

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pemantapan mutu (*quality assurance*) laboratorium yaitu kegiatan yang dilaksanakan guna menjamin kualitas pemeriksaan laboratorium agar hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium yang diberikan dapat dipercaya. Dalam menjamin kualitas pemeriksaan digunakan bahan kontrol. Darah sapi dapat dimanfaatkan menjadi bahan kontrol dengan mengolah darah sapi menjadi serum. Pemanfaatan serum sapi sebagai bahan kontrol karena analit total protein pada serum darah sapi hampir sama dengan analit yang berada pada serum manusia.

Tujuan : Mengetahui homogenitas dan stabilitas serum sapi dengan penambahan pengawet etilen glikol 7,5% setelah disimpan selama 12 minggu pada suhu -20°C sebagai alternatif serum kontrol terhadap kadar total protein.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan survey analitik dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *one group pretest posttest*. Analisis data menggunakan perhitungan ISO 13528 tahun 2005.

Hasil : Sampel dinyatakan homogen karena nilai S_s sebesar 0,13706, maka sampel dinyatakan homogen sesuai kriteria ISO 13528 tahun 2005, $S_s \leq 0,3\sigma$ yaitu $0,13706 \leq 0,91585$. Sampel dinyakatakan stabil apabila nilai $|X_r - Y_r| \leq 0,3\sigma$. Dari hasil pemeriksaan kadar total protein pada serum didapatkan nilai $X_r - Y_r = 0,23817$, yang dimana nilai tersebut memenuhi kriteria uji stabilitas sesuai $|X_r - Y_r| \leq 0,3\sigma$, yaitu $0,23817 \leq 0,91585$.

Kesimpulan : Kadar total protein serum sapi homogen dan stabil dengan penambahan etilen glikol 7,5% yang disimpan pada suhu -20°C selama 12 minggu.

Kata Kunci : stabilitas, total protein, serum sapi, homogenitas

ABSTRACT

Background: Laboratory quality assurance which activities are carried out to ensure the quality of laboratory examinations so that the results of laboratory tests given can be trusted. In ensuring the quality of inspection, control materials are used. Bovine blood can be used as a control material to process bovine blood into serum. The use of bovine serum as a control material because the total protein analyte in bovine blood serum was almost the same as the analyte in human serum.

Objective: To determine the homogeneity and stability of bovine serum with the addition of 7,5% ethylene glycol preservative after being stored for 12 weeks at -20°C as an alternative to control serum for total protein levels.

Methods: This research used survey analytics using a one group pretest posttest research design. Data analysis used ISO 13528 2005 calculations.

Results: The sample was declared homogeneous because the S_s value was 0.13706, so the sample was declared homogeneous according to the ISO 13528 2005 criteria, $S_s < 0.30$, namely $0.13706 < 0.91585$. The sample is stated to be stable in the value of $| X_r - Y_r | < 0.36$. From the results of the examination of the total protein level in the serum, the value of $X_r - Y_r = 0.23817$, which is where the value meets the test criteria according to $| X_r - Y_r | < 0.36$, that is $0.23817 < 0.91585$.

Conclusion : The total protein content of bovine serum was homogeneous and stable with the the addition of 7,5% ethylene glycol stored at -20°C for 12 weeks.

Keywords: stability, total protein, bovine serum, homogeneity