

POLITEKKES KEMENKES TANJUNGPINANG
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Hubungan Kadar HbA1c Dengan Kadar Fibrinogen Pada Pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2

XV + 35 Halaman, 6 Tabel, 2 Gambar, 14 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Diabetes Melitus merupakan gangguan metabolik kronis yang dapat menimbulkan berbagai komplikasi baik komplikasi makroangiopati maupun mikroangiopati. HbA1c mencerminkan kontrol glikemik jangka panjang, sedangkan fibrinogen merupakan penanda inflamasi yang berperan dalam evaluasi pendarahan berlebihan atau penyumbatan abnormal pada vena atau arteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar HbA1c dengan kadar fibrinogen pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2. Metode penelitian menggunakan studi observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji korelasi spearman. Sampel sebanyak 32 pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung pada Juni 2025 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data sekunder kadar HbA1c diperoleh dari rekam medis dan data primer kadar fibrinogen diperiksa menggunakan metode *Clauss*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kelompok usia terbanyak berada di kelompok usia 45 – 60 tahun sebanyak 17 orang (53,1%). Mayoritas pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 17 orang (53,1%), kemudian jenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 15 orang (46,9%). Rata-rata kadar HbA1c adalah $10,85 \pm 2,99\%$ dan fibrinogen $358,32 \pm 91,06$ mg/dL. Hasil uji korelasi spearman menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar HbA1c dengan kadar fibrinogen dengan nilai ($p = 0,001$; $r = 0,540$) pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2.

Kata Kunci : Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2, Fibrinogen, HbA1c, Hiperkoagulasi, Komplikasi, Peradangan.

Daftar Bacaan : 40 (2011-2025)

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The Relationship Between HbA1c Levels and Fibrinogen Levels in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients

XV + 35 Pages, 6 Tables, 2 Pictures, 14 Attachment

ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder that can lead to various complications, including both macroangiopathy and microangiopathy. HbA1c reflects long-term glycemic control, while fibrinogen is an inflammatory marker that plays a role in evaluating excessive bleeding or abnormal clot formation in veins or arteries. This study aimed to examine the relationship between HbA1c levels and fibrinogen levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The research used an analytical observational method with a cross-sectional design. Data analysis was performed using the Spearman correlation test. A total of 32 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung in June 2025, who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, were included in the sample. Secondary data on HbA1c levels were obtained from medical records, while primary data on fibrinogen levels were measured using the Clauss method. The results showed that the largest age group was 45–60 years, with 17 patients (53.1%). The majority of participants were male 17 individuals (53.1%), followed by females 15 individuals (46.9%). The mean HbA1c level was $10.85 \pm 2.99\%$, and the mean fibrinogen level was 358.32 ± 91.06 mg/dL. The Spearman correlation test revealed a significant relationship between HbA1c and fibrinogen levels ($p = 0.001$; $r = 0.540$) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords : *Complication, Fibrinogen, HbA1c, Hypercoagulation, Inflammation, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus*

Reading List : *40 (2011-2025)*