

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KADAR KREATININ DENGAN PROTEIN URIN PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS DI RSUD Drs. JACOBUS LUNA, M.Si KABUPATEN BENGKAYANG

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Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit metabolik yang ditandai hiperglikemia akibat gangguan sekresi insulin, kerja insulin, atau keduanya. Hiperglikemia kronis dapat menyebabkan nefropati diabetik melalui kerusakan glomerulus yang ditandai peningkatan kadar kreatinin dan protein urin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan kadar kreatinin dengan protein urin pada pasien diabetes melitus di RSUD Drs. Jacobus Luna, M.Si Kabupaten Bengkayang. Metode penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* pada 54 pasien diabetes melitus yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Kadar kreatinin diperiksa menggunakan metode *Jaffé Compensated*, sedangkan protein urin dianalisis dengan metode dipstick. Hubungan kedua variabel diuji menggunakan Korelasi *Spearman Rank*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki kadar kreatinin dalam rentang normal dan hasil protein urin negatif. Analisis Korelasi *Spearman Rank* menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), yang mengindikasikan adanya hubungan signifikan antara kadar kreatinin dan protein urin pada pasien diabetes melitus. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar kreatinin dan protein urin pada pasien diabetes melitus di RSUD Drs. Jacobus Luna, M.Si Kabupaten Bengkayang.

Kata Kunci : Diabetes Melitus, Kreatinin, Nefropati Diabetik, Protein Urin

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ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CREATININE LEVELS AND URINARY PROTEIN IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS AT RSUD Drs. JACOBUS LUNA, M.Si, BENGKAYANG

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Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from impaired insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. Chronic hyperglycemia may lead to diabetic nephropathy through glomerular damage, which is characterized by increased serum creatinine levels and urinary protein excretion. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between serum creatinine levels and urinary protein in patients with diabetes mellitus at RSUD Drs. Jacobus Luna, M.Si Bengkayang. This study employed a descriptive analytic design with a cross-sectional approach involving 54 patients with diabetes mellitus who met the inclusion criteria. Serum creatinine levels were measured using the Jaffé Compensated method, while urinary protein was analyzed using the dipstick method. The relationship between the two variables was assessed using Spearman's rank correlation test. The results showed that most respondents had serum creatinine levels within the normal range and negative urinary protein results. Spearman's rank correlation analysis yielded a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a statistically significant relationship between serum creatinine levels and urinary protein in patients with diabetes mellitus. In conclusion, there was a statistically significant relationship between serum creatinine levels and urinary protein in patients with diabetes mellitus at RSUD Drs. Jacobus Luna, M.Si Bengkayang.

Keywords: Creatinine, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Nephropathy, Urinary Protein