

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) merupakan penyakit ginjal kronis yang sering kali memerlukan terapi pengganti ginjal, salah satunya melalui transplantasi ginjal. Namun, keberhasilan transplantasi dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, termasuk durasi dialisis sebelum transplantasi. Beberapa penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semakin lama durasi dialisis, semakin buruk hasil transplantasi, tetapi hubungan ini masih diperdebatkan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Data diambil dari pasien yang menjalani transplantasi ginjal di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta antara Januari 2018 hingga Desember 2021. Variabel yang dianalisis meliputi durasi dialisis, kadar kreatinin pre- dan pasca-transplantasi, serta hasil klinis pasca-transplantasi seperti kondisi bebas dialisis dan mortalitas.

Hasil: Analisis terhadap 45 pasien menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas pasien (76%) bebas dari hemodialisis pasca-transplantasi, sementara 11% tetap memerlukan hemodialisis rutin, dan 9% meninggal pasca-transplantasi. Uji statistik Spearman menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara durasi dialisis dan kadar kreatinin pre- serta pasca-transplantasi, status bebas dialisis, atau mortalitas.

Kesimpulan: Durasi dialisis sebelum transplantasi tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kadar kreatinin dan hasil klinis pasca-transplantasi ginjal. Meskipun demikian, penelitian lebih lanjut diperlukan untuk mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor lain yang mungkin mempengaruhi keberhasilan transplantasi ginjal.

Kata Kunci: *Chronic Kidney Disease*, transplantasi ginjal, durasi dialisis, kreatinin, bebas dialisis

ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a chronic kidney disease that often requires kidney replacement therapy, one of which is through kidney transplantation. However, the success of transplantation can be affected by various factors, including the duration of dialysis before transplantation. Some studies suggest that the longer the duration of dialysis, the worse the transplant outcome, but this relationship is still debated.

Methods: This study used an observational design with a cross-sectional approach. Data were collected from patients who underwent kidney transplantation at Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta between January 2018 and December 2021. The variables analyzed included dialysis duration, pre- and post-transplant creatinine levels, and post-transplant clinical outcomes such as dialysis-free conditions and mortality.

Results: Analysis of 45 patients showed that the majority of patients (76%) were free from hemodialysis post-transplant, while 11% continued to require regular hemodialysis, and 9% died post-transplant. Spearman statistical test showed that there was no significant association between dialysis duration and pre- and post-transplant creatinine levels, dialysis-free status, or mortality.

Conclusion: The duration of dialysis before transplantation has no significant association with creatinine levels and post-transplant clinical outcomes. Nonetheless, further research is needed to explore other factors that may influence kidney transplant success.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, kidney transplantation, dialysis duration, creatinine, dialysis-free