PERBEDAAN KADAR KOLESTEROL PADA SPESIMEN SEGERA DAN PENUNDAAN SENTRIFUGASI 4 JAM DI PUSKESMAS GABUS I

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ABSTRAK

Pemeriksaan kadar kolesterol menggunakan sampel serum atau darah lengkap *(whole blood)*. Serum mencegah pencemaran oleh antikoagulan yang mempengaruhi pemeriksaan. Preparasi pemisahan serum dari bekuan darah harus dilakukan paling lambat 2 jam setelah pengambilan bahan pemeriksaan. Serum harus segera diperiksa, karena stabilitas serum dapat berubah. Permasalahan yang terjadi, ATLM tidak dapat segera memisahkan serum karena keterbatasan tenaga, diperkirakan penundaan ± 4 jam. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan kadar kolesterol serum sampel segera disentrifugasi dengan penundaan sentrifugasi. Jenis penelitian analitik. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap 32 sampel darah dengan perlakuan preparasi serum segera, dan ditunda 4 jam, kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan kadar kolesterol. Hasil penelitian kadar kolesterol sampel segera disentrifugasi 130-222 mg/dL, rerata 173,13 mg/dL dan simpang baku 26,89 mg/dL. Kadar kolesterol sampel sentrifugasi ditunda 4 jam 142- 232 mg/dL, rerata 184,13 mg/dL dan simpang baku 28,20 mg/dL.Uji *Paired t Test* diperoleh ada perbedaan bermakna kadar kolesterol sampel segera disentrifugasi dan sentrifugasi ditunda 4 jam (p=0,000).

Kata kunci : kadar kolesterol, serum, sentrifugasi, penundaan

THE DIFFERENCE OF CHOLESTEROL LEVEL ON SPESIMEN OF IMMEDIATE AND DELAY IN 4 HOURS CENTRIFUGATION IN PUSKESMAS GABUS I

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ABSTRACT

The examination of cholesterol level using serum or whole blood samples. Serum prevents the pollution by anticoagulants which affect the examination. The preparation of serum separation from blood clots must be done no later than 2 hours after taking the examination material. Serum must be examined immediately, because the serum stability could change. The problem which occured, ATLM cannot immediately separate the serum due to limited staff, estimated delay ± 4 hours. The research goal is to know the difference of serum cholesterol level on sample of centrifuged immediately and centrifugation delay. The research type is analytical. The research was conducted towards 32 blood samples with treatment of immediate serum preparation, and delayed 4 hours, then examination of cholesterol level was done. The research result in sample of cholesterol level which immediately centrifuged 130-222 mg/dL, mean 173,13 mg/dL and standard deviation 26,89 mg/dL. The cholesterol level of centrifugation sample which delayed 4 hours 142-232 mg/dL, mean 184,13 mg/dL and standard deviation 28,20 mg/dL. Paired t Test obtained significant difference in cholesterol level sample which immediately centrifuged and centrifugation which delayed 4 hours (p=0,000).

Keywords: cholesterol level, serum, centrifugation, delay