

INTISARI

Widiathi, R I. 2022. Hubungan Kadar Kreatinin dengan Klorida 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 kegagalan fungsi ginjal untuk mempertahankan metabolisme serta keseimbangan cairan dan elektrolit akibat destruksi struktur ginjal yang progresif dengan manifestasi penumpukan sisa metabolisme (toksik uremik) di dalam darah. Gagal Ginjal Kronik akan menyebabkan gangguan pada organ tubuh, hal ini karena toksin yang seharusnya dikeluarkan oleh ginjal tidak dapat dikeluarkan karena keadaan ginjal yang mengalami gangguan. Pengukuran kadar kreatinin dan klorida dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu diagnosis pemeriksaan untuk kerusakan fungsi ginjal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar kreatinin dengan klorida pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 50 sampel pasien yang terdiagnosa gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data rekam medik pemeriksaan kreatinin dan klorida pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik setelah data terkumpul kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Korelasi Rank Spearman*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dengan uji korelasi *rank spearman* didapatkan nilai sig. 0,338 ($>0,05$) yang artinya tidak ada hubungan antara kadar kreatinin dengan klorida pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Kata Kunci : Gagal ginjal Kronik, Kadar Kreatinin, Kadar Klorida

ABSTRAK

Widiathi, R I. 2022. The Relationship between Creatinine Levels and Chloride in Chronic Kidney Failure Patients in Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Health Analyst D4 Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.

Chronic Kidney Failure (CKD) is a failure of kidney function to maintain metabolism and fluid and electrolyte balance due to progressive destruction of kidney structures with manifestations of accumulation of metabolic waste (uremic toxic) in the blood. Chronic Kidney Failure will cause disruption to the body's organs, this is because the toxins that should be released by the kidneys cannot be removed because of the impaired kidney condition. Measurement of creatinine and chloride levels can be used as one of the diagnostic tests for impaired kidney function. This study aims to determine the relationship between creatinine and chloride levels in patients with chronic kidney failure at Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

This type of research uses an analytical observational design with a cross sectional approach. The samples used were 50 samples of patients diagnosed with chronic kidney failure at Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Collecting data using medical record data for examination of creatinine and chloride in patients with chronic kidney failure after the data was collected and then analyzed using the *Spearman Rank Correlation* test.

Based on the results of research with the *Rank Spearman* correlation test obtained the value of sig. 0.338 (> 0.05) which means that there is no relationship between creatinine and chloride levels in patients with chronic kidney failure at Dr. Hospital. Moewardi Surakarta.

Keywords: Chronic kidney failure, creatinine levels, chloride levels