

## **ABSTRACT**

### **SODIUM LEVELS DIFFERENCES ON PRE AND POST- HEMODIALYSIS OF CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE PATIENTS ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL LAMPUNG PROVINCE 2012**

**by**

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Chronic renal failure (CRF) is a clinical condition characterized by irreversible decline in kidney function and require renal replacement therapy constantly. Hemodialysis is the most widely used treatment for kidney failure. Electrolyte balance effect on CRF patients' prognosis. Sodium plays a role in the control of osmotic and body fluid volume. Disturbances in the balance of sodium can worsen the condition of CRF patients. The purpose of this study was to determine differences in serum sodium levels of pre and post-hemodialysis CRF patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy in Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital Lampung province. The study design is using cross sectional by descriptive analytic approach. Examination of patients' blood samples that undergoing hemodialysis in November to December 2012. Samples numbered 32 people. The results of serum sodium levels obtained pre-hemodialysis patients hyponatremia (<135 mEq/L) 25 people (78.1%) and 7 (21.9%) normal sodium levels (135-145 mEq/L). No patients hypernatremia (>145 mEq/L). The result of the serum sodium levels obtained post-hemodialysis patients hyponatremia 3 people (9%), patients normonatremia 23 people (72%) and patients hypernatremia 6 people (19%). Based on paired T test found there were statistically significant differences with  $p = 0.000$  between serum sodium levels of pre and post-hemodialysis patients.

**Keywords:** serum sodium, pre-hemodialysis, post-hemodialysis