

ABSTRAK

Penyakit autoimun adalah penyakit kekacauan sistem imun, sel-sel imun pada penderita autoimun akan menyerang tubuh sendiri. Autoimun dapat menyerang organ manapun dengan tanda klasik berupa inflamasi/peradangan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan hs-CRP dengan kadar kreatinin terhadap penderita autoimun dengan ANA test reaktif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah observasional *cross sectional analytic*. Jumlah responden dalam penelitian ini adalah 32 individu dengan usia antara 18-50 tahun. Parameter hs-CRP diukur menggunakan alat "I chroma boditech" metode *Fluorescence Immunoassay* (FIA) dan kreatinin diukur menggunakan alat fotometer "Sinnova BS-3000P" metode enzimatis dalam serum responden. Hasil penelitian pada hs-CRP dengan kategori normal (<1 mg/L) sebanyak 16%, kategori normal tinggi (1-3 mg/L) sebanyak 37% dan kategori tinggi (>3 mg/L) sebanyak 47%. Hasil penelitian kadar kreatinin pada laki-laki dengan kategori rendah sebanyak 9%, dan tidak terdapat hasil kadar kreatinin dengan kategori normal dan kategori abnormal. Sedangkan pada perempuan dengan kategori rendah sebanyak 22%, kategori normal sebanyak 22% dan kategori abnormal 47%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, didapatkan analisis hubungan dengan nilai *p-value* 0.318 ($p > 0.05$), yang berarti tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan dari hs-CRP dan kadar kreatinin terhadap penderita autoimun dengan tes *Antinuclear antibody* (ANA) reaktif.

Kata kunci : Penyakit Autoimun, *Antinuclear antibody* (ANA) reaktif, *High sensitivity C-Reactive Protein*, Kreatinin, Ginjal

ABSTRACT

Autoimmune disease is a disorder of the immune system, the immune cells in autoimmune sufferers will attack their own body. Autoimmunity can attack any organ with classic signs of inflammation. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between hs-CRP and creatinine levels in autoimmune sufferers with a reactive ANA test. The method used in this research is observational cross sectional analytic. The number of respondents in this study was 32 individuals aged between 18-50 years. The hs-CRP parameter was measured using the "I chroma bodytech" Fluorescence Immunoassay (FIA) method and creatinine was measured using the "Sinnova BS-3000P" photometer using the enzymatic method in the respondent's serum. The research results on hs-CRP in the normal category (<1 mg/L) were 16%, the high normal category (1-3 mg/L) was 37% and the high category (>3 mg/L) was 47%. The research results of creatinine levels in men were in the low category as much as 9%, and there were no results of creatinine levels in the normal category and abnormal category. Meanwhile, 22% of women were in the low category, 22% in the normal category and 47% in the abnormal category. The conclusion of this study was that a relationship analysis was obtained with a p-value of 0.318 ($p>0.05$), which means there was no significant relationship between hs-CRP and creatinine levels in autoimmune sufferers with a reactive antinuclear antibody (ANA) test.

Keywords: *Autoimmune Disease, Reactive Antinuclear Antibody (ANA), High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein, Creatinine, Kidney*