

PERBEDAAN ANTARA KADAR HEMOGLOBIN DAN JUMLAH ABSOLUT  
RETIKULOSIT PADA PENYAKIT GINJAL KRONIK STADIUM TERMINAL  
DAN NON TERMINAL



FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN  
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## ABSTRACT

### THE MEAN DIFFERENCES OF HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS AND ABSOLUTE RETICULOCYTE COUNT LEVELS IN END STAGE AND NON END STAGE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

by

**Disha Cahyani Mukhlis**

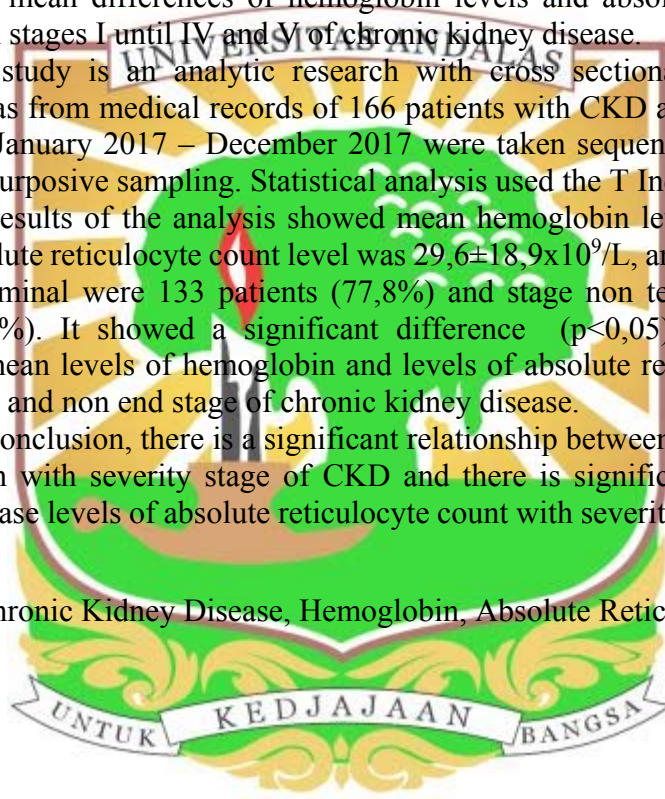
Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is disease caused by various etiologies, causing progressive and decreased kidney function and leads to kidney failure. Anemia is the most common complication that occur in CKD. This study aimed to determine the mean differences of hemoglobin levels and absolute reticulocyte count levels in stages I until IV and V of chronic kidney disease.

This study is an analytic research with cross sectional design using secondary datas from medical records of 166 patients with CKD at Dr. M. Djamil Padang from January 2017 – December 2017 were taken sequentially. Sampling was done by purposive sampling. Statistical analysis used the T Independent Test.

The results of the analysis showed mean hemoglobin level was  $8,0 \pm 2,2$  g/dL, the absolute reticulocyte count level was  $29,6 \pm 18,9 \times 10^9/L$ , and CKD patients with stage terminal were 133 patients (77,8%) and stage non terminal were 33 patients (19,3%). It showed a significant difference ( $p < 0,05$ ) in differences between the mean levels of hemoglobin and levels of absolute reticulocyte count with end stage and non end stage of chronic kidney disease.

The conclusion, there is a significant relationship between decrease levels of hemoglobin with severity stage of CKD and there is significant relationship between decrease levels of absolute reticulocyte count with severity stage of CKD.

**Keywords:** Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemoglobin, Absolute Reticulocyte Count



# PERBEDAAN ANTARA KADAR HEMOGLOBIN DAN JUMLAH ABSOLUT RETIKULOSIT PADA PENYAKIT GINJAL KRONIK TERMINAL DAN NON TERMINAL

oleh

**Disha Cahyani Mukhlis**

Penyakit ginjal kronik (PGK) adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh berbagai etiologi, menyebabkan penurunan fungsi ginjal dan berujung kepada gagal ginjal. Anemia adalah komplikasi tersering pada PGK. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menentukan rerata kadar hemoglobin dan kadar jumlah absolut retikulosit pada ggt dan non ggt penyakit ginjal kronik.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik dengan desain *cross sectional* dengan mengambil data sekunder rekam medik 166 pasien PGK di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dari Januari – Desember 2017 yang diambil secara berurutan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *T Independent*.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan rerata kadar hemoglobin adalah  $8,0 \pm 2,2$  g/dL, jumlah absolut retikulosit adalah  $29,6 \pm 18,9 \times 10^9/L$ , dan pasien PGK stadium terminal sebanyak 133 pasien (77,8%) dan stadium non terminal sebanyak 33 pasien (19,3%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna ( $p < 0,05$ ) antara kadar hemoglobin dan jumlah absolut retikulosit dengan gagal ginjal terminal dan non terminal PGK.

Kesimpulan, terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara penurunan kadar hemoglobin dengan keparahan derajat PGK, dan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara penurunan kadar jumlah absolut retikulosit dengan keparahan derajat PGK.

**Kata Kunci:** Penyakit Ginjal Kronik, Hemoglobin, Jumlah Absolut Retikulosit

