

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF ERYTHROPOIETIN THERAPY ON INCREASING HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE PATIENTS AT RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

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Background: Many chronic kidney failure (CKF) patients experience anemia due to decreased erythropoietin production. One of the anemia therapies for CKF patients undergoing hemodialysis is by administering erythropoietin. This study aims to determine the difference in hemoglobin levels before and after erythropoietin therapy.

Methods: This study is an observational study with a prospective approach. Respondents consisted of 56 patients undergoing hemodialysis and receiving erythropoietin therapy of 3000 IU once a week for 4 weeks. The data recorded were patient characteristics, hemoglobin levels before and after erythropoietin therapy. Hemoglobin levels are measured using a digital hemoglobin strip tool.

Results: Chronic kidney failure patients who were respondents in this study were more likely to be women (55.36%), the largest age group was 45-65 years (66.08%), had undergone hemodialysis >12 months (51.79%), and the most common risk factor for CKD was hypertension (44.64%). The average hemoglobin level before erythropoietin therapy was 10.0 g/dL and the average hemoglobin level after erythropoietin therapy was 10.7 g/dL. The results of hemoglobin level data were analyzed using the paired t-test, with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is a significant difference between the average hemoglobin levels before and after erythropoietin therapy at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital, Lampung Province.

Keywords: Chronic kidney failure, Hemoglobin, Erythropoietin therapy.

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS TERAPI ERITROPOIETIN TERHADAP PENINGKATAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIS DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Pasien gagal ginjal kronis (GGK) banyak yang mengalami anemia dikarenakan penurunan produksi eritropoietin. Terapi anemia pasien GGK yang menjalani hemodialisis salah satunya adalah dengan pemberian eritropoietin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan setelah pemberian terapi eritropoietin.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan prospektif. Responden terdiri dari 56 pasien yang menjalani hemodialisis dan mendapatkan terapi eritropoietin 3000 IU sebanyak 1 kali seminggu selama 4 minggu. Data yang dicatat berupa karakteristik pasien, kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan setelah pemberian terapi eritropoietin. Kadar hemoglobin diukur menggunakan alat hemoglobin strip digital.

Hasil: Pasien gagal ginjal kronis yang menjadi responden pada penelitian ini lebih banyak terjadi pada perempuan (55,36%), kelompok usia terbanyak 45-65 tahun yaitu (66,08%), telah menjalani hemodialisis >12 bulan (51,79%), dan faktor risiko kejadian GGK terbanyak terjadi akibat hipertensi (44,64%). Pada hasil rata-rata kadar hemoglobin sebelum terapi eritropoietin sebesar 10,0 g/dL dan rata-rata kadar hemoglobin setelah terapi eritropoietin sebesar 10,7 g/dL. Hasil data kadar hemoglobin dianalisis dengan uji *paired t-test* didapatkan nilai p sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara rata-rata kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan setelah terapi eritropoietin di RSUD. Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung.

Kata Kunci: Gagal ginjal kronis, Hemoglobin, Terapi eritropoietin.