

Description of the Value of Blood Sediment Rate of the Westergreen Method in the Mangkang Regional Bus Driver

Valeria Arizona¹, Andri Sukeksi², Tulus Ariyadi²

1. Study Program D III Health Analyst, Faculty of Nursing and Health, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang.
2. Lecturer of Health Analyst Study Program at the Faculty of Nursing and Health, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang.

ABSTRACT

Blood Sedimentation Rate (LED) is the speed of settling red blood cells that are examined in a particular device which is stated in mm / hour. Blood sedimentation rate (LED) can be influenced by several factors, one of which is pollutants (air pollution). Air pollution often occurs with bus drivers because they work on the streets as drivers who are easily inhaled by motor vehicle fumes. Air pollution can interfere with blood circulation in a person's body because it contains toxic substances that can cause settling of red blood cells (erythrocytes) faster and can affect the increase in the value of blood sedimentation rate (LED). The general objective of this study was to find out the description of the blood-sludge rate of the Westergreen method on the bus drivers in the mangkang area, while the specific purpose was to measure the blood sediment rate of the Westergreen method on bus drivers in the mangkang area based on sex (men), length of work and age. This type of research is descriptive with a case approach. This research was conducted in July 2018. The population of this study were bus drivers in the Mangkang area. The sample used was EDTA blood taken as many as 24 people. Of the 24 samples examined by the Westergreen method and obtained the highest blood sedimentation rate of 55 mm / hour and the lowest sedimentation rate of 4 mm / hour. From the results of the study showed that 6 respondents blood sedimentation rate 0-15 mm / hour (normal) and 18 respondents had blood sediment rate > 15 mm / hour (above normal).

Key words : blood sediment rate, bus driver