinine Levels in Chronic Kidney Failure Patients at RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. D4 Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.

Chronic kidney failure is one of the main causes of death in the world, ranking 8th. Chronic kidney disease is one of the negative impacts of hypertension, characterized by decreased kidney function which is clinically reflected in increased creatinine levels. This study aims to determine the correlation between blood pressure and creatinine levels in chronic kidney failure patients at RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

This study used an observational analytic design with a cross sectional approach which was carried out in April – June 2024. The population in this study were patients with chronic kidney failure at RSUD Dr. Moewardi in April 2024 there were 1952 respondents. The research sample was 100 patients with chronic kidney failure. The sampling technique uses quota sampling. Data collection uses secondary data obtained from examination of patient medical records in the form of blood pressure examination data and creatinine levels. The data analysis used was the Pearson correlation test.

The results of this research were carried out using the Pearson correlation test, showing $p = 0.001 < 0.05$ and $r = 0.330$, which means that there is a significant correlation between blood pressure and creatinine levels in chronic kidney failure patients with a weak correlation level. The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant correlation ($p = 0.001 < 0.05$) between blood pressure and creatinine levels in chronic kidney failure patients at RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta with a weak correlation level ($r = 0.330$).

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Failure, Blood Pressure, Creatinine Levels