PENGARUH PENUNDAAN PROSES SENTRIFUGASI TERHADAP HASIL PEMERIKSAAN KOLESTEROL TOTAL METODE CHOD-PAP

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Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Ahli Madya Analis Kesehatan

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JULI 2024

ABSTRAK

Pengaruh Penundaan Proses Sentrifugasi Terhadap Hasil Pemeriksaan Kolesterol Total Metode CHOD-PAP

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Abstrak

Pemeriksaan kadar kolesterol menggunakan sampel serum. Serum merupakan cairan darah berwarna kuning jernih tanpa fibrinogen. Preparasi pemisahan serum dari bekuan darah harus dilakukan paling lambat 2 jam setelah pengambilan sampel. Serum harus segera diperiksa, karena stabilitas serum dapat berubah. Permasalahan yang terjadi, ATLM tidak dapat segera memisahkan serum karena ada beberapa kendala alat ataupun keterbatasan tenaga kerja, diperkirakan penundaan ±3 jam. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh dan perbedaan kadar kolesterol total antara sampel yang segera disentrifugasi dengan penundaan sentrifugasi. Jenis penelitian eksperimental. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap 32 sampel darah dengan perlakuan preparasi serum segera dan ditunda 3 jam, kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan kadar kolesterol. Hasil penelitian kadar kolesterol sampel segera disentrifugasi rata-rata 154,8 mg/dL. Sedangkan hasil kadar kolesterol sampel ditunda sentrifugasi selama 3 jam rata-rata 160,6 mg/dL. Uji *Independent Sample T-Test* diperoleh tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan pada kadar kolesterol sampel segera disentrifugasi dan sentrifugasi ditunda 3 jam.

Kata Kunci : Penundaan Sentrifugasi, Kolesterol total

Abstract

Examination of cholesterol sample levels using serum. Serum is a clear yellow blood fluid without fibrinogen. Serum split preparation from blood clots should be carried out no later than 2 hours after sampling. Serum should be checked immediately, as serum stability may change. The problem that occurred was that the ATLM could not immediately separate the serum because there were several equipment problems or limited manpower, reaching ±3 hours. The aim of this study was to determine the effect and differences in total cholesterol levels between samples immediately centrifuged and those with delayed centrifugation. Experimental type of research. Samples were taken from 32 blood samples with serum preparation treatment immediately and delayed for 3 hours, then cholesterol levels were checked. The results of the research on cholesterol levels immediately centrifuged averaged 154.8 mg/dL. Meanwhile, the results of the cholesterol sample level after delaying centrifugation for 3 hours averaged 160.6 mg/dL. The Independent Sample T-Test showed that there was no significant difference in the cholesterol levels of samples immediately centrifuged and centrifuged delayed 3 hours.

***Key words** : Centrifugation Delay, Total Cholesterol*