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Hubungan Kadar *Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time* (aPTT) Dengan Jumlah Trombosit Pada Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik

xvi + 29 halaman, 7 tabel, 4 gambar, 13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Gagal ginjal kronik (GGK) merupakan kondisi progresif yang mengganggu fungsi filtrasi ginjal, sehingga berdampak pada berbagai sistem tubuh, termasuk sistem hematologi. Penurunan trombopoietin akibat disfungsi ginjal dapat mempengaruhi jumlah trombosit, sementara kondisi koagulasi pasien dapat dinilai menggunakan parameter aPTT (*Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time*). Penurunan kadar anti trombin III menyebabkan peningkatan aktivitas koagulasi yang dapat memicu hiperkoagulabilitas dan aktivitas trombosit secara berlebihan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah Mengetahui hubungan kadar aPTT dengan jumlah trombosit pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik sebelum menjalani hemodialisis. Jenis Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 32 pasien GGK yang diambil secara *purposive* sampling dari Rumah Sakit Pertamina Bintang Amin. Data trombosit diperoleh dari rekam medis, sedangkan kadar aPTT diperiksa menggunakan metode turbidensitometri. Uji korelasi *Spearman* digunakan untuk menganalisis hubungan kedua variabel. Hasil penelitian didapatkan kadar aPTT terendah 16,9 detik tertinggi 65,4 detik dan jumlah trombosit terendah 115.000 sel/uL tertinggi 464.000 sel/uL. Hasil uji korelasi *Spearman* menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar aPTT dan jumlah trombosit pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik ($p = 0,249$; $\rho = -0,210$). Kesimpulananya Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar aPTT dengan jumlah trombosit pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik.

Kata Kunci : Gagal Ginjal Kronik, aPTT, Trombosit
Daftar Bacaan : 32 referensi (Tahun 2009-2023)

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Relationship between Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (aPTT) Levels and Platelet Count in Chronic Kidney Failure Patients

xvi + 29 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures, 13 appendices

ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) a progressive condition that disrupts the kidney's filtration function, impacting various body systems, including the hematologic system. Decreased thrombopoietin levels due to kidney dysfunction can affect platelet counts, while a patient's coagulation status can be assessed using the activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) parameter. Decreased antithrombin III levels lead to increased coagulation activity, which can trigger hypercoagulability and platelet overactivity. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between aPTT levels and platelet counts in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) before undergoing hemodialysis. This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample of 32 CKD patients taken by purposive sampling from Pertamina Bintang Amin Hospital. Platelet data were obtained from medical records, while aPTT levels were examined using the turbidensitometric method. Spearman's correlation test was used to analyze the relationship between the two variables. The results of the study showed that the lowest aPTT level was 16.9 seconds, the highest was 65.4 seconds, and the lowest platelet count was 115,000 cells/ μ L, the highest was 464,000 cells/ μ L. The results of the Spearman correlation test showed no significant relationship between aPTT levels and platelet counts in chronic kidney failure patients ($p = 0.249$; $\rho = -0.210$). Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between aPTT levels and platelet counts in chronic kidney failure patients.

Keywords : Chronic Kidney Failure, aPTT, Platelets

References : 32 (2009-2023)