

## ABSTRAK

Gagal ginjal kronis adalah kelainan fungsi dan struktur ginjal atau penurunan fungsi renal yaitu GFR (*Glomerulus Filtration Rate*) yang berada di bawah nilai normal. Gagal ginjal kronis menyebabkan produksi eritropoetin menurun sehingga berpotensi mengalami anemia atau kekurangan sel darah merah. Hemoglobin merupakan komponen yang terkandung pada sel darah merah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak pemberian vitamin B1, B6, B12 parenteral pada kadar hemoglobin pasien gagal ginjal kronis yang menjalani hemodialisa di Rumah Sakit Bethesda dan Panti Rapih Yogyakarta. Desain penelitian ini adalah *one group pretest-posttest* menggunakan data sekunder hasil lab dari rekam medis. Data dikumpulkan dari 117 pasien menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling*. Analisis data secara statistik menggunakan program SPSS dengan *uji Wilcoxon*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada perbedaan kadar hemoglobin visit 1 dan 2 ( $p=0,000$ ); visit 1 dan 3 ( $p=0,000$ ) dan visit 2 dan 3 ( $p=0,010$ ). Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah terdapat pengaruh yang bermakna pemberian vitamin B1, B6 dan B12 parenteral pada kadar hemoglobin pasien gagal ginjal kronis yang menjalani hemodialisa.

Kata kunci : Gagal ginjal kronis, hemoglobin, vitamin B, hemodialisa

## ABSTRACT

*Chronic kidney failure is a disorder of renal function and structure or a decrease in renal function, namely GFR (Glomerulus Filtration Rate) which is below the normal value. Chronic renal failure causes erythropoietin production to decrease so that it has the potential to experience anemia or lack of red blood cells. Hemoglobin is a component contained in red blood cells. This study aims to determine the effect of giving parenteral vitamin B1, B6, B12 to the hemoglobin level of chronic renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis at Bethesda Hospital and Yogyakarta Ranti Panti. The design of this study was one group pretest-posttest using secondary data from lab results from medical records. Data were collected from 117 patients using the consecutive sampling method. Data analysis was statistically using the SPSS program with the Wilcoxon Test.*

*The results showed that there were differences in hemoglobin visit levels 1 and 2 ( $p = 0,000$ ); visit 1 and 3 ( $p = 0,000$ ) and visit 2 and 3 ( $p = 0.010$ ). The conclusion in this study is that there is a significant effect of giving parenteral vitamins B1, B6 and B12 to the hemoglobin level of chronic renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis.*

*Keywords: Chronic kidney failure, hemoglobin, vitamin B, hemodialysis*