

GAMBARAN SEDIMEN LEUKOSIT PADA URINE PENDERITA GAGAL GINJAL KRONIS

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ABSTRAK

Gagal ginjal kronik menjadi penyebab kematian 850.000 jiwa setiap tahun. Penentuan diagnosa penyakit ginjal kronis dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan laboratorium urin menggunakan sedimen urin. Hasil pemeriksaan sedimen urin adalah leukosit dalam urin, keadaan normal tidak terdapat leukosit dalam urin. Leukosit yang berlebihan menandakan adanya infeksi saluran kemih atau inflamasi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran sel leukosit sedimen urine pada penderita gagal ginjal kronis. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif, teknik sampling *total sampling*, jumlah sampel 30 penderita gagal ginjal kronis, kemudian sampel penelitian diminta untuk menampung urin untuk dilakukan pemeriksaan sedimen urin pada leukosit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Penderita GGK mayoritas memiliki umur 51-60 tahun positif terdapat leukosit pada urin sejumlah 9 responden (81,8%), mayoritas laki-laki dan positif terdapat leukosit yaitu 18 responden (81,8%), lama menderita GGK mayoritas 6-12 bulan dan positif terdapat leukosit yaitu 14 responden (82,4%), mayoritas GGK V dan positif terdapat leukosit yaitu 14 responden (87,5%). Penderita GGK sebagian besar memiliki hasil pemeriksaan sel leukosit sedimen urine positif (86,67%) dan (13,33%) hasil pemeriksaan sel leukosit sedimen urine negatif. Penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penderita GGK sebagian besar memiliki hasil pemeriksaan gambaran sel leukosit sedimen urine yang positif.

Kata Kunci : Sel leukosit, Sedimen urine, Penderita GGK

DESCRIPTION OF LEUKOSIT SEDIMENTS ON URIN IN PATIENTS CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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ABSTRAK

Chronic renal failure is the cause of death of 850,000 lives each year. Determination of chronic kidney disease diagnosis is done by urine laboratory examination using urine sediment. The result of urine sediment examination is leukocytes in urine, normal condition there is no leukocytes in urine. Excessive leukocytes indicate a urinary tract infection or inflammation. The purpose of this study to determine the description of leukocyte cell sediment urine in patients with chronic renal failure. The research was descriptive, sampling total sampling technique, total sample of 30 patients with chronic renal failure, then sample of study was asked to accomodate urine for examination of urine sediment in leucocytes. The result of the research showed that majority of patients had positive age 51-60 years old. There were leukocytes in urine of 9 respondents (81.8%), male majority and positive leukocyte were 18 respondents (81.8%), long suffering from CKD majority 6-12 months and positive there are leukocytes that is 14 respondents (82,4%), majority of CKD V and positive there are leukosit that is 14 responden (87,5%). Patients with CKD mostly had the results of positive leukocyte cell leukocyte (86.67%) and (13.33%) test results of negative urine sediment leukocyte cell. Research can be concluded that patients with CKD mostly have the results of examination of leukocyte cell leukes positive urine.

Keywords: leucocyte cell, urine sediments, Chronic Kidney Disease