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Ethnic Factors for Potential Risks of Dyslipidemia and Their Effects on Increased Creatinine

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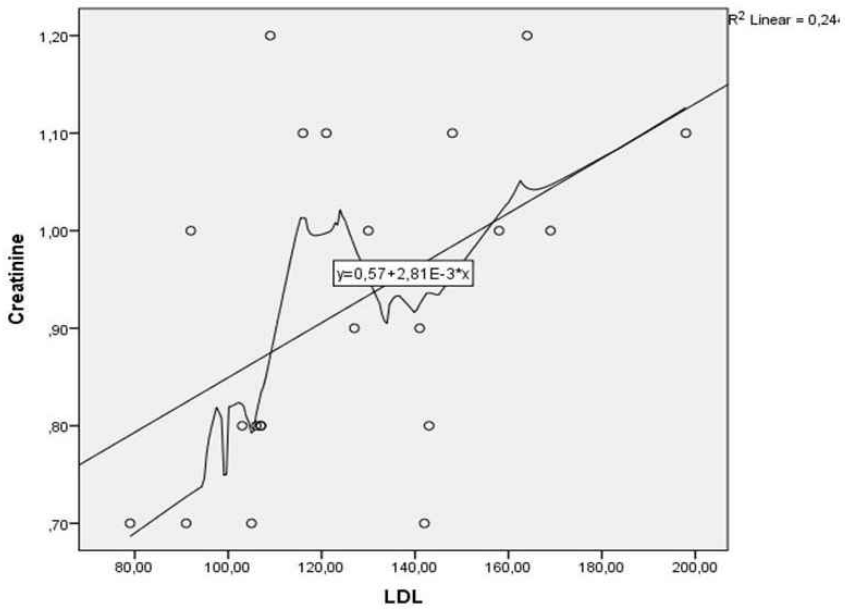
Objectives: This study aim to determine the profile of cholesterol level and to calculate the extent of its effect on creatinine level

Methods: The study is cross-sectional survey. The respondents of this study were Civil Servants who were Minangkabau & Malay ethnic at The Islamic State University of Sultan Syarif Kasim in Riau Province, Indonesia. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. The research instrument was adapted from the basic health research instruments of the Indonesian Ministry of Health. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and linear regression analysis with SPSS 23.0 program.

Results: The results showed that the average total cholesterol level was 199.6 mg/dL, LDL was 126.4 mg/dL, and triglycerides were 83.43 mg/dL. Also, it is founded that around 43% of respondents had LDL levels ranging from 130 – 198 mg/dL. There was a significant positive effect of LDL levels on creatinine levels (p 0.023 <0.05) with a total effect of 24% (R_{square} = 0.24).

Conclusions: Almost half of Civil Servants who were from Minangkabau and Malay ethnic are categorized as dyslipidemia and the increasing in LDL can affect creatinine levels in the blood

Figure 1. Correlation of LDL toward Creatinine level



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