ABSTRACT

THE RELATION OF AGE WITH VALUE OF Hb IN ELDERLY POPULATION

Background: The increase of elderly population proportion (above 60 years old) out of total population happen in the whole world. Indonesia is also experiencing increase of elderly population. Problems in elderly, like anemia, need treatment. Anemia is a general condition that happens to elderly. Anemia with has a tight relation with elderly people, which makes the healing of diseases becomes longer.

Objective: To know the relation between age and hemoglobin levels in elderly population, and hemoglobin levels in elderly patients that are recorded in Geriatric Polyclinic Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya from November 2015 to October 2016.

Materials and Methods: This is a study with Cross-Sectional approach regarding medical records of Geriatric Polyclinic Dr. Soetomo’s patients to find out relation of Hb levels with elderly’s age that are analyzed and explained descriptively with the aid of chart and SPSS program.

Result: The largest distribution of age group lies in two groups, which are 65 – 69 years old and 70 – 74 years old, with each in percentage 31,25% and 32,81%. Accompanying diagnoses encountered mostly are diabetes mellitus and primary hypertension, with each percentage 35,95% and 34,38%. According to hematology data count, it is known that the largest amount of anemia types is hypochromic microcytic anemia. Based on Cross-Sectional statistic test obtained value ρ = 0,462 in men and ρ = 0,379 in women then ρ>α, meaning that there is no relation between age and hemoglobin levels in elderly population.

Conclusion: There is no relation between hemoglobin levels and accretion of age.

Keywords: hemoglobin, elderly, geriatri, anemia