

## GAMBARAN JUMLAH ERITROSIT PADA SEDIMEN URIN PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK

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### ABSTRAK

Penentuan diagnosa penyakit ginjal kronis memerlukan berbagai pemeriksaan laboratorium seperti pemeriksaan urin. Pemeriksaan laboratorium urin dapat dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan sedimen urin. Hasil pemeriksaan sedimen urin adalah atau tidak sel darah merah (eritrosit) dalam urin. Eritrosit dalam urin dapat terjadi karena kerusakan *glomerular*, tumor yang mengikis saluran kemih, trauma ginjal, batu saluran kemih, infeksi, inflamasi, infark ginjal, *nekrosis tubular akut*, infeksi saluran kemih. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran jumlah eritrosit pada sedimen urin pasien gagal ginjal kronik. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif, teknik sampling *total sampling*, dengan jumlah sampel 30 pasien penderita gagal ginjal kronis, kemudian sampel penelitian diminta untuk menampung urin untuk dilakukan pemeriksaan sedimen urin yaitu adanya eritrosit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pasien GGK mayoritas berumur adalah 51-60 tahun dan positif terdapat eritrosit pada sedimen urin sejumlah 8 responden (26,7%), mayoritas responden laki-laki dan positif terdapat eritrosit pada sedimen urin yaitu 14 responden (46,7%), mayoritas menderita GGK 6-12 bulan dan positif terdapat eritrosit pada sedimen urin yaitu 13 responden (43,3%). Penderita GGK sebagian besar responden memiliki hasil pemeriksaan eritrosit sedimen urin yang positif sebanyak 73,3% dan sisanya 26,67% menunjukkan hasil pemeriksaan eritrosit sedimen urin yang negatif. Penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa Penderita GGK sebagian besar memiliki hasil pemeriksaan eritrosit sedimen urin yang positif

Kata Kunci : Eritrosit, Sedimen urine, Penderita GGK

## DESCRIPTION OF ERYTHROCITE IN URINE SEDIMENTS PATIENTS CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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### ABSTRACT

*Determination of chronic kidney disease diagnosis requires various laboratory tests such as urine examination. Urine laboratory examination can be done with urine sediment examination. The result of urine sediment examination is or not red blood cells (erythrocytes) in the urine. Urinary erythrocytes can occur due to glomerular damage, tumors that erode the urinary tract, renal trauma, urinary tract stones, infections, inflammation, kidney infarction, acute tubular necrosis, urinary tract infections. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the amount of erythrocytes in urine sediment of chronic renal failure patients. The research type is descriptive, total sampling technique, with sample number 30 patients with chronic renal failure, then research sample to diinta to collect urine for urine sediment examination that is especially on erythrocytes. The results showed that the majority of CKD patients were 51-60 years old and positive there were erythrocytes in urine sediments of 8 respondents (26.7%), the majority of male respondents and positive there were erythrocytes in urine sediment, 14 respondents (46.7% ), the majority suffered from 6-12 months CKD and positive there was erythrocytes in urine sediment that was 13 respondents (43.3%). Patients with CKD most of the respondents had a positive urine eritrosite examination results as much as 73.3% and the remaining 26.67% showed negative urinary erythrocyte examination results. Research can be concluded that Patients with CKD mostly have positive urinary erythrocyte examination results*

*Keywords: Erythrocyte, Urine Sediments, Chronic Kidney Disease*