

Perbedaan Kadar Hematokrit Metode Makro Dan Mikro Pada Darah vena

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ABSTRAK

Pemeriksaan hematokrit merupakan rata-rata volume eritrosit dalam 100 ml darah yang dinyatakan dalam % volume darah. Prinsip pemeriksaan metode makro dan mikro hematokrit yaitu darah disentrifuge supaya eritrositnya mengendap. Pemeriksaan hematokrit dapat dilakukan dengan metode makro menggunakan tabung wintrobe dan metode mikro menggunakan tabung kapiler. Sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah darah vena karena pada darah kapiler bisa terjadi kelemahan akibat pengenceran darah oleh cairan jaringan sehingga jumlah sel pada darah menurun dan mempengaruhi hasil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar hematokrit metode makro dengan mikro pada darah vena. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik. Sampel diambil secara acak sebanyak 30 mahasiswa dari total populasi 91 mahasiswa semester VI D-III Analis Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang kemudian sampel di periksa sesuai masing-masing metode. Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan rata-rata hasil pemeriksaan kadar hematokrit metode makro sebesar 41.10%, sedangkan rata-rata hasil pemeriksaan kadar hematokrit metode mikro sebesar 40.63%. Keduanya menunjukkan masih berada dalam batas normal. Uji statistik t tidak berpasangan menunjukkan nilai kemaknaan 0.563 dengan taraf kemaknaan 0.05 yaitu $0.563 > 0.05$ sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan kadar hematokrit metode makro dengan mikro pada darah vena.

Kata kunci : Kadar Hematokrit, Metode Makro, Metode Mikro

Differences Hematocrit Level Macro Methods and Micro In Venous Blood

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ABSTRACT

Hematocrit examination is the average volume of erythrocytes in 100 ml of blood expressed in% of blood volume. The principle of examining the macro and micro methods of hematocrit is that the blood is centrifuged so that the erythrocytes settle. Hematocrit examination can be done by macro method using wintrobe tubes and micro methods using capillary tubes. The sample used in this study is venous blood because in capillary blood there can be weakness due to blood thinning by tissue fluid so that the number of cells in the blood decreases and affects the results. This study aims to determine the hematocrit levels of macro and micro methods in venous blood. This type of research is analytical research. Samples were taken randomly as many as 30 students from a total population of 91 students in the sixth semester D-III Health Analyst at the University of Muhammadiyah Semarang and the samples were examined according to each method. The results of the examination showed that the average results of macro-hematocrit levels were 41.10%, while the average results of micro-hematocrit levels were 40.63%. Both showed that they were still within normal limits. The unpaired t statistic test shows a significance value of 0.563 with a significance level of 0.05 which is $0.563 > 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that there is no difference in the hematocrit level of the macro method with micro in venous blood.

Keywords: Hematocrit Level, Macro Method, Micro Method