ABSTRACT

Urea is the end of the metabolism of nitrogen containing proteins, Diabetes mellitus is a function of the level of sugar in the blood as a result of disruption of the metabolism of organ metabolism in the body, especially in producing insulin, where the pancreatic organ is no longer able to produce insulin in accordance with the needs of the body. As a result of this disorder, in diabetes mellitus patients occur because blood glucose cannot be converted into glycogen, in the event of knowing urea levels in patients diabetes mellitus with a sample of 20 people, in diabetes mellitus patients treated at Deli Serdang Hospital in 2018. This type of research is descriptive and method, this research was carried out in March-August 2018 in the clinical pathology laboratory of Deli Serdang Hospital. The principle is urea is hydrolysed in the presence of water and urease to produce ammonia and carbon dioxide. In the presence of glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) and reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), the ammonia combines with α-ketoglutarate (α-KG) to produce L-glutamate. The resulting decrease in absorbance at 405 nm, as NADH is converted to NAD, is proportional to the level of urea in the sample. The result increased by 15 (75%), and rendah as many as 5 (25%). Review of research on the level of uric acid, diabetes mellitus is recommended so that the routine to check the level of the laboratory of clinical pathology urea and reduce intake of foods that are high in carbohydrates.

Keywords: Urea Level, Diabetes Mellitus