

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Laboratorium klinik sebagai sarana kesehatan untuk melaksanakan pemeriksaan terhadap kondisi kesehatan perseorangan atau masyarakat untuk menunjang diagnosis penyakit. Serum adalah salah satu sampel yang digunakan untuk pemeriksaan kadar ureum. Pembentukan serum diawali dengan mendiamkan darah selama 20-30 menit selanjutnya disentrifus. Sedangkan pemisahan serum dilakukan paling lambat 120 menit setelah pengambilan spesimen.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui perbedaan kadar ureum pada sampel darah yang didiamkan 30 menit dan 120 menit sebelum disentrifus serta mengetahui persentase selisih rata-rata kadar ureum pada darah yang didiamkan 30 menit dan 120 menit sebelum disentrifus.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasi analitik dengan desain penelitian yaitu *cross sectional*. Sampel berupa serum yang berasal dari 15 responden. Data hasil pemeriksaan kadar ureum yang diperoleh yaitu 30 data kemudian dianalisis deskriptif dan analisis statistik dengan uji normalitas *Shapiro Wilk* dan uji beda *Paired Sampel T-test* menggunakan SPSS 16.0 for Windows.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan kadar ureum dengan persentase selisih rata-rata sebesar 47,49% dan analisis statistik menunjukkan $p(0,110) \geq 0,05$. Rata-rata kadar ureum pada darah yang didiamkan 30 menit sebelum disentrifus adalah 20,44 mg/dL, sedangkan darah yang didiamkan 120 menit sebelum disentrifus adalah 24,37 mg/dL.

Kesimpulan : Kadar ureum pada darah yang didiamkan 30 menit sebelum disentrifus lebih rendah dibandingkan darah yang didiamkan 120 menit sebelum disentrifus dengan selisih rata-rata 8,91 mg/dL

Kata Kunci : Kadar ureum, pendiaman, darah, sentrifus.

ABSTRACT

Background : Clinical Laboratories as health facilities to carry out examinations of individual or community health conditions. Serum is one of the samples used to check urea levels. Serum formation begins with letting the blood sit for 20-30 minutes then centrifuged. Meanwhile, serum separation is carried out no later than 120 minutes after specimen collection.

Research Objective : Knowing the difference in urea levels in blood samples that were allowed to stand for 30 minutes and 120 minutes before being centrifuged and knowing the percentage difference in the average urea levels in blood that was left for 30 minutes and 120 minutes before centrifuge.

Research Method : This type of research is analytic observation with a cross sectional research design. Serum samples from 15 respondents. The data obtained from the urea level examination were 30 data then analyzed descriptively and statistically analysis with the Shapiro Wilk normality test and the Paired Sample T-test difference test using SPSS 16.0 for Windows.

Results : The results of this study indicate that there wasn't difference in the results of the urea level examination with the average percentage difference of 47.49% and statistical analysis showed $p (0.110) \geq 0.05$. The average urea level in the blood that was allowed to stand for 30 minutes before being centrifuged was 20.44 mg/dL, while the blood that was allowed to stand 120 minutes before being centrifuged was 24.37 mg/dL.

Conclusion : The level of urea in the blood that was left for 30 minutes before being centrifuged was lower than that in blood that was left for 120 minutes before being centrifuged with an average difference of 8.91 mg/dL.

Keywords : Levels of urea, settling, blood, centrifuge.