

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan :

Sirosis hepatitis adalah suatu keadaan patologis yang menggambarkan stadium akhir fibrosis hepatic yang berlangsung progresif. Interpretasi hasil pemeriksaan uji fungsi sintesis hati antara lain albumin dan globulin. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar albumin dan globulin pada pasien sirosis hepatitis di Rumah Sakit Umum Haji Surabaya .

Metode :

Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik yaitu dengan metode yang menganalisa data sekunder yang sudah ada . Studi ini dilakukan dengan melakukan uji korelasi terhadap 60 sampel yang diambil pada pasien sirosis hepatitis yang memeriksa albumin dan globulin di Rumah Sakit Umum Haji Surabaya

Hasil :

Hasil uji analisis nilai *Pearson Correlation* -0.299 dan nilai signifikansi 0,020 menunjukkan hubungan antara albumin dan globulin signifikan karena nilai signifikansi lebih kecil dari batas kritis $\alpha = 0,05$. dan didapatkan hubungan berbanding terbalik yang dimaksud adalah jika kadar globulin naik maka kadar albumin turun.

Kesimpulan :

Di dapatkan hasil korelasi negatif menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang berbanding terbalik antara albumin dan globulin pada pasien sirosis hepatitis .

Kata kunci : *sirosis hepatitis, albumin , globulin*

ABSTRACT

Introduction :

Hepatic cirrhosis is a pathological condition that describes the end stage of progressive hepatic fibrosis. Damage to cells - liver cells will continue to be a disorder of the hepatic structure and increased vascularization which causes varicose veins or dilation of blood vessels in the gastric and esophageal areas. Laboratory tests for liver disease are often asked by the clinician for screening and detection of abnormalities or liver disease, helping to make a diagnosis. Interpretation of the results of liver synthesis function tests include albumin and globulins. This study was conducted to determine the relationship of albumin and globulin levels in patients with hepatic cirrhosis at Surabaya Haji General Hospital.

Method :

This type of research is observational analytic, namely by a method that analyzes secondary data that already exists. this study was conducted by testing the correlation of 60 samples taken in patients with hepatic cirrhosis who examined albumin and globulins at the Surabaya Hajj General Hospital

Results:

The results of the analysis of the value of Pearson Correlation -0.299 and the significance value of 0.020 indicate that the relationship between albumin and globulin is significant because the significance value is smaller than the critical limit $\alpha = 0.05$.

Conclusion:

Obtained a negative correlation showed that there was an inverse relationship between albumin and globulin in patients with hepatic cirrhosis.

Keywords: *liver cirrhosis, albumin, globulin*