

ABSTRACT**COMPARING THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH CKD
WHEN HOSPITALIZED AND A WEEK AFTER BEING TREATED IN
PANDAN I ROOM INPATIENT INSTALLATION OF INTERNAL
MEDICINE AT RSUD dr. SOETOMO IN 2016-2017**

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a pathological state with a various causes, resulting in a progressive decline in renal function and ended in end-stage renal failure. Progressive chronic kidney disease can alter the intake of calories and protein. Reduced glomerular filtration rate will decrease the intake of protein and energy due to increasing uremikum accumulated toxins that cause changes in dietary because of the occurrence of anorexia. Needs and metabolism of some nutrients the body changed significantly. This research using blood biochemical parameters (albumin) and anthropometric examination method. The research is an observational-descriptive that observe some variables such as; sex, age, albumin, upper arm circumference, skinfold, and BMI of CKD patients in the Department of internal medicine RSUD dr. Soetomo Surabaya in 2016-2017. This is a total sampling research and continued with recapitulation and data analysis descriptively with *paired t test*. In the study conducted in June 2016- January 2017 in dr. Soetomo obtained a sample of 50 people suffering with end-stage CKD (4 and 5). with 2 women and 48 men lower than 50 years were 54% and over 50 years as much as 46%. The results obtained are the nutritional status of patients with CKD that treated in dr. Soetomo for a week is more than 50% of patients have decreased nutrition. As many as 55% of patients treated for a week have decreased although not significant, and the remaining 45% still have good nutrition

Keywords: *chronic kidney diseases, anthropometric, albumin, nutrition*