

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG
Skripsi, Februari 2019**

ABSTRAK

Lia Fadlilah

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN BATU SALURAN KEMIH

48 halaman + 13 tabel + 2 gambar + 10 lampiran + xvi

Latar Belakang: Batu saluran kemih merupakan batu yang terdapat di saluran kemih. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien batu saluran kemih di Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.

Metode: penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan lembar observasi. Jumlah responden 51 orang dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data yang diperoleh diolah secara statistik dengan melihat distribusi frekuensi dalam bentuk tabel.

Hasil: diperoleh hasil bahwa dari 51 responden, 34 responden berjenis kelamin laki-laki (66.7%), 30 responden berusia 46-65 tahun (58.8%), 43 responden tidak disebabkan karena keturunan (84.3%), 15 responden bertempat tinggal di Grobogan (429.4%), 12 responden pekerjaan petani (23.5%), 32 responden merasakan nyeri (62.7%), 29 responden dengan batu ginjal (56.9%), 27 responden dengan nefrolitotomi (52.9%), 37 responden asupan air <2 liter (72.5%), tinggi protein 3 kali sehari 28 responden (51.0%), tinggi oksalat 2 kali sehari (54.9%), 1 kali perawatan di Rumah Sakit 35 responden (68.6%).

Simpulan: karakteristik pasien batu saluran kemih terjadi pada laki-laki, usia 46-65 tahun, tidak disebabkan karena keturunan, tempat tinggal Grobogan, pekerjaan petani, batu ginjal dengan penatalaksanaan medis nefrolitotomi, konsumsi tinggi protein 3 kali sehari, tinggi oksalat 2 kali sehari, dan baru pertama kali perawatan di Rumah Sakit karena batu saluran kemih.

Kata kunci: karakteristik pasien, Batu saluran kemih

Daftar Pustaka: 36 (2010 - 2018)

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
FACULTY OF NURSING SCIENCE
SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG
Thesis, Februari 2019**

ABSTRACT

Lia Fadlilah

CHARACTERISTIC DESCRIPTION OF URINARY TRACT STONE PATIENTS

48 pages + 13 tables + 2 pictures + 10 appendices + xvi

Background : Urinary tract stones are stones found in the urinary tract. The purpose of the study was to determine the characteristics of urinary tract patient at the Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang.

Method : this research is a type of descriptive research. The data was collected by observation sheet to the respondent. During the study, researcher was used 51 respondents as a sample with a purposive sampling technique. The data obtained is processed statistically by looking at the frequency distribution in table form.

Result : the results obtained from 51 respondents, 34 respondents were male (66.7%), 30 respondents aged 46-65 years (58.8%), 43 respondents were not caused by offspring (84.3%), 15 respondents resided in Grobogan (429.4 %), 12 respondents of farmer jobs (23.5%), 32 respondents felt pain (62.7%), 29 respondents with kidney stones (56.9%), 27 respondents with nephrolithotomy (52.9%), 37 respondents water intake <2 liters (72.5%) , 28 respondents had high protein 3 times a day (51.0%), 2 times a day high in oxalate (54.9%), 1 time in hospital care 35 respondents (68.6%).

Conclusion : the characteristics of urinary stone patients occur in men, aged 46-65 years, not due to heredity, Grobogan's residence, farmer's work, kidney stones with medical management of nephrolithotomy, high consumption of protein 3 times a day, high oxalate twice a day, and the first time in hospital because of urinary tract stones

Keywords : patient characteristics, urinary tract stones

Bibliographies : 36 (2010 - 2018)