

ABSTRAK

Malaria adalah penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh plasmodium Sp. Di Indonesia *Plasmodium falciparum* dan *Plasmodium vivax* merupakan penyebab malaria terbanyak. Pembesaran hati lebih banyak dijumpai dibandingkan pembesaran limpa. Pembesaran hati menyebabkan sel-sel hati membebaskan enzim aminotransferase Serum *Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase* (SGOT) dan *Serum Glutamic Pyruvix Transferase* (SGPT). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi kadar SGOT dan kadar SGPT pada pasien malaria di Klinik Dioratu Medicalindo Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik yaitu yang pengumpulan data secara cross-sectional, terhadap sejumlah 34 pasien malaria di Klinik Dioratu Medicalindo. Kemudian dianalisa dengan uji Korelasi Spearman pada $\alpha = 0,05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar kadar SGOT normal (79%) dan abnormal (21%), sedangkan kadar SGPT didapatkan hasil normal (65%) dan abnormal (35%). Hasil dari perhitungan uji statistic *Correlation Spearman* didapatkan nilai signifikan (p) $0,00 < 0,05$ menunjukkan H_0 ditolak yang artinya ada korelasi antara kadar SGOT dan kadar SGPT pada pasien malaria.

Kata Kunci : Kadar SGOT, Kadar SGPT, Malaria

ABSTRACT

Malaria is an infectious disease caused by plasmodium Sp. In Indonesia Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax are the most common causes of malaria. Enlargement of the liver is more common than enlargement of the spleen. Enlargement of the liver causes liver cells to release the enzyme aminotransferase Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase (SGOT) and Glutamic Pyruvix Transferase Serum (SGPT). This study aims to determine the correlation of SGOT levels and SGPT levels in malaria patients in the Clinic inoratu Medicalindo Penajam Paser Utara District. This research is analytical, which is data collection cross-sectionally, on a number of 34 malaria patients at the Dioratu Medical Clinic. Then it is analyzed by the Spearman Correlation test at $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that most SGOT levels were normal (79%) and abnormal (21%), whereas SGPT levels were normal (65%) and abnormal (35%). The results of the calculation of the Spearman Correlation test obtained a significant value (p) $0.00 < 0.05$ indicating that H_0 was rejected, which means there was a correlation between SGOT levels and SGPT levels in malaria patients.

Keywords: SGOT Levels, SGPT Levels, Malaria