

## ABSTRAK

### REPRESNTATIF HEMODINAMIKA PADA PASIEN YANG MENJALANI HEMODIALISIS DI RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

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*Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) merupakan masalah kesehatan global yang terus meningkat, dengan hemodialisis sebagai terapi pengganti ginjal yang paling banyak digunakan. Selama hemodialisis, pasien berisiko mengalami ketidakstabilan hemodinamik akibat ultrafiltrasi dan pergeseran cairan tubuh secara cepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui representatif hemodinamik pasien hemodialisis di RSI Sakinah Mojokerto pada fase pre, intra, dan post. Desain penelitian adalah observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling* terhadap 45 responden dari 220 populasi. Data dikumpulkan melalui pengukuran langsung tekanan darah, frekuensi nadi, frekuensi pernapasan, suhu, SpO<sub>2</sub>, dan MAP, kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif (mean, median, modus, SD). Responden didominasi laki-laki (51,1%), berusia >40 tahun (64,4%), dan menjalani hemodialisis 1-3 tahun (40,0%). Rata-rata tekanan darah sistolik/diastolik menurun dari 150,82/89,27 mmHg (pre) menjadi 124,29/83,67 mmHg (intra) dan 120,91/77,20 mmHg (post), diikuti penurunan MAP dari 109,84 menjadi 97,11 dan 91,80 mmHg. Frekuensi nadi meningkat dari 84,22 menjadi 88,80 x/menit sebelum turun menjadi 78,49 x/menit, sementara suhu tubuh dan saturasi oksigen tetap dalam rentang normal. Status hemodinamik pasien bersifat fluktuatif dengan periode paling rentan pada fase pre hingga intra, sehingga diperlukan pemantauan hemodinamik yang ketat pada kedua fase tersebut..

**Kata Kunci:** Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialisis, Hemodinamika, Status Hemodinamik, Representatif Hemodinamik

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## ABSTRACT

### REPRESENTATIVE HEMODYNAMICS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS AT SAKINAH ISLAMIC HOSPITAL MOJOKERTO

By : Nabella Ayudan Putri Rusdiana

*Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) is a growing global health problem, with hemodialysis being the most widely used renal replacement therapy. During hemodialysis, patients are at risk of hemodynamic instability due to ultrafiltration and rapid fluid shifts. This study aimed to describe the representative hemodynamics of hemodialysis patients at Sakinah Islamic Hospital, Mojokerto, during the pre, intra, and post phases. This descriptive observational study used a quantitative approach with *consecutive sampling*, involving 45 respondents from a population of 220. Data were collected through direct measurement of blood pressure, pulse rate, respiratory rate, temperature, SpO<sub>2</sub>, and MAP, then analyzed descriptively (mean, median, mode, SD). Respondents were predominantly male (51.1%), aged over 40 years (64.4%), and had undergone hemodialysis for 1-3 years (40.0%). Mean systolic/diastolic blood pressure decreased from 150.82/89.27 mmHg (pre) to 124.29/83.67 mmHg (intra) and 120.91/77.20 mmHg (post), along with a decrease in MAP from 109.84 to 97.11 and 91.80 mmHg. Pulse rate increased from 84.22 to 88.80 beats/minute before decreasing to 78.49 beats/minute, while temperature and oxygen saturation remained within normal limits. Hemodynamic status was fluctuating, with the pre-to-intra phase being the most vulnerable period, requiring strict hemodynamic monitoring during those phases.

**Keywords:** Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis, Hemodynamics, Hemodynamic Status, Representative Hemodynamics