

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KADAR KREATININ DAN ASAM URAT PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS (DM) TIPE 2 DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM BETHESDA SERUKAM

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Diabetes melitus (DM) merupakan penyakit metabolic kronis yang dapat menyebabkan berbagai komplikasi, salah satunya nefropati diabetik yang ditandai dengan penurunan fungsi ginjal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar kreatinin dan asam urat pada pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 di RSUD Bethesda Serukam. Penelitian ini menggunakan observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 56 pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Uji normalitas menunjukkan data tidak berdistribusi normal sehingga analisis hubungan menggunakan uji Korelasi *Spearman Rank*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kadar kreatinin sebesar 1,15 mg/dL dengan standar deviasi 0,95 mg/dL, sedangkan rata-rata kadar asam urat sebesar 6,50 mg/dL dengan SD 3,07 mg/dL. Sebanyak 38 responden (67,9%) memiliki kadar kreatinin normal dan 18 responden (32,1%) tidak normal. Pada kadar asam urat, masing-masing 28 responden (50,0%) berada pada kategori normal dan tidak normal. Hasil uji Korelasi *Spearman Rank* menunjukkan nilai koefisien korelasi (r) sebesar 0,487 dengan nilai p-value <0,001 ($p < 0,05$), yang menunjukkan terdapat hubungan positif dan signifikan dengan kekuatan hubungan sedang antara kadar kreatinin dan kadar asam urat pada pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara kadar kreatinin dan kadar asam urat pada pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 di RSUD Bethesda Serukam.

Kata Kunci: Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2, Kreatinin, Asam Urat, Fungsi Ginjal, Korelasi Spearman.

ABSTRACT

THE CORELATION BETWEEN CREATININ AND URIC ACID LEVELS IN PATIANTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS AT BETHESDA SERUKAM GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disease that may lead to various complications, including diabetic nephropathy, which is characterized by impaired kidney function. This study aimed to determine the relationship between serum creatinine and uric acid levels in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus at Bethesda Serukam General Hospital. This analytical observational study used a cross-sectional design. The study included 56 patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus who met the inclusion criteria. The normality test showed that the data were not normally distributed; therefore, the relationship between variables was analyzed using the Spearman Rank Correlation test. The mean serum creatinine level was 1.15 ± 0.95 mg/dL, while the mean serum uric acid level was 6.50 ± 3.07 mg/dL. Most respondents (67.9%) had normal serum creatinine levels, whereas 32.1% had abnormal levels. Serum uric acid levels were equally distributed, with 50.0% of respondents classified as normal and 50.0% as abnormal. The Spearman Rank Correlation test revealed a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.487 with a p-value 0.001, indicating a statistically significant positive correlation of moderate strength between serum creatinine and serum uric acid levels. In conclusion, there is a significant positive relationship between serum creatinine and serum uric acid levels in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus at Bethesda Serukam General Hospital.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Creatinine, Uric Acid, Kidney Function, Spearman Correlation.