

ABSTRACT

Relation between Hemodialysis Adequacy with Food Intake and Body Mass Index of Patients with Chronic Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis at Abdul Moeloek Hospital Bandar Lampung

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Hemodialysis adequacy is an indicator of the adequacy in patient's hemodialysis dosage. Hemodialysis patients at risk for protein-energy malnutrition due to food intake is less and can be detected by measurement of body mass index.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relation between hemodialysis adequacy with food intake and body mass index of patient with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis. Research design using cross-sectional method which used consecutive sampling involving 43 participants who have inclusion-exclusion criteria. Collecting data about hemodialysis adequacy using natural logarithm formulas (Kt/V), food intake using Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQFFQ) and nutritional status using body mass index. Normality test used is Shapiro-Wilk ($n < 50$) and the Pearson correlation test ($p > 0.05$) to determine the relation between variables.

Result, respondent's mean aged was 45.95 ± 8.059 years comprised 51.2% men and 48.8% women, mean of hemodialysis duration 26.12 ± 29.56 months. By using Pearson correlation, there was significant positive correlation between hemodialysis adequacy and energy intake ($p=0.000$, $r=0.524$), protein intake ($p=0.000$, $r=0.530$) dan there was significant negative correlation between hemodialysis adequacy with body mass index ($p=0.015$ $r=0.367$).

Keywords: Hemodialysis adequacy, energy intake, protein intake, body mass index