

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** Tipe kesalahan yang mempengaruhi mutu hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium terdiri dari tahap praanalitik, analitik dan pascaanalitik. Tahap praanalitik merupakan tahap yang menentukan kualitas sampel untuk pemeriksaan laboratorium. Salah satu parameter pemeriksaan laboratorium kimia klinik yaitu asam urat. Umumnya pemeriksaan kimia darah menggunakan serum sebagai sampel pemeriksaan. Permasalahan yang sering terjadi yaitu pengolahan sampel yang tertunda karena berbagai alasan tertentu. Penundaan pengolahan sampel dapat mempengaruhi hasil pemeriksaan sehingga tidak sesuai dengan keadaan sesungguhnya.

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kadar asam urat pada sampel darah yang didiamkan 30 menit dan didiamkan 120 menit sebelum disentrifus.

**Metode penelitian :** Jenis Penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel berupa serum yang berasal dari 20 responden. Data hasil pemeriksaan kadar asam urat yang diperoleh yaitu 40 data kemudian dianalisis deskriptif dan analisis statistik uji *Shaphiro Wilk* dilanjutkan uji beda *Paired Sample T-test* menggunakan SPSS 16.0 *for Windows*.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Hasil rata-rata kadar asam urat pada sampel darah yang didiamkan 30 menit sebelum disentrifus sebesar 3,91 mg/dL dan rata-rata kadar asam urat pada sampel darah yang didiamkan 120 menit sebelum disentrifus sebesar 2,86 mg/dL. Kadar asam urat pada darah yang didiamkan 30 menit sebelum disentrifus lebih tinggi dibandingkan darah yang didiamkan 120 menit sebelum disentrifus dengan selisih rata-rata 1.04 mg/dL.

**Kesimpulan :** Ada perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan kadar asam urat dengan analisis statistik menunjukkan  $p(0.005) \leq 0.05$ .

**Kata Kunci:** Kadar asam urat, serum, pendiaman darah

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** The types of errors that affect the quality of laboratory examination results consist of the pre-analytic, analytical and post-analytic stages. The pre-analysis stage is the stage that determines the quality of the sample for laboratory examination. One of the parameters of clinical chemistry laboratory examinations is uric acid. Generally, blood chemistry tests use serum as a sample for testing. The problem that often occurs is that the processing of samples is delayed for various reasons. Delay in sample processing can affect the results of the examination so that it is not in accordance with the actual situation.

**Purpose :** This study aims to determine the differences in uric acid levels in blood samples that are allowed to stand for 30 minutes and stand for 120 minutes before being centrifuged.

**Method :** This type of research is analytic observational with cross sectional research design. Serum samples from 20 respondents. The results of the examination of uric acid levels were 40 data then analyzed descriptively and the statistical analysis of the Shaphiro Wilk test was continued with the Paired Sample T-test difference test using SPSS 16.0 for Windows.

**Results :** The average uric acid level in the blood sample that was allowed to stand 30 minutes before being centrifuged was 3.91 mg / dL and the average uric acid level in the blood sample that was left for 120 minutes before being centrifuged was 2.86 mg / dL. The uric acid level in blood that was immersed 30 minutes before centrifuge was higher than blood that was left for 120 minutes before being centrifuged with an average difference of 1.04 mg / dL.

**Conclusion :** There was a difference in the results of the uric acid level examination with statistical analysis showing  $p(0.005) \leq 0.05$ .

**Keywords:** Levels of uric acid, serum, blood settling