

Perbedaan Kadar Proteinuria Pada Penderita Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2 dengan Hipertensi dan Normotensi

Wirawan Amirul Bahri.¹, Ardhea Jaludamascena², Arum Kartikadewi³

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penderita DM tipe 2 dengan hipertensi lebih berisiko mengalami kerusakan ginjal. Kerusakan ginjal dapat ditandai dengan proteinuria. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengaruh tekanan darah dengan kadar proteinuria pasien DM tipe 2 di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan pada pasien rawat jalan yang mengalami DM tipe 2 di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan metode observasional analitik serta pendekatan *cross sectional*. Faktor risiko berupa hipertensi dan normotensi. Analisis keadaan tekanan darah penderita DM tipe 2 dan kadar proteinuria dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$, CI 95%.

Hasil: Dari 60 sampel pasien DM tipe 2 dengan hipertensi 50%, pasien DM tipe 2 dengan normotensi 50%, pasien hipertensi dengan proteinuria 93,3%, pasien normotensi dengan proteinuria 30%. Hasil analisis *chi-square* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan kadar proteinuria pada pasien DM tipe 2 dengan hipertensi dan normotensi $p < 0,001$, dengan PR 32,667 (95%CI = 6,379 – 167,278).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan kadar proteinuria pada penderita DM tipe 2 dengan hipertensi dan normotensi, dimana penderita DM tipe 2 dengan hipertensi memiliki risiko mengalami proteinuria 32,667 kali lebih besar dibanding penderita DM tipe 2 normotensi.

Kata Kunci: Hipertensi, DM tipe 2, kadar proteinuria

¹ Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang

² Staf Pengajar Bagian Ilmu Patologi Klinik Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang

³ Staf Pengajar Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang

Differences of Proteinuria Levels in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patient with Hypertension and Normotension

Wirawan Amirul Bahri.¹ Ardhea Jaludamascenda² Arum Kartikadewi³

ABSTRACT

Background: Type 2 DM with hypertension has greater risk of kidney damage than normotension. Kidney damage can be characterized by proteinuria. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of blood pressure with proteinuria levels of patients with type 2 DM in RSUD Tugurejo Semarang.

Methods: The study was analytic observational method and cross sectional approach conducted on outpatients who had type 2 DM in RSUD Tugurejo Semarang. The sample technique used purposive sampling. Risk factors were hypertension and normotension. Analysis of blood pressure condition of type 2 diabetes mellitus and proteinuria level using Chi-Square test with $\alpha = 0,05$, 95% CI.

Result: From 60 samples 50% have hypertension, 50% have normotension, 93,3% hypertensive patients have proteinuria, 30% normotension patient have proteinuria. Chi-square analysis shown that there are significant different in proteinuria level between type 2 diabetes patient with hypertension and normotension ($p < 0,001$) with PR 32,667 (95% CI = 6,379 - 167,278).

Conclusion: There are significant differences of proteinuria levels in type 2 diabetes Mellitus Patient with Hypertension and Normotension. Type 2 diabetes patient with hypertension experienced 32.667 times greater proteinuria than type 2 diabetes patient with normotension.

Keywords: Hypertension, type 2 DM, proteinuria levels

¹ Undergraduate Student of Medical Faculty of Muhammadiyah University Semarang

² Lecturer of Clinical Pathology at Medical Faculty of Muhammadiyah University Semarang

³ Lecture at Medical Faculty of Muhammadiyah University Semarang