

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS SILIWANGI TASIKMALAYA
PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
PEMINATAN EPIDEMIOLOGI
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ABSTRAK

PEPY PERMATA PUTRI MAHRUS

**FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK (GGK) DI
INSTALASI HEMODIALISIS RSUD dr. SOEKARDJO KOTA
TASIKMALAYA**

Gagal ginjal kronik ialah suatu penyakit yang bersifat progresif serta *irreversible* (tak mampu pulih kembali). Hemodialisis selaku terapi yang mampu menambahkan kualitas hidup serta memperpanjang umur yang sudah digunakan dengan cara luas serta teratur pada program guna menanggulangi gagal ginjal akut ataupun kronik. Tujuan dilaksanakannya riset ini adalah untuk mengetahui Faktor risiko Kejadian Gagal Ginjal Kronik di Instalasi Hemodialisis RSUD dr. Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *case control*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan *accidental sampling* untuk kasus dan *purposive sampling* untuk kontrol dengan jumlah sampel 123 orang. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *chi square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan riwayat diabetes melitus (OR = 4,125 (95% CI = 1,702-9,999) *P Value* 0,002), riwayat hipertensi (OR = 5,639 (95% CI = 2,007-15,816) *P Value* 0,001), riwayat merokok (OR = 3,546 (95% CI = 1,338-9,394) *P Value* 0,015), dan riwayat konsumsi minuman suplemen berenergi (OR = 3,192 (95% CI = 1,201-8,481) *P Value* 0,029). Dapat disimpulkan variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian gagal ginjal kronik adalah riwayat diabetes melitus, riwayat hipertensi, riwayat merokok, dan riwayat konsumsi minuman suplemen berenergi. RSUD dr. Soekardjo agar melakukan konseling khususnya untuk penyakit diabetes melitus dan hipertensi sebagai upaya peningkatan kesehatan serta melakukan penyuluhan terkait buruknya mengkonsumsi rokok dan minuman suplemen dalam jangka waktu yang lama.

Keputusan: 2003-2023

Kata Kunci: Risiko, Gagal Ginjal Kronik, Hemodialisis

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SILIWANGI UNIVERSITY TASIKMALAYA
PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY PROGRAM
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ABSTRACT

PEPY PERMATA PUTRI MAHRUS

THE RISK FACTORS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE (CKD) AT THE HEMODIALYSIS INSTALLATION OF dr. SOEKARDJO HOSPITAL TASIKMALAYA CITY

Chronic renal failure is a progressive and irreversible disease. Hemodialysis as a therapy that can improve quality of life and extend life has been widely and routinely used in acute and chronic kidney failure prevention programs. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors of Chronic Kidney Failure in the Hemodialysis Installation of dr. Soekardjo Hospital, Tasikmalaya City. Type of quantitative research using case control research design. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a total sample of 123 people. Bivariate analysis using chi square statistical test. The results showed a history of diabetes mellitus (OR = 4.125 (95% CI = 1.702-9.999) P Value 0.002), a history of hypertension (OR = 5.639 (95% CI = 2.007-15.816) P Value 0.001), a history of smoking (OR = 3.546 (95% CI = 1.338-9.394) P Value 0.015), and a history of consumption of energy supplement drinks (OR = 3.192 (95% CI = 1.201-8.481) P Value 0.029). It can be concluded that the variables associated with the incidence of chronic renal failure are a history of diabetes mellitus, a history of hypertension, a history of smoking, and a history of consumption of energy supplement drinks. RSUD dr. Soekardjo should conduct counseling, especially for diabetes mellitus and hypertension as an effort to improve health and conduct counseling related to the bad effects of consuming cigarettes and supplement drinks for a long period of time.

Literature: 2003-2023

Keywords: Risk Factors, G Failure, Hemodialysis