

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a global problem. In USA, 20 million peoples at high risk of suffering from CKD. In Indonesia, data from PERNEFRI in 2011 there were 12.466 peoples suffered CKD. Patients who have been diagnosed with CKD is indicated for renal replacement therapy, namely dialysis. Dialysis can be peritoneal dialysis or haemodialysis. The main clinical features are hypertension and anemia therefore cardiovascular becomes the major cause of death in CKD patients with haemodialysis. The objective study is to find out the clinical profile of patients with CKD pre and post haemodialysis.

**Methods:** This research is a descriptive study using secondary data at Haemodialysis Installation of Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya on CKD patients with haemodialysis twice a week and have hemoglobin data in March 2016. The observe parameters of clinical profile's CKD patients were blood pressure and weight pre and post haemodialysis.

**Result and analysis:** This study obtained 379 datas used as samples from 92 CKD patients with haemodialysis. The subject of research consists of 48 males and 44 women. Most patients at the age of 41-47 years (31.52%). The highest frequency of hemoglobin in men and women is  $<8$  g/dl (Male: 68.75%; Female: 77.27%). Blood pressure profile has a mean systolic pre-dialysis  $146.25 \pm 15.14$  mmHg and post-dialysis  $152.66 \pm 12.99$  mmHg, while diastolic pre-dialysis  $82.85 \pm 5.40$  mmHg and post-dialysis  $83.64 \pm 4.87$  mmHg. Weight profile has a mean pre-dialysis  $59,2 \pm 9,79$  kg and post-dialysis  $56.79 \pm 9.76$  kg.

**Conclusion:** There were changes in the clinical profile of pre and post dialysis in CKD patients with haemodialysis at Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya.

**Keywords:** Chronic kidney disease, Haemodialysis, Blood pressure, Weight