

## ABSTRAK

Pasien gagal ginjal mengalami kerusakan struktur fungsional ginjal yang berlangsung lebih dari 3 bulan disertai dengan penurunan laju filtrasi glomerulus. Umum ditemukan pasien gagal ginjal mengalami anemia. Penyebab anemia disebabkan multifaktor, salah satunya defisiensi eritropoietin. Salah satu terapi penatalaksanaan anemia pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik adalah terapi eritropoietin. Terapi ini diharapkan dapat mempertahankan dan meningkatkan kadar hemoglobin pasien serta mengurangi angka kejadian anemia pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menganalisis perbedaan kadar hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit minggu ke I dan V pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik yang menjalani hemodialisis dengan terapi eritropoietin (EPO). Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik. Penelitian dilakukan di RS Islam Surabaya A – Yani pada bulan Januari – Mei 2023 sebanyak 30 sampel dengan teknik pengambilan *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan kadar hemoglobin, MCV, dan MCH minggu V lebih besar dibanding minggu I dengan persentase 9%; 61,7%; 7,6%. Nilai MCHC minggu I lebih besar dibanding minggu I dengan persentase 10%. Berdasarkan data statistik Uji T Berpasangan kadar hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit didapatkan nilai  $p > 0,05$ . Kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kadar hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit pada minggu ke I dan V tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan.

**Kata Kunci** : Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Hemodialisis, Terapi Eritropoietin, Kadar Hemoglobin, Indeks Eritrosit

## ABSTRACT

Patients with diagnoses chronic kidney disease (CKD) have a deterioration of the functional structure kidneys more than 3 months accompanied by a decrease in the glomerular filtration rate. It is common to find CKD patients have anemia. Anemia is caused by multifactors, one of which is erythropoietin deficiency. One of the management therapies for anemia in patients CKD is erythropoietin therapy. This therapy is expected to maintain and increase the patient's hemoglobin level and reduce the incidence of anemia in patients CKD. The purpose of this study was to analyze differences in hemoglobin levels and erythrocyte index weeks I and V in patients CKD undergoing hemodialysis with erythropoietin therapy (EPO). This method was an observational analytic. The study performed in the Surabaya Islamic Hospital A – Yani in January – May 2023 including 30 samples CKD patients selected consecutively using purposive sampling techniques. The results of the study found that hemoglobin levels, MCV, and MCH in week V were greater than week I with a percentage of 9%; 61,7%; 7,6%. The MCHC levels of week I is greater than week V with a percentage of 10%. Based on statistical data of the Paired T Test, hemoglobin content and erythrocyte indices obtained a p value of  $> 0.05$ . The conclusion of the results showed that hemoglobin levels and erythrocyte index at weeks I and V there was no significant difference.

**Keywords** : Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis, Erythropoietin Therapy, Hemoglobin, Erythrocyte Indices