

GAMBARAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN CRP PADA PENDERITA GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK¹

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INTISARI

Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) adalah kemunduran dari kemampuan ginjal dalam membersihkan darah dari bahan-bahan racun yang menyebabkan penimbunan limbah metabolik didalam darah. Faktor yang dianggap memiliki kontribusi dalam terbentuknya atheroma pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik adalah inflamasi dan kalsifikasi dinding pembuluh darah. Peradangan akut glomerulus terjadi akibat penumpukan kompleks antigen dan antibodi di kapiler glomerulus, selama proses hemodialisis kadar CRP dan komplemen akan meningkat akibat terpapar kontaminasi dengan dialisat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hasil pemeriksaan CRP pada penderita gagal ginjal kronik. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 30 sampel. Hasil penelitian gambaran hasil pemeriksaan CRP gagal ginjal kronik di RSUD Ciamis, bahwa dapat disimpulkan dari 30 sampel yaitu 19 sampel (63%) yaitu positif dengan kadar 12 mg/L sebanyak 10 (52,6%) responden, 24 mg/L sebanyak 4 (21,2%) responden, 48 mg/L sebanyak 3 (15,7%) responden dan 96 mg/L sebanyak 2 (10,5%) responden dan 11 (37%) responden yaitu negatif. Semakin lama hemodialisa maka kadar CRP akan semakin meningkat.

Kata Kunci : Pemeriksaan CRP, Gagal Ginjal Kronik
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DESCRIPTION OF CRP EXAMINATION RESULTS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE PATIENTS¹

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ABSTRACT

Chronic Kidney Failure (CKD) is a decline in the ability of the kidneys to cleanse the blood of toxic materials that cause accumulation of metabolic waste in the blood. Factors that are considered to have contributed to the formation of atheroma in patients with chronic renal failure are inflammation and calcification of blood vessel walls. Acute inflammation of the glomerulus occurs due to the accumulation of antigen and antibody complexes in the glomerular capillaries, during the hemodialysis process, CRP and complement levels will increase due to exposure to contamination with dialysate. The purpose of this study was to determine the results of CRP examination in patients with chronic kidney failure. The method used is descriptive method, with a total sample of 30 samples. The results of the study describe the results of the CRP examination of chronic kidney failure at Ciamis Hospital, that it can be concluded from 30 samples, 19 samples (63%) were positive with levels of 12 mg/L as many as 10 (52.6%) respondents, 24 mg/L as many as 4 (21.2%) respondents, 48 mg/L were 3 (15.7%) respondents and 96 mg/L were 2 (10.5%) respondents and 11 (37%) respondents were negative. The longer hemodialysis, the CRP levels will increase.

Keyword : CRP Examination, Chronic Renal Failure
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