

Hubungan kadar hemoglobin dengan kadar kreatinin darah pada pasien dengan obstruksi batu ureter bilateral = Relationship between hemoglobin levels with blood creatinine levels in patients with bilateral ureter obstruction stone

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Abstrak

Salah satu fungsi ginjal adalah sebagai tempat produksi erythropoietin yang berfungsi memicu produksi sel darah merah. Pada penderita obstruksi batu ureter bilateral kronik dapat terjadi kerusakan ginjal umumnya berakibat anemia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan adanya hubungan antara kadar hemoglobin dengan kadar kreatinin darah. Kadar kreatinin darah dalam penelitian ini digunakan sebagai indeks pengukuran fungsi ginjal. Penelitian dilakukan di Departemen Urologi Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo dengan mengambil data 101 rekam medis pasien pada tahun 2009-2011 dengan batu ureter bilateral dan diambil data hemoglobin (cut-off 12 gr/dL) dan kreatinin serum (cut-off 1,5 mg/dL). Hubungan antara keduanya dihitung dengan uji chi-square dan didapatkan 70,6% pasien dengan hemoglobin rendah pada pasien dengan kadar kreatinin tinggi dan 42,0% pasien dengan hemoglobin rendah pada pasien dengan kadar kreatinin normal ($p=0,004$). Terdapat risiko penurunan kadar hemoglobin ($OR = 3,314$) pada pasien dengan kadar kreatinin yang tinggi. Disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kadar hemoglobin dengan kadar kreatinin darah dan pasien dengan kadar kreatinin tinggi cenderung berisiko anemia.

One of renal function is as a place that serves erythropoietin production triggers the production of red blood cells. In patients with bilateral ureteral stone obstruction chronic kidney damage can occur generally result in anemia. This study aimed to prove the existence of a relationship between hemoglobin levels with blood creatinine levels. Blood creatinine levels in this study was used as an index of kidney function measurement. The study was conducted in the Department of Urology Hospital Cipto Mangunkusumo by retrieving 101 medical records data of patients in the years 2009-2011 with bilateral ureteral stones and data retrieving hemoglobin data (cut-off 12 g / dL) and serum creatinine (cut-off 1.5 mg / dL). Relationship between the two was calculated by chi-square test. It was found that 70.6% of patients with low hemoglobin had high creatinine levels and 42.0% of patients with low hemoglobin had normal creatinine levels ($p = 0.004$). These result implied that there was a risk of a decrease in hemoglobin levels ($OR = 3.314$) in patients with high creatinine levels. In conclusion, there was a significant relationship between level of hemoglobin and creatinine levels in blood. Patients with high creatinine levels tend to be at risk of anemia.