

Gambaran Kadar Kalium Pada Penderita Gagal Ginjal Kronik di RSU

Muhammadiyah Siti Aminah Bumiayu

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ABSTRAK

Gagal ginjal kronik adalah penyimpangan progresif ginjal yang tidak dapat pulih dimana kemampuan tubuh untuk mempertahankan keseimbangan metabolismik, cairan dan elektrolit mengalami kegagalan. Pada gagal ginjal kronik terjadi perubahan ekresi dan sekresi cairan dan elektrolit, salah satunya adalah kalium. Sedikit saja terjadi perubahan dalam distribusi ini dapat menyebabkan hypokalemia atau hyperkalemia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kadar kalium pada penderita gagal ginjal kronik di RSU Muhammadiyah Bumiayu. Jenis penelitian ini deskriptif observasional. Data diambil dari data rekam medik sebanyak 28 sampel. Hasil penelitian mendapatkan 3 orang normokalemia (10,7%), kadar kalium dalam batas tinggi 12 orang (42,8%), Hiperkalemia 13 orang (46,5%), laki-laki (78,7%) perempuan (21,3%), usia 40 tahun (10,7%), 50 tahun (7,2%), 60 tahun (32,1%), 70 tahun (50%).

Simpulan : Pada pasien GGK di RSU Muhammadiyah Bumiayu hyperkalemia lebih sering di temukan dibandingkan normokalemia dan hypokalemia.

Kata kunci: kalium serum, penyakit gagal ginjal kronik



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A Description of Potassium Level on Patients With Chronic Kidney Failure in RSU Muhammadiyah Siti Aminah of Bumiayu

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney failure is a deviation of irreversible kidney progress in which body's ability to maintain metabolic balance, fluid, and electrolyte get failed. On chronic kidney failure, there are changes of fluid excretion and secretion and electrolyte, one of them are potassium. If there is a slight change in this distribution, it could lead to hypokalemia or hyperkalemia. This paper aimed to observe a description of potassium level on patient with chronic kidney failure in RSU Muhammadiyah Siti Aminah of Bumiayu. This paper used an observational descriptive research. Data were taken from medical record data amounted to 28 samples. The result of research gained three people suffered normokalemia of 10,7%, 12 people suffered potassium in the high limit of 42,8%, 13 people suffered hyperkalemia of 46,5%, men gained 78,7%, women gained 21,3%, age of 40 years old obtained of 10,7, age of 50 years old gained of 7,2%, age of 60 years old gained of 32,1%, and age of 70 years old obtained of 50%. It could be concluded that the patients of GGK in RSU Muhammadiyah of Bumiayu were more often founded out hyperkalemia than normokalemia and hypokalemia.

Keywords: serum potassium, patients with chronic kidney failure.