

FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN PENYAKIT GINJAL KRONIK DI RSU KABUPATEN TANGERANG TAHUN 2022

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ABSTRAK

Penyakit ginjal kronik sangatlah penting diperhatikan karena prevalensinya meningkat dari tahun ke tahun, dapat mengganggu produktivitas, dan memakan biaya pengobatan yang besar. Penyakit ginjal kronik dapat terjadi karena berbagai macam faktor risiko. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis faktor risiko kejadian PGK di RSU Kabupaten Tangerang. Penelitian ini berjenis analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel adalah data sekunder yang diambil dari data rekam medis dengan teknik *total sampling*. Data dianalisis dengan uji regresi logistik biner. Pengambilan sampel sudah melalui proses inklusi dan eksklusi. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan kejadian PGK meningkat seiring bertambahnya usia dan paling banyak terjadi pada usia ≥ 60 tahun, sebagian besar pasien PGK tidak memiliki riwayat obesitas (52,6%), ada riwayat hipertensi (78,9%), ada riwayat DM (84,2%), dan tidak ada riwayat batu ginjal (81,6%). Hasil analisis bivariat yaitu ada hubungan yang bermakna antara variabel usia (PR=2,163; 95%CI=1,426-3,281), obesitas (PR=1,709; 95%CI=1,128-2,590), hipertensi (PR=3,798; 95%CI=1,987-7,261), diabetes melitus (PR=5,349; 95%CI=2,664-10,738), dan batu ginjal (PR=2,025; 95%CI=1,410-2,908) dengan kejadian penyakit ginjal kronik. Hasil regresi logistik menunjukkan faktor risiko yang paling dominan terhadap kejadian penyakit ginjal kronik adalah diabetes melitus (OR=37,358; 95%CI=10,330-135,100).

Kata Kunci: Faktor Risiko, Penyakit ginjal kronik

**RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN RSU
TANGERANG DISTRICT IN 2022**

ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease very important to pay attention to because its prevalence increases from year to year, can interfere with productivity, and costs a lot of treatment. Chronic kidney disease can occur due to various risk factors. This study aims to analyze the risk factors for CKD in the General Hospital of Tangerang Regency. This is an observational analytic study with a cross sectional design. The sample is secondary data taken from medical record data with total sampling technique. Data were analyzed by binary logistic regression test. Sampling has gone through the process of inclusion and exclusion. The results showed that the incidence of CKD increased with age and most commonly occurred at the age of ≥ 60 years, most of the CKD patients did not have a history of obesity (52.6%), had a history of hypertension (78.9%), had a history of DM (84.2%), and no history of kidney stones (81.6%). The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the variables age (PR=2.163; 95%CI=1.426-3.281), obesity (PR=1.709; 95%CI=1.128-2.590), hypertension (PR=3.798; 95%CI=1.987-7.261), diabetes mellitus (PR=5.349; 95%CI=2.664-10.738), and kidney stones (PR=2.025; 95% CI=1.410-2.908) with chronic kidney disease. The results of regression logistic showed that the most dominant risk factor for CKD was diabetes mellitus (OR=37.358; 95% CI=10.330-135.100).

Keywords: *Chronic Kidney Disease, Risk Factor*