# ABSTRAK

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**Latar belakang** : Pemeriksaan laboratorium saat ini menjadi sangat penting karena pergeseran fungsi hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium dari penunjang diagnosa menjadi penegak diagnosa. Pemeriksaan darah dilakukan untuk mengukur kadar ureum didalam darah. Penurunan fungsi ginjal menunjukkan terjadinya peningkatan kadar ureum didalam darah.

**Tujuan penelitian** : untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan kadar ureum pada serum dan plasma heparin.

**Metode penelitian** : jenis penelitian rancangan penelitian analitik observasional dengan mengobservasi perbedaan hasil kadar ureum pada serum dan plasma heparin dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan yaitu darah vena yang berasal dari 20 orang. Peneliti mengambil darah sebanyak 6 ml, kemudian dibagi ke dalam 2 tabung dan masing-masing diisi 3 ml sampel darah, kemudian sampel darah diberi label identitas. Tabung pertama yaitu tabung vakum plain berisi serum dan tabung kedua yaitu tabung lithium heparin berisi plasma heparin. Data primer yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif dan statistic yang meliputi uji distribusi data serta uji *Independent T-Test*.

**Hasil penelitian** : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan hasil kadar ureum pada serum dan plasma heparin dan rerata hasil pemeriksaan kadar ureum pada serum yaitu 13,39 dan plasma heparin yaitu 35,99. Hasil uji *Independent T-Test* menunjukkan p (0,034) < 0,05 yang berarti bahwa ada perbedaan hasil kadar ureum pada serum dan plasma heparin.

**Kesimpulan** : ada perbedaan hasil kadar ureum pada serum dan plasma heparin.

**Kata kunci** : Ureum, serum dan plasma heparin

## ABSTRACT

**Background**: Laboratory examinations are currently very important because of the shift in the function of laboratory examination results from diagnostic support to diagnostic enforcer. Blood tests are performed to measure the level of urea in the blood. Decreased kidney function indicates an increase in urea levels in the blood.

**The aim of the study** : to determine the difference in the results of urea levels in serum and plasma heparin.

**Research method**: this type of research was an observational analytic study design by observing the differences in the results of urea levels in serum and plasma heparin with a cross sectional design. The sample used was venous blood from 20 people. Researchers took 6 ml of blood, then divided it into 2 tubes and each filled with 3 ml of blood sample, then the blood sample was given an identity label. The first tube is a plain vacuum tube containing serum and the second tube is a lithium heparin tube containing heparin plasma. The primary data obtained were then analyzed descriptively and statistically which included the data distribution test and the Independent T-Test.

**Results**: The results showed that there were differences in the results of urea levels in serum and plasma heparin and the mean results of urea levels in serum was 13,39 and plasma heparin was 35,99. The results of the Independent T-Test showed p (0.034) <0.05, which means that there are differences in the results of urea levels in serum and plasma heparin.

**Conclusion**: There are differences in the results of urea levels in serum and plasma heparin.

**Key word** : Urea, serum and plasma heparin.