

INTISARI

HANA MAYLINDA PUTRI, 2026, PENGARUH PEMBERIAN ALBUMIN PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIS TERHADAP LUARAN KLINIS DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD DR. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA TAHUN 2024, KARYA TULIS ILMIAH, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Dr. apt. Samuel Budi Harsono Lomanto, S.Farm., M.Si.

Gagal Ginjal Kronis (GGK) sering disertai hipoalbuminemia. Albumin digunakan sebagai terapi suportif pada pasien GGK, namun pengaruhnya terhadap luaran klinis belum jelas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil penggunaan albumin serta pengaruhnya terhadap perubahan kadar kreatinin, lama rawat inap, dan mortalitas pasien GGK rawat inap di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta tahun 2024.

Penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan kohort retrospektif ini menggunakan data rekam medis pasien GGK stadium 1–5, usia 19–44 tahun yang dirawat inap Januari–Desember 2024. Sebanyak 93 pasien dipilih secara *purposive* sesuai kriteria penelitian. Parameter yang diamati meliputi pemberian terapi albumin, perubahan kadar kreatinin, lama rawat inap, dan status mortalitas. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan SPSS.

Sebagian besar pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki (59,1%), stadium 5 (80,6%), menjalani dialisis (82,8%), dan memiliki komorbid (84,9%). Albumin kapsul dan intravena 25% merupakan sediaan yang paling banyak digunakan (80%) dengan lama pemberian terbanyak 2 hari (30%). Median perubahan kreatinin pada kelompok tanpa albumin, albumin kapsul, dan albumin intravena berturut-turut sebesar -2,50; -1,60; dan -1,95. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa pemberian albumin tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan perubahan kadar kreatinin ($p=0,058$), mortalitas ($p=0,220$), maupun lama rawat inap ($p=0,493$). Hasil analisis multivariat mengonfirmasi bahwa pemberian albumin tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap luaran klinis tersebut ($p>0,05$).

Kata kunci: Gagal Ginjal Kronis, Kreatinin, Luaran klinis, Terapi Albumin

ABSTRACT

HANA MAYLINDA PUTRI, 2026, THE EFFECT OF ALBUMIN ADMINISTRATION ON CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED AT DR. MOEWARDI REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL SURAKARTA IN 2024, SCIENTIFIC PAPER, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA. Supervised by Dr. apt. Samuel Budi Harsono Lomanto, S.Farm., M.Si.

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is often accompanied by hypoalbuminemia. Albumin is used as a supportive therapy in patients with CKD; however, its effect on clinical outcomes remains unclear. This study aimed to determine the profile of albumin use and its effect on changes in creatinine levels, length of hospital stay, and mortality among hospitalized CKD patients at Dr. Moewardi Regional General Hospital, Surakarta, in 2024.

This analytical observational study with a retrospective cohort design used medical record data of hospitalized patients aged 19–44 years with stage 1–5 CKD who were admitted between January and December 2024. A total of 93 patients were selected purposively according to the study criteria. The parameters observed included albumin therapy administration, changes in creatinine levels, length of hospital stay, and mortality status. Data were analyzed using SPSS.

Most patients were male (59.1%), had stage 5 CKD (80.6%), underwent dialysis (82.8%), and had comorbidities (84.9%). Oral albumin capsules and 25% intravenous albumin were the most frequently used formulations (80%), with a treatment duration of two days being the most common (30%). The median changes in creatinine levels in the non-albumin, oral albumin, and intravenous albumin groups were -2.50, -1.60, and -1.95, respectively. Bivariate analysis showed that albumin administration was not significantly associated with changes in creatinine levels ($p=0.058$), mortality ($p=0.220$), or length of hospital stay ($p=0.493$). Multivariate analysis further confirmed that albumin administration had no significant effect on these clinical outcomes ($p>0.05$).

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Creatinine, Clinical outcomes, Albumin therapy