

INTISARI

Anemia sering terjadi pada penderita gagal ginjal kronik terminal (GGT). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran anemia pada kasus-kasus GGT di UPD RSUP DR.Sardjito Yogyakarta, untuk membantu penatalaksanaan anemia yang menjadi faktor pemburuk pada GGT.

Subyek penelitian ialah semua penderita dengan diagnosis GGT pada tahun 1996. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mencatat data pada catatan medis meliputi : jenis kelamin, umur, berat badan, kadar kreatinin plasma, hemoglobin, hematokrit dan angka eritrosit.

Dari 60 penderita GGT, terbanyak pada kelompok umur 41-50 tahun (33,33%). Kadar kreatinin plasma terbanyak pada kelas 14,1-19,0 mg/dl (35%). Kadar Hb terbanyak pada kelas 6,1-8,0 g/dl (35%) dan kadar Hmt pada kelas 15,1-25,0% (63,33%). Sebanyak 60 orang (100%) menderita anemia terdiri atas anemia normositik normokromik (92%), anemia mikrositik hipokromik (5%) dan anemia makrositik (3%).

ABSTRACT

Anemia often occurs in end stage of renal disease (ESRD). The purpose of this study is to know about the features of anemia in ESRD cases in internal medicine unit DR. Sardjito general hospital Yogyakarta, to help the management of anemia that is the worsen factor in ESRD patients.

Subjects of this study were all patients with ESRD diagnosis in 1996. The study has been done by recording data in the medical record consisting of : sex, age, weight, plasma creatinin level, haemoglobin, haematocrit and red cell counts.

From 60 ESRD patients, the majority of the patients were in the 41-50 years group (33,33%). The most frequent of plasma creatinin level was in the 14,1-19,0 mg/dl range (35%). The most frequent of haemoglobin level was in the 6,1-8,0 g/dl range (35%) and the haematocrit level was in the 15,1-25% range (63,33%). Sixty patients (100%) suffered anemia consisting of normocytic normochromic (92%), microcytic hypochromic (5%) and macrocytic (3%).