

PERBANDINGAN KADAR GLUKOSA DARAH PADA SERUM DAN PLASMA HEPARIN YANG SEGERA DIPERIKSA DAN DITUNDA SELAMA 8 JAM

Alda andina Walu Behy

Program Studi D4 Teknologi Laboratorium Medis

Universitas Al-Irsyad Cilacap

Abstrak

Pemeriksaan glukosa darah banyak dilakukan untuk tujuan skrining awal atau pemantauan dari penyakit diabetes melitus. Pemeriksaan ini dapat menggunakan darah lengkap seperti serum atau plasma. Penundaan pemeriksaan adalah salah satu masalah yang bisa terjadi di Laboratorium. Dikarenakan banyaknya sampel yang akan pada periksa, proses pengiriman yang memakan waktu dan lain sebagainya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan kadar glukosa darah pada serum dan plasma heparin yang segera diperiksa dan ditunda selama 8 jam. Penelitian bersifat analitik, dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 30 sampel. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling*. Rata-rata kadar glukosa darah pada serum segera adalah 83,30 mg/dL, sedangkan rata-rata kadar glukosa darah pada serum ditunda 8 jam adalah 54,33 mg/dL. Rata-rata kadar glukosa darah pada plasma heparin segera diperiksa adalah 97,63 mg/dL, sedangkan pada plasma heparin ditunda 8 jam adalah 75,10 mg/dL. Hasil uji statistik *Wilcoxon* didapatkan hasil kadar glukosa pada serum segera dan ditunda didapatkan $p < \alpha(0,05)$ yaitu value = 0,000 yang berarti ada perbedaan. Pada hasil kadar glukosa darah pada plasma heparin segera dan ditunda 8 jam didapatkan hasil $p < \alpha(0,05)$ yaitu value = 0,000, yang berarti ada perbedaan. Kemudian hasil uji *Wilcoxon* kadar glukosa darah pada serum dan plasma heparin yang segera diperiksa didapatkan $p < \alpha(0,05)$ yaitu value = 0,001 yang berarti adanya perbedaan. Sedangkan hasil kadar glukosa serum dan plasma heparin yang ditunda 8 jam didapatkan $p < \alpha(0,05)$ yaitu value = 0,000 yang berarti adanya perbedaan.

Kata kunci : glukosa, serum, plasma heparin, ditunda

COMPARISON OF BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS IN SERUM AND PLASMA HEPARIN TESTED IMMEDIATELY AND DELAYED FOR 8 HOURS

Alda andina Walu Behy

Program Studi D4 Teknologi Laboratorium Medis

Universitas Al-Irsyad Cilacap

Abstrack

Examination of blood glucose is mostly done for the purpose of initial screening or monitoring of diabetes mellitus. This examination can use whole blood such as serum or plasma. Examination delays are one of the problems that can occur in the laboratory. Due to the large number of samples to be checked, the shipping process takes time and so on. This study aims to determine the comparison of blood glucose levels in serum and plasma heparin which is checked immediately and delayed for 8 hours. The research is analytic in nature, with a cross sectional approach. The research sample is 30 samples. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The average blood glucose level in serum immediately was 83.30 mg/dL, while the average blood glucose level in serum delayed 8 hours was 54.33 mg/dL. The average blood glucose level in plasma heparin immediately examined was 97.63 mg/dL, whereas in plasma heparin delayed 8 hours was 75.10 mg/dL. The results of the Wilcoxon statistical test showed that glucose levels in the serum immediately and delayed obtained $p < \alpha$ (0.05), namely value = 0.000, which means there is a difference. On the results of blood glucose levels in plasma heparin immediately and delayed 8 hours, the result was $p < \alpha$ (0.05), namely value = 0.000, which means there is a difference. Then the results of the Wilcoxon test for blood glucose levels in serum and plasma heparin which were examined immediately found $p < \alpha$ (0.05), namely value = 0.001 which means there is a difference. While the results of serum glucose and plasma heparin levels which were delayed 8 hours, $p < \alpha$ (0.05), namely value = 0.000, which means there is a difference.

Keywords: glucose, serum, plasma heparin, delayed