Uric Acid Level in Patients Hypertension

Kadar AsamUrat Pada Pasien Hipertensi

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Hypertension or high blood pressure is lethal disorder that can be found in the people at developed countries and developing countries. The prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia based on the basic health research in 2013 was 25.8%, and the prevalence of hypertension in Yogyakarta Special Region was 25.7%. Hypertension is a risk factor for myocardiac infraction dan CVA (cerebrovascular accidents). Cardiovascular diseases rank first as a cause of death in the world.*

Methods: *This research was an analytical observational study using crosssectional approach. It has been done at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital of Gamping from 8 March – 24 March 2016. Subjects were sampled using total sampling method. The researcher analyzed samples' medical report to know uric acid level and blood pressure. There were 41 samples which could be analyzed.*

Result: *This research shows (1) There is no significant impact between uric acid level with systolic blood pressure (p=0.817) and uric acid with diastolic blood pressure (p= 0.274), (2) systolic and diastolic pressure have positive correlation with uric acid level, systolic pressure has very weak correlation (r=0.037) and diastolic pressure has very weak correlation (r=0.175)*

Conclusion: *There is no relations between uric acid level and hypertension.*
Keywords: *Uric acid level, hiperuricemia, blood pressure, hypertension*

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Hipertensi merupakan masalah kesehatan dunia baik di negara maju maupun negara berkembang. Prevalensi hipertensi di indonesia berdasarkan reikesdas tahun 2013 adalah 25,8%, dan prevalensi di Daerah istimewa Yogyakarta adalah 25.7%. Hipertensi merupakan faktor risiko terjadinya infark miokard dan CVA (*cerebrovascular accidents*). Penyakit Kardiovaskular menduduki peringkat pertama sebagai penyebab kematian di dunia.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping pada tanggal 8 Maret – 24 Maret 2016. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *total sampling*. Peneliti menganalisa data rekam medis untuk mengetahui kadar asam urat dan tekanan darah. Diperoleh data yang dapat dianalisis sebanyak 41 sampel.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan (1) tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan kadar antara asam urat terhadap tekanan darah sistolik (p=0.817) dan asam urat terhadap tekanan darah diastolik(p= 0.274), (2) tekanan darah sistolik dan diastolik memiliki korelasi positif dengan kadar asam urat, tekanan darah sistolik memiliki korelasi sangat lemah (r=0.037) dan tekanan darah diastolik memeiliki korelasi sangat lemah (r=0.175).

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kadar asam urat dengan hipertensi.

Kata kunci : Kadar asam urat, hiperurisemia, tekanan darah, hipertensi