ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney failure is a progressive kidney damage that affects the performance of kidney function. Based on medical record information at RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya from April to May there were 180 patients who experienced chronic kidney failure. Patients with chronic kidney failure, complications that can occur are anemia. One of the causes of anemia in chronic renal failure is iron deficiency. It is important to monitor and evaluate the iron profile in chronic renal failure in order to choose the right therapy or treatment. Serum iron (SI) and Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) are parameters that are often used to measure and evaluate the iron profile. The aim of the study was to determine the relationship between Serum Iron (SI) and Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) in patients with chronic kidney failure

The type of research is analytic observation with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were patients with chronic kidney failure at RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya. This study obtained a sample of 30 patients with chronic kidney failure who underwent Serum Iron (SI) and Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) examinations from April to May 2022 at RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya.

Analysis of the data used is the Spearmen correlation test because the data obtained are not normally distributed. Spearmen analysis results obtained p value ($0.222 > 0.05$) which shows no correlation between Serum Iron Levels (SI) and Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) in patients with chronic kidney failure. The conclusion of this study is that there is no statistical relationship between Serum Iron Levels (SI) and Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) in patients with chronic kidney failure.

Keywords: Serum Iron levels, Total Iron Binding Capacity, chronic kidney failure