

INTISARI

Latarbelakang: Gagal ginjal terminal merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di seluruh dunia, dan merupakan tahap akhir dari gangguan faal ginjal yang bersifat *irreversible*. Pemberian Hemodialisis pada gagal ginjal terminal bertujuan untuk memperpanjang umur dan mengendalikan gejala uremia. Penyakit gagal ginjal terminal yaitu pasien dengan klirens kreatinin $< 15 \text{ ml/menit/1,73M}^2$ atau telah menjalani hemodialisis. Anemia pada pasien gagal ginjal terminal bilakadar $\text{Hb} < 10 \text{ gr/dl}$. Penyebab anemia pada pasien gagal ginjal terminal karena defisiensi *eritropoietin* (EPO), defisiensi zat besi (fe), defisiensi asamfolat, vitamin B_{12} , perdarahan, usia sel eritrosit yang memendek, dan kondisi sindrom uremia.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan asupan makan, status gizi, dan adekuasi hemodialisis, dengan anemia Pasien Gagal Ginjal Terminal (GGT) yang hemodialisis rutin di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta .

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional yang menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah semua pasien gagal ginjal terminal yang melakukan hemodialisis rutin di RSUP Dr. Sardjito. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien gagal ginjal terminal yang melakukan hemodialisis rutin dengan umur ≥ 18 tahun yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Alat ukur yang digunakan berupa kuesioner, microtoisedantimbangan. Variabel independen adalah adekuasi hemodialisis, Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT), asupan makan dan variabel dependen adalah anemia. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

Hasil: Asupan makan dengan anemia menunjukkan hubungan yang tidak bermakna dengan nilai ($p > 0,05$). Status gizi dengan anemia menunjukkan hubungan yang tidak bermakna dengan nilai ($p > 0,05$). Adekuasi hemodialisis dengan anemia menunjukkan hubungan yang tidak bermakna dengan nilai ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara asupan makan, status gizi dan adekuasi hemodialisis dengan anemia Pasien Gagal Ginjal Terminal yang menjalani hemodialisis rutin di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Anemia, Pasien Gagal Ginjal Terminal, Adekuasi Hemodialisis, Asupan Makan dan Status gizi

ABSTRACT

Background: End stage renal disease is the final stage of kidney disorder that is irreversible. The provision of hemodialysis in end stage renal disease aims to extend the life of and control symptoms of uraemia. Patients with end stage renal disease with $\text{Kt/V} < 1.73 \text{ M}^2$ have had hemodialysis. Anemia in patients with kidney failure terminal if $\text{Hb} < 10 \text{ gr/dl}$. The cause of anemia in patients with end stage renal disease is because of deficiency of erythropoietin, iron (Fe), folic acid, vitamin B₁₂, bleeding, age of erythrocytes that which retracts, and the syndrome of uraemia.

Objective: To know the association of food intake, nutritional status, and adequacy of hemodialysis with anemia in patients with end stage renal disease undergoing regular hemodialysis in hospital RSUP Dr Sardjito.

Method: The study was observational with a cross-sectional design. The subject of the study is all patients with end stage renal disease undergoing regular hemodialysis in RSUP Dr Sardjito. The subject of the study is a patient with end stage renal disease undergoing regular hemodialysis for more than 18 years which satisfies the criteria of inclusion and exclusion. A measuring instrument used in the form of a questionnaire, microtome and scales. The independent variable is food intake, body mass index and adequacy of hemodialysis, and the dependent variable is anemia. Analysis of data using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis.

Result: that there was no association of food intake, nutritional status and adequacy of hemodialysis with anemia in patients with end stage renal disease undergoing regular hemodialysis in RSUP Dr Sardjito. Energy intake ($p=0.62$) with the prevalence ratio (PR) (95% CI: 0.99-1.00), protein intake ($p=0.92$) with the prevalence ratio (PR) higher (95% CI: 0.43-2.49), iron intake ($p=0.35$) with the prevalence ratio (PR) higher (95% CI: 0.22-1.7), folic acid intake ($p=0.85$) with (PR) higher (95% CI: 0.29-2.56), vitamin B₁₂ intake ($p=0.11$) with (PR) sebesar (95% CI: 0.29-2.56). No relationship between body mass index with anemia was value ($p=0.92$) and the prevalence ratio (PR) higher (95% CI: 0.38-3.05), and adequacy of hemodialysis with anemia was value ($p=0.84$) and (PR) higher (95% CI: 0.26-6.96).

Conclusion: There was no association of food intake, nutritional status and adequacy of hemodialysis in patients with anemia in end stage renal disease undergoing regular hemodialysis in RSUP Dr Sardjito.

Keywords: Anemia, food intake, nutritional status, end stage renal disease, adequacy of hemodialysis