

## **PERBEDAAN JUMLAH TROMBOSIT SAMPEL DARAH VENA DAN KAPILER MENGGUNAKAN *MICRO PIPETTE HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER***

Dwi Septi Arni<sup>1</sup>, TulusAriyadi<sup>2</sup>, Fitri Nuroini<sup>2</sup>

1. Program Studi D IV Analis Kesehatan Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.
2. Laboratorium Patologi Klinik Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.

### **ABSTRAK**

Pemeriksaan jumlah trombosit metode *micro pipette hematology analyzer* dapat digunakan untuk analisis jumlah trombosit sampel darah vena dengan perangkat peluang tutup membutuhkan volume darah 250  $\mu\text{L}$ , dan sampel darah kapiler menggunakan *micro pipette adapter (MPA)* volume darah 20  $\mu\text{L}$ . Permasalahan di Puskesmas Grobogan, dokter meminta hasil jumlah trombosit segera (*cito*). Volume darah yang dibutuhkan dalam pemeriksaan sedikit dan ada kesulitan dalam pengambilan darah vena, maka digunakan darah kapiler. Penelitian dilakukan dengan tujuan mengetahui perbedaan jumlah trombosit sampel darah vena dan kapiler dengan *micro pipette hematology analyzer*. Jenis penelitian analitik, sampel penelitian sebanyak 32, penelitian dilakukan di Laboratorium Puskesmas Grobogan pada bulan Juni 2018. Hasil penelitian jumlah trombosit darah vena 80.000-366.000/ $\mu\text{L}$  darah, rerata 210.000/ $\mu\text{L}$  darah, Jumlah trombosit darah kapiler 76.000/ $\mu\text{L}$ -364.000/ $\mu\text{L}$  darah, rerata 201.812,50/ $\mu\text{L}$  darah. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara jumlah trombosit darah vena dan darah kapiler dengan  $p < 0,05$  ( $p=0,004$ ) disebabkan darah vena dan kapiler memiliki susunan darah yang berbeda.

Kata kunci : jumlah trombosit, vena, kapiler, *micro pipette hematology analyzer*

## **THE DIFFERENCE OF THROMBOCYTE AMOUNT IN SAMPLE OF VENOUS AND CAPILLARY BLOOD USING MICRO PIPETTE HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER**

Dwi Septi Arni<sup>1</sup>, TulusAriyadi<sup>2</sup>, Fitri Nuroini<sup>2</sup>

1. Study Program of D IV Health Analyst Faculty of Nursing and Health University of Muhammadiyah Semarang.
2. Clinical Pathology Laboratory Faculty of Nursing and Health Science University of Muhammadiyah Semarang.

### **ABSTRACT**

The examination of thrombocyte amount using *micro pipette hematology analyzer* method used for analysis the thrombocyte amount of venous blood sample using the opportunity to close blood volume device 250  $\mu\text{L}$ , and capillary blood sample using *micro pipette adapter* (MPA) blood volume 20  $\mu\text{L}$ . The problem at Puskemas Grobogan is doctors request the result of immediately thrombocyte amount (cito). A little blood volume is needed and there is difficulty in taking venous blood, then capillary blood is used. The research was conducted with the aim of knowing the difference of thrombocyte amount in sample of venous and capillary blood with *micro pipette hematology analyzer*. The research type is analytical, research sample as much 32, the research done at Laboratory of Puskesmas Grobogan in June 2018. The research result was thrombocyte amount of venous blood 80.000-366.000/ $\mu\text{L}$  of blood, mean 210.000/ $\mu\text{L}$  of blood, thrombocyte amount of capillary blood 76.000/ $\mu\text{L}$  – 364.000/ $\mu\text{L}$  of blood, mean 201.812,50/ $\mu\text{L}$  of blood. There was significant difference in thrombocyte amount of venous and capillary blood platelets with  $p < 0,05$  ( $p=0,004$ ) caused by venous and capillary blood have different blood structures.

Keywords: thrombocyte amount, venous, capillary, micro pipette hematology analyzer