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**HUBUNGAN KADAR SGOT DAN SGPT DENGAN DERAJAT KEPARAHAN  
HEPATITIS B DI RSUP DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO MAKASSAR**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Hepatitis B merupakan penyakit infeksi virus yang menyerang hati dan masih menjadi masalah kesehatan global karena dapat menyebabkan kerusakan hati progresif seperti sirosis dan karsinoma hepatoseluler. Penilaian fungsi hati pada pasien Hepatitis B dapat dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan enzim transaminase, yaitu Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase (SGOT) dan Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase (SGPT). Peningkatan kadar kedua enzim tersebut mencerminkan adanya kerusakan hepatoseluler yang dapat berkaitan dengan tingkat keparahan penyakit. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan kadar SGOT dan SGPT dengan derajat keparahan Hepatitis B pada pasien di RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medis pasien Hepatitis B di RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar periode Januari–Agustus 2025. Sampel: Sampel penelitian diambil menggunakan teknik total sampling dengan jumlah 28 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data yang dianalisis meliputi karakteristik responden (usia dan jenis kelamin), kadar SGOT, kadar SGPT, serta derajat keparahan Hepatitis B berdasarkan klasifikasi Child-Pugh. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji chi square. **Hasil:** Sebagian besar responden berjenis kelamin laki-laki (64,3%) dan berada pada kelompok usia  $\geq 51$  tahun (60,8%). Berdasarkan derajat keparahan Hepatitis B, mayoritas pasien berada pada kategori ringan (Child-Pugh A) sebesar 60,7%, diikuti kategori sedang (28,6%) dan berat (10,7%). Kadar SGOT sebagian besar berada pada kategori meningkat (67,9%), sedangkan kadar SGPT didominasi kategori normal (64,3%). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar SGOT dengan derajat keparahan Hepatitis B ( $p = 0,014$ ) serta hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar SGPT dengan derajat keparahan Hepatitis B ( $p = 0,026$ ). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar SGOT dan SGPT dengan derajat keparahan Hepatitis B. Pemeriksaan enzim transaminase dapat digunakan sebagai indikator dalam menilai tingkat kerusakan hati serta membantu pemantauan progresivitas penyakit pada pasien Hepatitis B.

**Kata Kunci:** Hepatitis B, SGOT, SGPT, Derajat Keparahan, Child-Pugh.

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ABSTRACT

**Background:** Hepatitis B is a viral infection that attacks the liver and remains a global health problem because it can cause progressive liver damage such as cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Assessment of liver function in Hepatitis B patients can be done through examination of transaminase enzymes, namely Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase (SGOT) and Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase (SGPT). Increased levels of these two enzymes reflect hepatocellular damage that can be related to the severity of the disease. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between SGOT and SGPT levels and the severity of Hepatitis B in patients at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo General Hospital, Makassar. **Methods:** This study is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional approach using secondary data from medical records of Hepatitis B patients at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo General Hospital, Makassar for the period January–August 2025. Sample: The study sample was taken using a total sampling technique with a total of 28 patients who met the inclusion criteria. The data analyzed included respondent characteristics (age and gender), SGOT levels, SGPT levels, and the severity of Hepatitis B based on the Child-Pugh classification. Data analysis was performed using the chi-square test. **Results:** Most respondents were male (64.3%) and were in the age group  $\geq 51$  years (60.8%). Based on the severity of Hepatitis B, the majority of patients were in the mild category (Child-Pugh A) at 60.7%, followed by moderate (28.6%) and severe (10.7%) categories. SGOT levels were mostly in the increased category (67.9%), while SGPT levels were predominantly in the normal category (64.3%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed a significant relationship between SGOT levels and the severity of Hepatitis B ( $p = 0.014$ ) and a significant relationship between SGPT levels and the severity of Hepatitis B ( $p = 0.026$ ). **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between SGOT and SGPT levels and the severity of Hepatitis B. Transaminase enzyme tests can be used as indicators to assess the level of liver damage and help monitor disease progression in Hepatitis B patients.

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B, SGOT, SGPT, Severity, Child-Pugh.