ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan:
Diabetes melitus merupakan penyebab kematian urutan ketujuh di dunia pada tahun 2012. Dislipidemia dan Penyakit kardiovaskular merupakan faktor resiko dari Diabetes melitus tipe 2. Diabetes melitus dapat menyebabkan dislipidemia yang mengakibatkan meningkatnya kadar LDL. Asam urat salah satu faktor yang dapat meningkatkan keparahan penyakit kardiovaskular pada penderita diabetes melitus. Penelitian ini betujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan atau korelasi antara kadar kolesterol- LDL dengan kadar asam urat pada penderita diabetes melitus tipe 2.

Metode:
Observasional, 50 penderita diabetes melitus tipe 2 yang melakukan pemeriksaan lipid, dan Asam Urat secara bersamaan di Laboratorium Klinik Parahita Surabaya. Penelitian kadar kolesterol LDL dan kadar asam urat menggunakan metode uji korelasi *Pearson* dengan program SPSS 26.0 for Windows.

Hasil:
Hasil analisis uji korelasi *Pearson* antara kadar LDL dengan kadar asam urat terhadap 50 sampel didapat nilai korelasi cukup kuat (r=0,559, p<0,05).

Kesimpulan:
Terdapat korelasi cukup kuat antara kadar LDL dengan kadar asam urat pada penderita diabetes melitus tipe 2.

Kata Kunci: Asam urat, LDL, Dislipidemia, Diabetes melitus tipe 2.

ABSTRACT

Introduction

In 2012, *diabetes mellitus* is the seventh leading cause of death in the world in 2012. Dyslipidemia and cardiovascular disease are risk factors for type 2 diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus can cause dyslipidemia resulting in an increased LDL levels. Uric acid is one of the factors that can increase the severity of cardiovascular disease in people with diabetes mellitus. This study aims to determine the relationship or comparison between cholesterol levels - LDL with uric acid levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Method

Observational, 50 people with type 2 diabetes mellitus who did examined in lipid (LDL-colesterol) and Uric acid simultaneously at the Parahita Clinical Laboratory in Surabaya. This study uses Pearson correlation test method with SPSS 26.0 for Windows.

Results:

The results of Pearson correlation test analysis between LDL levels with uric acid levels on 50 samples was obtained a strong enough correlation value (r = 0.559, p <0.05).

Conclusion:

There is a strong correlation between LDL levels with uric acid levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Gout, LDL, Dyslipidemia, Type 2 diabetes mellitus.