

INTISARI

Bhoki, M. F. 2024. Hubungan Kadar Asam Urat Dengan Hipertensi Pada Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik Di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Gagal ginjal kronik (GGK) merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di seluruh dunia. Kejadian penyakit gagal ginjal kronik berhubungan dengan beberapa faktor seperti asam urat, pola hidup, diabetes melitus, dan hipertensi. Penyakit tekanan darah tinggi atau hipertensi dapat menyebabkan pembuluh darah pada ginjal mengkerut sehingga aliran darah menuju ginjal terganggu dan mengakibatkan kerusakan sel-sel pada ginjal. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kadar asam urat dengan hipertensi pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observasional, dengan pendekatan *Cross-sectional* yang dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2023-Juni 2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *quota sampling*, subjek penelitian yaitu 110 responden pasien gagal ginjal kronik. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari hasil pemeriksaan rekam medik pasien di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian ini yaitu didapatkan sebanyak 62% berjenis kelamin laki-laki, berdasarkan usia paling tinggi pada usia 55-64 tahun sebanyak 36.4% responden. Hasil pemeriksaan kadar asam urat dengan jumlah paling banyak yaitu dengan hasil pemeriksaan kadar asam urat tinggi sebesar 57.3%, sedangkan berdasarkan derajat hipertensi paling tinggi derajat I (ringan) sebanyak 68.2%, derajat II (sedang) 21.8%, dan derajat III (tinggi) sebesar 10.0% responden. Berdasarkan uji *Chi-Square* hasil yang didapatkan yaitu $p = 0.013$ yang berarti bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar asam urat dengan hipertensi pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta dengan nilai ($p < 0.005$).

Kata Kunci : gagal ginjal kronik, asam urat, hipertensi

ABSTRACT

Bhoki, M. F. 2024. Relationship Between Uric Acid Levels And Hypertension In Chronic Kidney Failure Patients At Dr. Hospital. Moewardi Surakarta. D4 Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty Of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.

Chronic kidney failure (CKD) is a public health problem throughout the world. The incidence of chronic kidney failure is related to several factors such as uric acid, lifestyle, diabetes melitus, and hypertension. High blood pressure or hypertension can cause the blood vessels in the kidneys to constrict so that blood flow to the kidneys is disrupted and results in damage to cells in the kidneys. The aim of the study was to determine the relationship between uric acid levels and hypertension in chronic kidney failure patients at Dr. RSUD. Moewardi Surakarta.

This research used an observational analytical method, with a Cross-sectional approach carried out in December 2023-June 2024. The sampling technique used quota sampling, the research subjects were 110 respondents who were patients with chronic kidney failure. Data collection used secondary data obtained from the results of examining patient medical records at RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. The data analysis used was the Chi-Square test.

The results of this research were that 62% were male, based on age, the highest was 55-64 years old, 36.4% of respondents. The highest number of uric acid level examination results was 57.3%, namely high uric acid level examination results of 57.3%, while based on the degree of hypertension the highest was grade I (mild) at 68.2%, grade II (moderate) 21.8%, and grade III (high) amounting to 10.0% of respondents. Based on the Chi-Square test, the results obtained were $p=0.013$, which means that there is a significant relationship between uric acid levels and hypertension in chronic kidney failure patients at Dr. RSUD. Moewardi Surakarta with a value of ($p<0.005$).

Keywords: chronic kidney failure, uric acid, hypertension.