

**HUBUNGAN RASIO PROTEIN KREATININ URIN
SEWAKTU DENGAN PROGNOSIS KEBERHASILAN
TERAPI HIPERTENSI PADA PREEKLAMPSIA**

Tesis



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2010

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Disahkan pada tanggal: 31 Desember 2010

**Ketua Bagian/ SMF
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Penguji

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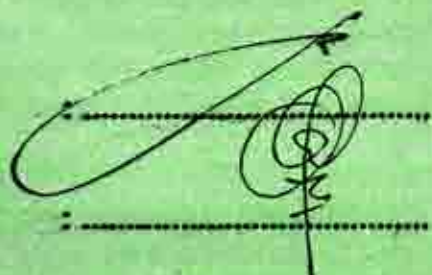


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Pembimbing

1. Dr. H. Pelsi Sulaini, SpOG (K)

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ABSTRAK

ABIDIN, AS. 2010. HUBUNGAN RASIO PROTEIN KREATININ URIN SEWAKTU DENGAN PROGNOSIS KEBERHASILAN TERAPI HIPERTENSI PADA PREEKLAMPSIA. Tesis. Bagian/ SMF Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas. RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang

Latar Belakang. Pemeriksaan protein urin 24 jam merupakan standar emas untuk menegakkan diagnosis preeklampsia. Kesulitan pengumpulan urin 24 jam adalah memerlukan waktu yang lebih lama dan sukar dilakukan oleh wanita, pengumpulan urin yang tidak lengkap, biaya lebih mahal dan sering memperlama hari rawatan pasien. Oleh karena itu diperlukan metode pemeriksaan laboratorium yang lebih praktis untuk menegakkan diagnosis preeklampsia yaitu pemeriksaan rasio protein kreatinin urin sewaktu.

Tujuan. Mengetahui hubungan antara rasio protein kreatinin sewaktu dengan prognosis keberhasilan terapi hipertensi pada preeklampsia.

Tempat. Kamar Bersalin dan Poliklinik Bagian/ SMF Obstetri dan Ginekologi FK Unand/RS Dr. M Djamil Padang

Waktu. April 2010 - Desember 2010.

Rancangan. Uji diagnostik dan *cross sectional study*.

Bahan dan cara kerja. Seluruh sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dilakukan anamnesis, pemeriksaan tekanan darah saat datang dan 6 jam setelah stabilisasi. Selama masa stabilisasi diberi terapi anti hipertensi. Dikumpulkan urin 24 jam untuk pemeriksaan protein total 24 jam. Kemudian dikumpulkan urin sewaktu untuk pemeriksaan protein total dan kreatinin urin.

Hasil. Karakteristik subyek penelitian meliputi umur, usia kehamilan, paritas dan pendidikan. Berdasarkan uji statistik, karakteristik tersebut tidak mempengaruhi hubungan rasio protein kreatinin urin sewaktu dengan prognosis keberhasilan terapi hipertensi pada preeklampsia. Didapatkan sensitivitas 90%, spesifisitas 60%, nilai prediksi positif 93% dan nilai prediksi negatif 50%. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara rasio protein urin sewaktu dengan prognosis keberhasilan terapi hipertensi pada preeklampsia.

Kesimpulan. Rasio protein kreatinin urin sewaktu dengan nilai $\geq 0,3$ mempunyai sensitivitas yang tinggi untuk menegakkan diagnosis preeklampsia. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara rasio protein kreatinin urin sewaktu dengan prognosis keberhasilan terapi hipertensi pada preeklampsia.

Kata Kunci. Protein urin 24 jam, protein urin sewaktu, kreatinin urin sewaktu, rasio protein kreatinin urin, preeklampsia, tekanan darah

ABSTRACT

ABIDIN, AS. 2010. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN URINE PROTEIN CREATININE RATIO WITH THE PROGNOSIS OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION IN PREECLAMPSIA. TESIS. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Andalas. Dr. M. Djamil Padang

Background. 24-hour urine protein examination is the gold standard for diagnosing preeclampsia. Difficulty is a 24 hour urine collection requires more time and hard done by women, an incomplete urine collection, the cost is more expensive and often prolong the day care of patients. Therefore, the more practical laboratory methods are needed to make the diagnosis of preeclampsia which is the examination of protein creatinine ratio of random urine sample.

Objectives. To determine the relationship between protein creatinine ratio of random urine sample with the prognosis for successful treatment of hypertension in preeclampsia.

Location. Delivery Room and Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Andalas. Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Time. April 2010 - December 2010.

Design. Diagnostic test and cross sectional study.

Materials and methods. All samples that meet the criteria for inclusion underwent anamnesis, examination of blood pressure at the time of admission and 6 hours after stabilization. During the stabilization period these patients were given anti-hypertensive therapy. 24-hour urine was collected for examination of 24 hours total protein. Then random urine sample were collected for examination of total protein and urine creatinine.

Results. Characteristics of research subjects included age, gestational age, parity and education. Based on statistical analysis, these characteristics do not affect the relationship between protein creatinine ratio of random urine sample with the prognosis for successful treatment of hypertension in preeclampsia. We obtained 90% of sensitivity, 60% in specificity, 93% positive predictive value and 50% negative predictive value. There was no significant correlation between the ratio of random urine sample of protein with the prognosis for successful treatment of hypertension in preeclampsia.

Conclusion. The ratio of protein creatinine in random urine sample ≥ 0.3 in value has a high sensitivity for the diagnosis of preeclampsia. There was no significant correlation between random urinary sample of creatinine protein ratio with the prognosis of a successful therapy of hypertension in preeclampsia.

Keywords : 24-hour urine protein, random urine sample of protein, random urine sample of creatinine, ratio of urine creatinine protein, preeclampsia, blood pressure