Introduction: Hyperphosphatemia is an important problem in hemodialysis patients because high levels of serum phosphate and calcium phosphate products (Ca x P) are associated with increased vascular calcification and cardiovascular mortality

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 105 CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis at Dr. Ramelan Naval Central Hospital, Surabaya. The product of calcium phosphate is the product of multiplying the levels of phosphate and calcium in the blood.

Results: The AUC values of phosphate calcium product were 81% (95% CI 60.2%-100%, p=0.04), with cut-off values of 40.14 mg^2/dL^2(sensitivity 79.7%, specificity 75%).

Conclusions: Phosphate calcium product has good sensitivity and specificity in detecting mortality in CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis.

No conflict of interest

POS-586

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DURATION OF ROUTINE HEMODIALYSIS AND INTERDIALYTIC WEIGHT GAIN IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS IN DR. RAMELAN NAVAL CENTRAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA

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Introduction: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a public health problem worldwide. Excessive interdialytic weight gain (IDWG) is usually related to an overload of sodium and water. Higher IDWG is associated with higher predialysis blood pressure and increased mortality. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between duration of routine hemodialysis and interdialytic weight gain in patients with CKD.

Methods: Analytical descriptive research was conducted on 89 CKD patients who underwent routine hemodialysis at Dr. Ramelan Naval Central Hospital, Surabaya. Data obtained from medical records. Descriptive analysis was performed by calculating the mean and standard deviation, and determining the relationship between the duration of routine hemodialysis and IDWG in patients with CKD.

Results: The average length of time undergoing routine hemodialysis (days) of patients was 1582.59 ± 4380.58. The mean IDWG (kg) of patients was 2.07 ± 1.42. There is a relationship between the duration of routine hemodialysis and IDWG in patients with CKD (p=0.01, r=0.26).

Conclusions: There is a significant relationship with weak correlation strength between duration of routine hemodialysis and IDWG in patients with chronic kidney disease.

No conflict of interest

POS-587

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DURATION OF ROUTINE HEMODIALYSIS WITH CALCIUM PHOSPHATE PRODUCTS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS IN DR. RAMELAN NAVAL CENTRAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA

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Introduction: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a public health problem worldwide. Hyperphosphatemia is an important problem in hemodialysis patients because high levels of serum phosphate and calcium phosphate products (Ca x P) are associated with increased vascular calcification and cardiovascular mortality. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a relationship between duration of routine hemodialysis and calcium phosphate products in patients with CKD.

Methods: Analytical descriptive research was conducted on 77 CKD patients who underwent routine hemodialysis at Dr. Ramelan Naval Central Hospital, Surabaya. Data obtained from medical records. Descriptive analysis was performed by calculating the mean and standard deviation, as well as determining the relationship between the duration of routine hemodialysis and calcium phosphate products in patients with CKD.

Results: The average length of time undergoing routine hemodialysis (days) of patients was 1582.59 ± 4380.58. The patient's mean calcium phosphate product (mg^2/dL^2) was 61.29 ± 25.53. There was a relationship between duration of routine hemodialysis and calcium phosphate products in patients with CKD (p=0.01, r=0.29).

Conclusions: There is a significant relationship with weak correlation strength between duration of routine hemodialysis and calcium phosphate products in patients with chronic kidney disease.

No conflict of interest

POS-588

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DURATION OF ROUTINE HEMODIALYSIS WITH HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS IN DR. RAMELAN NAVAL CENTRAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA

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Introduction: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a public health problem worldwide. One of the most common complications in CKD patients is anemia. The presence of anemia contributes to an increase in cardiovascular risk, the need for hospitalization, length of treatment and a decrease in the patient's quality of life. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a relationship between duration of routine hemodialysis and hemoglobin levels in patients with CKD.

Methods: Analytical descriptive research was conducted on 82 CKD patients undergoing routine hemodialysis at Dr. Ramelan Naval Central Hospital, Surabaya. Data obtained from medical records. Descriptive analysis was performed by calculating the mean and standard deviation, and determining the relationship between the duration of routine hemodialysis and hemoglobin levels in patients with CKD.

Results: The average length of time undergoing routine hemodialysis (days) of patients was 1582.59 ± 4380.58. The patient's mean hemoglobin level (g/dL) was 8.91 ± 1.52. There is a relationship between the duration of routine hemodialysis and hemoglobin levels in patients with CKD (p=0.00, r=0.4).

Conclusions: The average length of time undergoing routine hemodialysis (days) of patients was 1582.59 ± 4380.58. The patient's mean hemoglobin level (g/dL) was 8.91 ± 1.52. There is a relationship between the duration of routine hemodialysis and hemoglobin levels in patients with CKD (p=0.00, r=0.4).

No conflict of interest

POS-589

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS AND UREA REDUCTION RATIO IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS TAKING ROUTINE HEMODIALYSIS IN DR. RAMELAN NAVAL CENTRAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA

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Introduction: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a public health problem worldwide. One of the most common complications in CKD patients is anemia. The presence of anemia contributes to an increase in cardiovascular risk, the need for hospitalization, length of treatment and a decrease in the quality of life of patients, especially the elderly.

Methods: Analytical descriptive research was conducted on 21 CKD patients who underwent routine hemodialysis at Dr. Ramelan Naval Central Hospital, Surabaya. Data obtained from medical records. Descriptive analysis was performed by calculating the mean and standard deviation, and determining the relationship between hemoglobin levels and urea reduction ratio (URR) in geriatric patients.

Results: The average hemoglobin level (g/dL) of geriatric patients was 8.79 ± 1.42. The mean URR of geriatric patients was 56.97 ± 13.46. There was no relationship between hemoglobin levels and URR in geriatric patients (p=0.21, r=0.29).

Conclusions: The average hemoglobin level (g/dL) of geriatric patients was 8.79 ± 1.42. The mean URR of geriatric patients was 56.97 ± 13.46. There was no relationship between hemoglobin levels and URR in geriatric patients (p=0.21, r=0.29).

No conflict of interest