

INTISARI

Atik R. 2019. Korelasi Kadar Feritin dengan Parameter Fungsi Ginjal pada Pasien Thalassemia β Mayor. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Pasien thalassemia β mayor yang menjalani terapi transfusi darah rutin dapat mengalami kelebihan besi berupa peningkatan kadar feritin. Zat besi bebas akan mengakibatkan kerusakan jaringan pada organ salah satunya adalah ginjal. Salah satu parameter untuk menilai fungsi ginjal adalah kadar ureum dan kreatinin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara kadar feritin dengan parameter fungsi ginjal pada pasien thalassemia β mayor.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan subjek 118 pasien thalassemia β mayor di bagian anak dan interna RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Data diperoleh dari *Laboratory Information System* (LIS) Laboratorium patologi klinik dan data rekam medis pasien. Data diuji dengan uji normalitas *Kolmogorov Smirnov*, jika data terdistribusi normal ($p > 0,05$) dilanjutkan dengan uji korelasi *Pearson*, dan jika data tidak terdistribusi normal ($p < 0,05$) dilanjutkan dengan uji korelasi *Spearman*.

Hasil uji korelasi *Pearson* antara kadar feritin dengan ureum didapatkan $p = 0,020$ dan $r = -0,214$, sedangkan hasil uji korelasi *Spearman* antara kadar feritin dengan kreatinin didapatkan $p = 0,589$. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat korelasi yang bersifat negatif, bermakna dan rendah antara kadar feritin dengan ureum serum, serta tidak terdapat korelasi bermakna antara kadar serum feritin dengan kadar serum ureum dan kreatinin pada pasien thalassemia β mayor di RSUD Dr. Moewardi.

Kata kunci : thalassemia, feritin, ureum, kreatinin

ABSTRACT

Atik R. 2019. *The Correlation between Ferritin Levels and Renal Function's Parameters of β -Thalassemia Major Patients*. Bachelor of Applied Sciences in Medical Laboratory Technology Program, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University.

β -thalassemia major patients underwent routine blood transfusion therapy are developing iron overload in the form of increased ferritin levels. Free iron will cause tissue damage, one of that damaged organ is kidney. One of parameter used to investigate the function of kidney is the levels of urea and creatinine. This study was aimed to determine the correlation between ferritin levels and kidney function parameters in patients with β -thalassemia major.

This is an analytical observational study with cross sectional approach using 118 subjects with β -thalassemia major patients in the paediatrics and interna of Dr. Moewardi Hospital Surakarta department. The data was obtained from Laboratory Information System (LIS) Clinical Pathology Laboratory and patients medical record data. Data was analyzed with Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test, if the data is normally distributed ($p > 0.05$) followed by the Pearson correlation test, and if the data is not normally distributed ($p < 0.05$) followed by the Spearman correlation test.

The results of the Pearson correlation test between ferritin and urea levels were $p = 0.020$ and $r = -0.214$, while the results of the Spearman correlation test between ferritin and creatinine levels was $p = 0.589$. In conclusion, there was a negative, low and significant correlation between serum ferritin levels and urea levels, and there was no significant correlation between serum ferritin levels and urea-creatinine levels in β -thalassemia major patients in Dr. Moewardi Hospital Surakarta.

Keywords : thalassemia, ferritin, urea, creatinine