

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** Di dalam laboratorium klinik sering ditemukan keadaan yang menyebabkan pemeriksaan tidak dapat segera dilakukan setelah pengambilan spesimen sehingga harus ditunda dalam kurun waktu yang tidak dapat diprediksi. Penggunaan plasma dengan antikoagulan heparin tidak memerlukan waktu menunggu sehingga akan mempercepat selesainya pemeriksaan dan mengurangi terjadinya hemolisis. Jika sampel dipaksa untuk diproses atau disentrifugasi sebelum waktu pembekuan sempurna maka akan menyebabkan sepihan masih mengandung fibrinogen dan faktor pembekuan sehingga dapat terjadi pembekuan kembali setelah proses sentrifugasi. Saat ini banyak rumah sakit dan laboratorium komersial yang beralih dengan menggunakan plasma heparin dalam gel pemisah untuk pemeriksaan. Sampel plasma heparin dari pasien tidak perlu menunggu untuk membeku seperti serum.

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Mengetahui pengaruh lama penundaan pemeriksaan plasma heparin terhadap kadar natrium.

**Metode Penelitian :** peneliti ini merupakan penelitian *pre-eksperimental design*. Sampel penelitian berupa serum yang berasal dari 15 responden. Pengambilan darah dilakukan menggunakan 3 buah tabung vacutainer hijau 3 ml. Tabung vacutainer pertama langsung disentrifus sedangkan yang kedua ditunda 5 jam dan yang ketiga ditunda 10 jam.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan dari rata-rata kadar natrium yang telah diperiksa. Rata-rata kadar natrium yang langsung disentrifus yaitu 137,11 mmol/L, sedangkan yang ditunda 5 jam diperoleh rata-rata 142,28 mmol/L dan yang ditunda 10 jam didapatkan rata-rata 149,48 mmol/L.

**Kesimpulan :** Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini adalah penundaan sentrifugasi akan berpengaruh terhadap kadar natrium.

**Kata Kunci :** Elektrolit, Kadar Natrium, Plasma Lithium Heparin

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** In the clinical laboratory, conditions are often found that cause the examination cannot be carried out immediately after specimen collection so that it must be delayed for an unpredictable period of time. The use of plasma with the anticoagulant heparin does not require waiting time, so it will speed up the completion of the examination and reduce the occurrence of hemolysis. If the sample is forced to be processed or centrifuged before the complete freezing time, it will cause it to contain fibrinogen and clotting factors so that it can occur again after the centrifugation process. Today many hospitals and commercial laboratories are switching to using heparin plasma in separator gels for testing. Heparin plasma samples from patients need not wait to clot like serum.

**Research Purposes :** To determine the effect of a long delay in heparin plasma examination on sodium levels.

**Research Methods :** This research is a pre-experimental research design. The sample used was plasma from 15 respondents. The sample was plasma divided into 3 Heparin tubes. The first vacutainer tube was immediately centrifuged, while the second was delayed for 5 hours and the third was delayed for 10 hours.

**Result :** The results showed that there was a significant difference from the mean sodium concentration that had been examined. The average sodium concentration that was immediately centrifuged was 137.11 mmol / L, while those who were delayed for 5 hours obtained an average of 142.28 mmol / L and those who were delayed for 10 hours were obtained an average of 149.48 mmol / L. The conclusion is that the delay in centrifugation will affect sodium levels.

**Conclusion :** The conclusion in this study is that the delay in centrifugation will affect sodium levels.

**Keywords:** Electrolytes, Sodium Levels, Plasma Lithium Heparin