

**GAMBARAN WARNA ERITROSIT PADA PENDUDUK DAERAH
TAMBAK LOROK KOTA SEMARANG**

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Abstrak

Tambak Lorok yaitu daerah yang terletak dikelurahan Tanjung Mas kecamatan Semarang Utara merupakan kawasan produktif. Tingginya aktivitas dapat menurunkan kualitas air laut, di sepanjang aliran sungai terdapat berbagai industri yang tidak memiliki IPAL (Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah) yang memadai sehingga limbah pabrik dibuang ke sungai akan terakumulasi di tubuh ikan atau kerang yang biasanya sering dikonsumsi masyarakat sekitar. Timbal yang terakumulasi dalam tubuh berkaitan dengan sel darah merah. Hasil warna eritrosit menunjukkan perubahan warna eritrosit yang ditetapkan sebagai normokromik, hipokromik, atau hiperkromik dan diperiksa menggunakan SADT. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian yaitu deskriptif pada penduduk Tambak Lorok Kota Semarang. Sebanyak 100 orang penduduk Tambak Lorok diambil darahnya dan dilihat warna eritrositnya menggunakan mikroskop. Hasil dari pemeriksaan warna eritrosit yaitu di dapatkan 40% memiliki eritrosit normal atau normokromik, kemudian diketahui sebanyak 14% memiliki eritrosit hiperkromik, dan diketahui sebanyak 46% memiliki hipokromik. Hasil warna eritrosit pada penduduk Tambak Lorok di distribusikan usia, lama bekerja, penggunaan APD saat bekerja, jenis kelamin, dan konsumsi kerang.

Kata Kunci :Warna Eritrosit, Timbal, Tambak Lorok, Laut

**ERYTHROCYTE COLOR DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF
TAMBAK LOROK AREA, SEMARANG CITY**

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Abstract

Tambak Lorok, an area located in the Tanjung Mas village, Semarang Ut ara sub-district, is a productive area. The high activity can reduce the quality of seawater, along the river there are various industries that do not have adequate IPAL (Wastewater Treatment Plant) so that factory waste discharged into the river will accumulate in fish or shellfish which are usually consumed by the surrounding community. Lead that accumulates deeply the body is related to red blood cells. Erythrocyte color results showed a change in erythrocyte color which was defined as normochromic, hypochromic, or hyperchromic and examined using SADT. The method used in this research is descriptive of the Tambak Lorok residents of Semarang City. A total of 100 residents of Tambak Lorok had their blood drawn and the color of the erythrocytes examined using a microscope. The results of the erythrocyte color examination were found that 40% had normal or normochromic erythrocytes, then it was found that 14% had hyperchromic erythrocytes, and it was known that 46% had hypochromic. The results of erythrocyte color in the Tambak Lorok population were distributed by age, length of work, use of PPE while working, sex, and consumption of shellfish.

Keywords: Erythrocyte Color, Lead, Tambak Lorok, Sea