

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Proses pemeriksaan laboratorium terdiri dari tahap pra analitik, analitik dan pasca analitik. Setiap tahapan tersebut mempunyai peluang terjadinya kesalahan. Tahap pra analitik berkontribusi paling besar terhadap kesalahan laboratorium yaitu sebesar 61,3%. Kesalahan terbesar pada tahap pra analitik adalah sampel yang mengalami hemolisis. Hemolisis dapat menyebabkan hasil yang tidak akurat karena gangguan kromorfik. Hemolisis dapat mempengaruhi semua parameter kimia darah sehingga peneliti ingin meneliti gambaran kadar kolesterol total pada serum hemolisis dan non hemolisis.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui gambaran hasil pemeriksaan kadar kolesterol total pada serum hemolisis dan non hemolisis.

**Metode Penelitian:** Jenis penelitian adalah observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan yaitu serum hemolisis dan non hemolisis yang berasal dari 30 orang. Data yang diperoleh sebanyak 60 data kemudian dilakukan analisis secara deskriptif yang disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan grafik untuk mengetahui rata-rata, selisih dan persentase selisih rerata kadar kolesterol total pada serum hemolisis dan non hemolisis.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kadar kolesterol total pada serum hemolisis dan non hemolisis diperoleh hasil yang berbeda. Rata-rata kadar kolesterol total pada serum hemolisis sebesar 164,95 mg/dL sedangkan pada serum non hemolisis sebesar 151,55 mg/dL. Persentase selisih rerata kadar kolesterol total pada serum hemolisis dan non hemolisis sebesar 7,95%.

**Kesimpulan:** Kadar kolesterol total pada serum hemolisis memiliki hasil kadar yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan kadar kolesterol total pada serum non hemolisis.

**Kata Kunci:** Kadar kolesterol total, serum hemolisis, serum non hemolisis.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The laboratory examination process consists of pre-analytic, analytical and post-analytic stages. Each of these stages has a chance of error. The pre-analytic stage contributed the most to laboratory errors at 61.3%. The biggest error in the pre-analytic stage is the sample undergoing hemolysis. Hemolysis can cause inaccurate results due to chromorphic disorders. Hemolysis can affect all blood chemical parameters so researchers want to examine the picture of total cholesterol levels in serum hemolysis and non-hemolysis.

**Research Objective:** Knowing the picture of the results of examination of total cholesterol levels in serum hemolysis and non-hemolysis.

**Research Methods:** This type of research is observational with *cross sectional* research design. The samples used were serum hemolysis and non-hemolysis from 30 people. The data obtained as much as 60 data is then carried out descriptive analysis presented in the form of tables and graphs to find out the average, difference and percentage difference in average levels. total cholesterol in serum hemolysis and non-hemolysis.

**Results:** The results showed that total cholesterol levels in serum hemolysis and non-hemolysis obtained different results. The average total cholesterol level in serum hemolysis is 164.95 mg/dL while in non-hemolysis serum it is 151.55 mg/dL. The percentage difference in total cholesterol levels in serum hemolysis and non-hemolysis is 7.95%.

**Conclusion:** Total cholesterol levels in serum hemolysis have higher levels compared to total cholesterol levels in non-hemolysis serum.

**Keywords:** Total cholesterol levels, serum hemolysis, serum non-hemolysis.