

**PERBEDAAN KADAR KREATININ DARAH ANTARA
HEMODIALISA 2 KALI DENGAN 3 KALI PER MINGGU
PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK
DI RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Hemodialisa adalah suatu prosedur dimana darah dikeluarkan dari tubuh penderita dan beredar dalam sebuah mesin di luar tubuh yang disebut dialiser. Frekuensi tindakan hemodialisa bervariasi tergantung banyaknya fungsi ginjal yang tersisa, rata-rata penderita menjalani dua atau tiga kali dalam seminggu. Kreatinin merupakan senyawa kimia dalam tubuh yang menjadi salah satu tujuan dilakukannya Hemodialisa. Masih kurangnya penelitian yang membahas terkait frekuensi hemodialisa terhadap kadar kreatinin, sehingga studi ini perlu dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi keefektifan frekuensi hemodialisa dalam seminggu terhadap penurunan kadar kreatinin pasien gagal ginjal kronik.

Metode: Digunakan desain *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah rekam medik milik pasien yang menjalani hemodialisa. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah *observational analitik*.

Hasil: Pada kelompok pasien hemodialisa 2 kali/minggu didapatkan 3 orang (5,8%) memiliki kadar kreatinin < 3 mg/dL dan 15 orang (28,8%) memiliki kadar kreatinin > 3 mg/dL, sedangkan pada kelompok pasien hemodialisa 3 kali/minggu didapatkan 8 orang (15,4%) memiliki kadar kreatinin < 3 mg/dL dan 26 orang (50%) memiliki kadar kreatinin > 3 mg/dL. Hasil analisis *chi-square* menunjukkan nilai P adalah 0,564. yang berarti nilai p > 0,05.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat pengaruh frekuensi hemodialisa terhadap penurunan kadar kreatinin darah pasien gagal ginjal kronik.

Kata Kunci: *Hemodialisa, Frekuensi Hemodialisa, Kadar Kreatinin*

**THE DIFFERENCE IN BLOOD CREATININ LEVELS BETWEEN
HEMODIALYSIS 2 TIMES TO 3 TIMES PER WEEK
IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE
AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hemodialysis is a procedure in which blood is removed from the patient's body and circulates in a machine outside the body called dialyzer. The frequency of hemodialysis action varies depending on the number of kidney function remaining, the average patient underwent two or three times per week. Creatinine is a chemical in the body that was one objective of Hemodialysis. There is still a lack of research that addresses the frequency of hemodialysis related to creatinine levels, so these studies are necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of hemodialysis frequency in a week against a decrease in creatinine level of patients with chronic renal failure.

Methods: This study was cross sectional approach. Those samples were taken with purposive sampling technique. The instruments used are the property of medical records of patients undergoing hemodialysis. Analysis of the data used is observational analytic.

Results: In the group of hemodialysis patients 2 times per week got 3 person (5,8%) had serum creatinine level <3 mg / dL and 15 person (28,8%) had serum creatinine level >3 mg / dL, while in the group of patients hemodialysis 3 times per week obtained 8 person (15,4%) had serum creatinine level <3 mg / dL and 26 person (50%) had serum creatinine level >3 mg / dL. The results of chi-square analysis showed the P value was 0,564. which means that the value of $p > 0,05$.

Conclusion: There is no influenced on the frequency of hemodialysis blood creatinine levels decrease in patients with chronic renal failure.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, Hemodialysis Frequency, Creatinine Levels