

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Batu saluran kemih termasuk tiga besar penyakit dalam urologi dan insidensinya meningkat 48.57% dari tahun 1990 ke 2019. Beberapa area di Asia disebut sebagai *stone belt* dan di Asia Tenggara khususnya peningkatan insidensi juga termasuk tinggi, yakni sebesar 46,61%. Tata laksana pasien perlu disesuaikan dengan kondisi, ukuran, serta lokasi batu dan diduga lokasi batu berhubungan dengan manifestasi klinis pasien. Beberapa penelitian melaporkan profil gejala yang dialami pasien batu saluran kemih, namun hanya sedikit penelitian yang mengkaji hubungan antara lokasi batu dengan manifestasi yang dialami pasien.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara lokasi batu dengan manifestasi klinis pasien batu saluran kemih bagian atas.

Metode: Metode penelitian menggunakan observasional dan analitik *cross sectional*. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien batu saluran kemih bagian atas RSUP Dr. Sardjito dalam periode kunjungan Januari 2022 sampai Desember 2023. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 80 rekam medis yang termasuk dalam kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengolahan data dan analisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *Google Spreadsheet*, *Microsoft Excel*, dan *IBM SPSS Statistic version 26*. Uji analisis hubungan menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan proporsi lokasi (ginjal, UPJ, ureter proksimal, ureter distal) dengan masing-masing manifestasi klinis (nyeri pinggang, mual, muntah, ISK, hematuria), namun hasil tersebut tidak signifikan secara statistik

Kata Kunci: batu saluran kemih, manifestasi klinis, lokasi batu, hubungan, *cross-sectional study*.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Urinary stones are among the top three diseases in urology and their incidence increased by 48.57% from 1990 to 2019. Several regions in Asia are referred to as stone belts and in Southeast Asia in particular the increase in incidence is also high, namely 46.61%. Patient management needs to be adjusted to the condition; size; and location of the stone and the location of the stone allegedly have relation to the patient's clinical manifestations. Several studies report the profile of symptoms experienced by urinary stone patients, but few have examined the relationship between the location of the stone and the manifestations experienced by the patient.*

Objective: *To determine the relationship between stone location and clinical manifestations in patients with upper urinary tract stones.*

Method: *The research method uses observational and cross sectional analytical methods. The study used secondary data in the form of medical records of patients with upper urinary tract stones at Dr. Sardjito national hospital during the visit period from January 2022 to December 2023. The sample used was 80 medical records which were included in the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data processing and analysis in the form of univariate and bivariate using Google Spreadsheet, Microsoft Excel, and IBM SPSS Statistics version 26. The relationship analysis using the Chi Square test.*

Conclusion: *There are differences in the proportion of locations (kidney, UPJ, proximal ureter, distal ureter) with each clinical manifestation (low back pain, nausea, vomiting, UTI, hematuria), but these results are not statistically significant*

Keywords: *urinary stones, clinical manifestations, stone location, relationship, cross-sectional study.*