

ABSTRACT

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THE EFFECT OF PARENTERAL NUTRITION AGAINST GRANTING UREA BLOOD LEVEL, CREATININ BLOOD LEVEL AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE AT RSUD CENGKARENG

Background: a decrease in kidney function that continuously cause high levels of ureum and malnutrition and creatinin levels in patients CKD. Therapy supporters needed to address those problems, such as the granting of parenteral nutrition in the form of amino acids to help relieve the working kidneys.

Objective: to know the influence of parenteral nutrition against awarding levels of creatinin and ureum and pasein on nutritional status with chronic kidney failure.

Methods: a retrospective Study of medical record from year 2015-2017 with the method of purposive sampling. The population are patients with CKD stadium 3-5 were given to parenteral nutrition therapy. Total respondent are 33 people, age > 25 years. Statistical tests used Wilcoxon test and Spearman correlation test.

Results: CKD more suffered by male at 57.6% or of 19 people. The age of respondents was 69.2% or 27 people aged above 45 years old. Normal nutritional status from 22 people or 76.9% are normal. The value of the mean SD ureum before using parenteral $135,70 \pm 82,89$ and values after using parenteral nutrition $133,6 \pm 80,82$ with value $p=0.520$ ($p>0.05$) means there is no meaning of parenteral nutrition against ureum. The value of the mean SD creatinin before using parenteral nutrition 7.09 ± 4.7 and following the granting of 5.85 ± 3.6 with p -value 0.0007 ($p < 0.05$) mean there is effect of parenteral nutrition against decrease of creatinin. Last, there in no correlation between the parenteral nutritional with nutritional status, p -value of 0.616 ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: there is an effect of parenteral nutrition against creatinin levels decrease. But there is no effect in ureum and no correlation towards nutritional status.

Keywords: amino acid parenteral nutrition, ureum, creatinin, nutritional status, chronic renal failure