

**Hubungan antara riwayat gagal ginjal kronik dengan mortalitas di rumah sakit pada pasien dengan diagnosis gagal jantung akut di lima rumah sakit di Indonesia pada Desember 2005-Desember 2006 =**  
**Correlation between previously diagnosed chronic renal failure and in-hospital mortality on acute heart failure in five hospitals in Indonesia on December 2005 - December 2006**

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**Abstrak**

Latar belakang. Gagal jantung akut merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama di seluruh dunia. Gagal jantung akut sering disertai dengan gagal ginjal kronik sebagai penyakit penyerta.

Tujuan. Mengetahui hubungan antara riwayat gagal ginjal kronik dengan mortalitas pada pasien gagal jantung akut, yang dapat digunakan sebagai masukan untuk lebih mengoptimalkan penatalaksanaan pasien gagal jantung akut dengan riwayat gagal ginjal kronik di rumah sakit di Indonesia.

Metode. Penelitian dilakukan dengan desain potong lintang dengan sampel berupa data sekunder pasien dengan diagnosis gagal jantung akut dari studi Acute Decompensated Heart Failure Registry (ADHERE) di lima rumah sakit di Indonesia pada bulan Desember 2005 - Desember 2006.

Hasil. Sampel seluruhnya berjumlah 882, terdiri dari 68,5% laki-laki dan 31,5% perempuan dengan rerata usia 59 tahun. Sampel dengan riwayat gagal ginjal kronik sebanyak 154 orang (68,2% laki-laki, 31,8% perempuan, rerata usia 56 tahun). Angka mortalitas di rumah sakit seluruh sampel 4,2%. Angka mortalitas sampel dengan riwayat gagal ginjal kronik 7,1%, hampir dua kali lipat angka mortalitas sampel tanpa riwayat gagal ginjal kronik, yang sebesar 3,6%. Didapatkan  $p = 0,045$ ,  $OR = 2,07$ , dan  $CI\ 95\% = 1,003 - 4,299$ .

Kesimpulan. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara riwayat gagal ginjal kronik dengan mortalitas di rumah sakit pada pasien gagal jantung akut. Risiko timbulnya mortalitas pada sampel dengan riwayat gagal ginjal kronik adalah dua kali lipat risiko tersebut pada sampel tanpa riwayat gagal ginjal kronik.

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Background. Acute heart failure is one of the major health problem around the world. Acute heart failure and chronic renal failure are often coexist.

Objective. In order to answer the question whether there is a significant correlation between previously diagnosed chronic renal failure and in-hospital mortality on patients with acute heart failure, so the result can be used as a suggestion to improve the quality of therapy on hospitalized acute heart failure patients.

Method. This study use cross sectional method with sample taken from secondary data of patient diagnosed for acute heart failure on Study Acute Decompensated Heart Failure Registry (ADHERE) in five hospitals in Indonesia on December 2005 - December 2006.

Result. Total sample is account for 882 patients, consist of 68,5% men and 31,5% women, with mean of age 59 years old. Sample with previously diagnosed chronic renal failure consist of 154 patients (68,2% men, 31,8% women, mean of age 56 years old). In-hospital mortality rate is 4,2% on total sample. In-hospital mortality rate on sample with previously diagnosed chronic renal failure is 7,1%, almost two times higher than in-hospital mortality rate on sample without previously diagnosed chronic renal failure, which is only

3,6% ( $p = 0,045$ , OR = 2,07, dan CI 95% = 1,003 - 4,299).

Conclusion. There is significant correlation between previously diagnosed chronic renal failure and in-hospital mortality on patients with acute heart failure. The risk for sample with previously diagnosed chronic renal failure to developed mortality during hospitalization is two times higher than sample without previously diagnosed chronic renal failure.