

ABSTRAK

MARIA MAGDALENA NAHAK, 2025, PENGARUH PEMBERIAN ERITROPOIETIN TERHADAP OUTCOME TERAPI PADA PASIEN GAGAL GINJAL KRONIK DENGAN HEMODIALISA DI RSUD BUNG KARNO KOTA SURAKARTA, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA, dibimbing oleh Prof. Dr. apt. R.A. Oetari, S.U., M.M., M.Sc. dan apt. Santi Dwi Astuti, M.Sc.

Penyakit Ginjal Kronis (PGK) sering menyebabkan anemia pada pasien hemodialisis akibat defisiensi eritropoietin. Terapi eritropoietin (EPO) penting untuk meningkatkan hemoglobin (Hb) dan hematokrit (HCT), serta memperbaiki kualitas hidup. Penelitian ini mengkaji karakteristik pasien dan efektivitas pengobatan eritropoietin di RSUD Bung Karno Surakarta.

Penelitian observasional deskriptif retrospektif ini menganalisis rekam medis 81 pasien PGK stadium 4-5 yang menjalani hemodialisis dan menerima EPO di RSUD Bung Karno (Januari-Desember 2024). Data karakteristik, Hb, dan HCT sebelum-sesudah terapi dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan paired sample t-test.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Mayoritas pasien EPO tunggal adalah perempuan (45-59 tahun, stadium 4), sementara kelompok kombinasi EPO+asam folat didominasi laki-laki (38-59 tahun, stadium 4). Kedua terapi signifikan meningkatkan Hb dan HCT setelah 4 minggu ($p < 0,001$). Kombinasi EPO+asam folat menunjukkan hasil klinis yang lebih baik dalam penanganan anemia. Eritropoietin, baik tunggal maupun kombinasi dengan asam folat, efektif meningkatkan hemoglobin dan hematokrit pada pasien PGK hemodialisis. Kombinasi EPO dan asam folat memberikan hasil yang lebih optimal untuk penanganan anemia.

Kata kunci : Penyakit Ginjal Kronis, Hemodialisis, Anemia, Eritropoietin, Asam Folat, Hemoglobin, Hematokrit.

ABSTRACT

MARIA MAGDALENA NAHAK, 2025, EFFECT OF ERITROPOIETIN GIVING ON THERAPY OUTCOME IN CHRONIC GENERAL FAILURE PATIENTS WITH HEMODIALISA AT RSUD BUNG KARNO CITY SURAKARTA, SKRIPSI, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA, supervised by Prof. Dr. apt. R.A. Oetari, S.U., M.M., M.Sc. and apt. Santi Dwi Astuti, M.Sc.

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) often causes anemia in hemodialysis patients due to erythropoietin deficiency. Erythropoietin (EPO) therapy is important to increase hemoglobin (Hb) and hematocrit (HCT), and improve quality of life. This study examined patient characteristics and effectiveness of erythropoietin treatment at Bung Karno Hospital in Surakarta.

This retrospective descriptive observational study analyzed the medical records of 81 stage 4-5 CKD patients who underwent hemodialysis and received EPO at Bung Karno Hospital (January-December 2024). Data on characteristics, Hb, and HCT before-after therapy were analyzed using descriptive statistics and paired sample t-test.

The results showed that the majority of single EPO patients were female (45-59 years, stage 4), while the EPO + folic acid combination group was dominated by men (38-59 years, stage 4). Both therapies significantly improved Hb and HCT after 4 weeks ($p < 0.001$). The combination of EPO + folic acid showed better clinical results in the treatment of anemia. Erythropoietin, either alone or in combination with folic acid, is effective in increasing hemoglobin and hematocrit in hemodialysis CKD patients.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis, Anemia, Erythropoietin, Folic Acid, Hemoglobin, Hematocrit.