

# **Hubungan Kadar Hemoglobin Dengan Kadar Kreatinin Pada Pasien Penyakit Ginjal Kronik Di RSUD. Prof. Dr. W. Z Johannes Kupang**

**Tito Servando Lona**

Progragam Studi Sarjana Terapan Alih Jenjang  
Jurusan Teknologi Laboratorium Medis  
Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya  
Jl. Pucang Jajar Tengah No 56 Surabaya, Indonesia

xv + 56 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

## **ABSTRAK**

Penyakit ginjal kronik (PGK) adalah kondisi progresif yang dapat berujung fatal serta menjadi salah satu faktor utama penyebab kematian secara global. PGK ditandai dengan peningkatan kadar kreatinin akibat penurunan fungsi penyaringan glomerulus, serta sering disertai anemia akibat berkurangnya produksi hormon eritropoietin (EPO). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kadar hemoglobin dan kadar kreatinin pada pasien dengan penyakit ginjal kronik. Metode yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional, menggunakan data primer. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya korelasi negatif yang signifikan antara kadar hemoglobin dan kadar kreatinin ditandai dengan nilai ( $p=0,000$ ;  $p<0,05$ ), dengan nilai koefisien korelasi  $r$  sebesar  $-0,683$ . Temuan ini menandakan bahwa peningkatan kadar kreatinin berkaitan dengan penurunan kadar hemoglobin, yang disebabkan oleh gangguan fungsi ginjal dalam memproduksi EPO. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan adanya hubungan yang kuat antara kadar hemoglobin dan kadar kreatinin pada pasien dengan penyakit ginjal kronis. Korelasi negatif yang ditemukan menunjukkan bahwa penurunan kadar hemoglobin berkaitan dengan peningkatan kadar kreatinin. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa gangguan fungsi ginjal berkontribusi terhadap penurunan kadar hemoglobin serta peningkatan kadar kreatinin.

**Kata Kunci:** Penyakit Ginjal Kronik; Hemoglobin; Kreatinin

Daftar Bacaan : 48 Jurnal (2018 – 2024)

***The Relationship Between Hemoglobin Levels and Creatinine Levels in  
Chronic Kidney Disease Patients at RSUD Prof. Dr. W. Z Johannes Kupang***

***Tito Servando Lona  
Undergraduate Program of Applied Science  
Department of Medical Laboratory Technology  
Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya  
Jl. Pucang Jajar Tengah No 56, Surabaya, Indonesia***

***xv + 56 Pages + 10 Tables + 11 Appendices***

***ABSTRACT***

***Background:*** Chronic kidney disease (CKD) represents a progressive condition which can lead to fatal findings and is a part of the main contributing factors to global mortality. CKD is characterized by elevated creatinine levels because of a decline in glomerular filtration function and is often accompanied by anemia resulting from reduced erythropoietin (EPO) hormone production. This study aims to analyze the relationship between hemoglobin and creatinine levels in patients with chronic kidney disease. The method used was observational analytic with a cross-sectional approach, utilizing primary data. The results of the study showed a significant negative correlation between hemoglobin and creatinine levels, indicated by the value ( $p=0.000$ ;  $p<0.05$ ), with a correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) of  $-0.683$ . . Those findings show that an increase in creatinine levels is associated with a reduction in hemoglobin levels, caused by impaired kidney function in EPO production. This study concludes that there is a strong relationship between hemoglobin and creatinine levels in patients with chronic kidney disease. The negative correlation found indicates that a decrease in hemoglobin levels is associated with an increase in creatinine levels. This suggests that impaired kidney function contributes to the reduction in hemoglobin levels as well as the increase in creatinine levels.

***Keywords:*** Chronic Kidney Disease; Hemoglobin; Creatinine

***References:*** 48 Journals (2018 – 2024)