

ABSTRACT

Background: Recent epidemiological studies reported that chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients have higher mortality risk due to cardiovascular disease (CVD) than general population. Previous studies suggested that dyslipidemia may contribute to the development of CVD (particularly atherosclerosis and coronary events) and progression of renal dysfunction in CKD patients. Dyslipidemia is frequently found in CKD patients. Lipid profiles of CKD patients have varies patterns in different population depending on the cause of CKD, nutritional status, degree of kidney function and proteinuria, etc. **Objectives:** This study was undertaken to evaluate the lipid profiles of CKD patients in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya within 2016-2017 period. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted from retrospective search of CKD patient's medical records at Renal and Hypertension Outpatient Clinic in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya within 2016-2017 period. **Results:** Total 68 patients were included for the study. In this study, CKD was commonly found in male (68%) and older age group. Almost 70% of study population have stage 5 CKD. Elevation of total cholesterol and triglycerides level were found in about 37% of study population. Then, decline of HDL-cholesterol level, elevation of LDL-cholesterol and non HDL-cholesterol level were found in about 60% of study population. Most patients of study population were predicted to have risk of ASCVD in the future based on the calculation of TC/HDL-C, LDL-C/HDL-C, and log(TG/HDL-C) ratio. **Conclusions:** The incidence of lipid abnormalities in the study population was relatively higher than general population. The decline of HDL-cholesterol level, elevation of LDL-cholesterol and non HDL-cholesterol level were the most common features of dyslipidemia that found in study population.

Keywords: cardiovascular disease; chronic kidney disease; dyslipidemia; lipid profile; lipid ratio.