

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN AN LAJU FILTRASI GLOMERULUS DENGAN KADAR NATRIUM SERUM PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK DI RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

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Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK) merupakan penyakit progresif yang ditandai dengan kerusakan nefron dan penurunan Laju Filtrasi Glomerulus (LFG). Pada pasien pradialisis, penurunan fungsi ginjal menyebabkan gangguan homeostasis cairan dan elektrolit, termasuk natrium serum, yang dapat mempercepat progresivitas penyakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan LFG dengan kadar natrium serum pada pasien GGK pradialisis di RSI Sakinah Mojokerto. Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain analitik korelasional dan pendekatan retrospektif. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 215 pasien GGK non-dialisis, dengan sampel 80 responden yang dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Data LFG dihitung menggunakan rumus CKD-EPI berdasarkan kadar kreatinin, sedangkan kadar natrium serum diperoleh dari rekam medis. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji *Spearman's Rho* dengan $\alpha < 0,05$. Mayoritas responden berada pada Stadium 4 penurunan fungsi ginjal sebanyak 57 orang (71,25%). Sebagian besar mengalami hipernatremia sebanyak 65 orang (81,25%), sedangkan hiponatremia ditemukan pada 5 orang (6,25%). Hasil uji *Spearman's Rho* menunjukkan nilai *p-value* = 0,022 dengan $\alpha < 0,05$ yang menunjukkan adanya hubungan laju filtrasi glomerulus dengan kadar natrium serum pada pasien GGK pradialisis. Tingkat nilai yang dihasilkan oleh koefisien korelasi (*r*) sebesar 0,255 menunjukkan kekuatan hubungan yang lemah. Sehingga pemantauan kedua parameter tersebut penting dilakukan untuk mendukung evaluasi kondisi klinis, memantau perkembangan penyakit, serta mendeteksi gangguan elektrolit sedini mungkin sehingga komplikasi yang lebih berat pada pasien GGK pradialisis dapat dicegah.

Kata Kunci : Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Kadar Natrium Serum, Laju Filtrasi Glomerulus, Pradialisis.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE AND SERUM SODIUM LEVELS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE AT RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

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Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a progressive disease characterized by nephron damage and a decrease in glomerular filtration rate (GFR). In pre-dialysis patients, declining kidney function leads to disturbances in fluid and electrolyte homeostasis, including serum sodium levels, which can accelerate disease progression. This study aims to analyze the relationship between GFR and serum sodium levels in pre-dialysis CKD patients at RSI Sakinah Mojokerto. This is a quantitative study with a correlational analytical design and a retrospective approach. The study population consisted of 215 non-dialysis CKD patients, with a sample of 80 respondents selected using purposive sampling. GFR data were calculated using the CKD-EPI formula based on creatinine levels, while serum sodium levels were obtained from medical records. Analysis was performed using Spearman's Rho test with $\alpha = 0.05$. The majority of respondents were in Stage 4 of renal function decline, totaling 57 individuals (71.25%). Most respondents 65 individuals (81.25%) had hypernatremia, while hyponatremia was found in 5 individuals (6.25%). The results of the Spearman's Rho test showed a p-value of 0.022 with $\alpha < 0.05$, indicating a relationship between glomerular filtration rate and serum sodium levels in pre-dialysis CKD patients. The correlation coefficient (r) of 0.255 indicates a weak relationship. Therefore, monitoring these two parameters is important to support the evaluation of clinical condition, track disease progression, and detect electrolyte imbalances as early as possible, thereby preventing more severe complications in pre-dialysis CKD patients..

Keywords: *Chronic Kidney Disease, Glomerular Filtration Rate, Predialysis, Serum Sodium Levels.*