

## ABSTRACT

*Hypertension is the leading cause of kidney disease and may also result from chronic kidney disease. The high mortality from cardiovascular causes in patients with chronic kidney disease continues to increase. The high prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors such as hypertension and chronic kidney disease patients accompanied by hypertension causes increased risk of organ damage. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of CKD in patients with hypertension. This study was conducted descriptive cross sectional data collection methods. With the data collection was done by means of consecutive non-random sampling, using medical records of Hermina Hospital Kemayoran in 2017 that uses the 106 respondents, with a vulnerable age between 22-82 years. Kriteria inclusion in this study were patients diagnosed with hypertension accompanied by serum creatinine lab tests. The results showed serum creatinine levels have vulnerable between 0.44 to 13.53 mg / dL and systolic blood pressure has prone between 140-270 mm Hg, while the diastolic is between 70-120 mmHg. It can be concluded prevalence of CKD patients with hypertension were 41 patients or 38.67%. Suggestions on this research was required research or further studies with more variables to obtain more detailed information on the prevalence of CKD in patients with hypertension. while the diastolic is between 70-120 mmHg. It can be concluded prevalence of CKD patients with hypertension were 41 patients or 38.67%. Suggestions on this research was required research or further studies with more variables to obtain more detailed information on the prevalence of CKD in patients with hypertension. while the diastolic is between 70-120 mmHg. It can be concluded prevalence of CKD patients with hypertension were 41 patients or 38.67%..*

*Keyword : CKD, Hypertension, Serum Creatinine, Blood pressure*

## **ABSTRAK**

Hipertensi merupakan penyebab penyakit ginjal dan dapat juga akibat dari penyakit ginjal kronik. Tingginya mortalitas akibat kardiovaskuler pada penderita penyakit ginjal kronik terus meningkat. Tingginya prevalensi faktor risiko kardiovaskuler seperti hipertensi dan penderita penyakit ginjal kronik di sertai hipertensi menyebabkan meningkatnya faktor risiko kerusakan organ. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi PGK pada pasien Hipertensi. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara deskriptif dengan metode pengumpulan data *cross sectional*. Dengan pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara *consecutive non random sampling*, dengan menggunakan data rekam medis dari RS Hermina Kemayoran pada tahun 2017 yang menggunakan 106 responden , dengan rentan umur antara 22 – 82 tahun. Kriteria inklusi dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien yang terdiagnosa Hipertensi disertai dengan pemeriksaan lab kreatinin serum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kadar Kreatinin serum memiliki rentan antara 0,44 – 13,53 mg/dL dan tekanan darah sistolik memiliki rentan antara 140 – 270 mmHg, sedangkan diastolik antara 70 – 120 mmHg. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan Prevalensi PGK pasien Hipertensi sebanyak 41 pasien atau 38,67%.

Kata Kunci : PGK , Hipertensi , Kreatinin Serum, Tekanan Darah

## **DAFTAR ISI**