

PERBEDAAN UJI STABILITAS MONOREAGEN ASAM URAT YANG DIPERIKSA SEGERA DAN DITUNDA SELAMA 2 MINGGU TERPAJAN CAHAYA PADA SUHU 25°C

Nazha Muhammadi Furqon¹, Herlisa Anggraini², Ana Hidayati Mukaromah³

**¹Program Studi D III Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang,
email : nazhamuhammadifurqon@gmail.com**

**²Program Studi D III Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, email : lisa220789@gmail.com**

ABSTRAK

Pemeriksaan kadar asam urat merupakan salah satu pemeriksaan laboratorium. Asam urat merupakan hasil dari metabolisme purin, purin berasal dari metabolisme makanan dan asam nukleat endogen kemudian dibentuk melalui enzim xantin. Hasil pemeriksaan kadar asam urat dapat berpengaruh terhadap faktor dalam dan luar. Faktor luar dapat berpengaruh adalah sinar matahari atau cahaya lampu yang menyebabkan penurunan kadar asam urat. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan uji stabilitas monoreagen asam urat yang diperiksa segera dan ditunda 2 minggu terpajan cahaya pada suhu 25°C. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimen dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel diambil secara acak sebanyak 16 mahasiswa D III Analis Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, kemudian sampel diperiksa dengan dua perlakuan menggunakan semiauto chemistry analyzer. Hasil penelitian dengan pemeriksaan monoreagen langsung nilai rata-rata kadar asam urat sebesar 5,4 mg/dl, sedangkan kadar asam urat dengan monoreagen ditunda selama 2 minggu pada suhu ruang sebesar 2,2 mg/dl dengan selisih 2,9 mg/dl. Uji statistik Wilcoxon menunjukkan nilai signifikansi 0,005 / < 0,05 maka artinya ada perbedaan antara monoreagen yang langsung diperiksa dengan monoreagen yang ditunda selama 2 minggu terpajan cahaya pada suhu 25°C.

Kata Kunci : Kadar Asam Urat, Monoreagen Terpajan Cahaya

**DIFFERENCES OF URIC ACID MONOREAGENT STABILITY TEST WHICH
IS EXAMINED IMMEDIATELY AND POSTED FOR
2 WEEKS EXPOSE OF LIGHT AT 25 °C**

Nazha Muhammadi Furqon¹, Herlisa Anggraini², Ana Hidayati Mukaromah

¹ Health Analyst Program, Health and Nursing Faculty, Muhammadiyah University
of Semarang.

email : nazhamuhammadifurqon@gmail.com

² Health Analyst Program, Health and Nursing Faculty, Muhammadiyah University
of Semarang. email : lisa220789@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The laboratory as an internal part of health service facilities to support diagnosis of a disease. Uric acid is the result of purine metabolism, purine come from food metabolism and endogenous nucleic acids are then formed through the xatin oxidase. The results of examining uric acid levels can affect internal and external factors. External factors that can have an effect are sunlight or light which causes a decrease in uric acid levels. The aim of this study was to determine the difference in the stability of the uric acid monoreagen test, which was checked immediately and delayed 2 weeks of light exposure at 25°C. This type of research is an experiment with a cross sectional approach. The sample was taken randomly as many as 16 students of D III Health Analyst, Muhammadiyah University of Semarang, then the sample was examined with two treatments using a semiauto chemistry analyzer. The results of the study with direct monoreagen examination, the average uric acid level was 5.4 mg / dl, while the uric acid level with monoreagen was delayed for 2 weeks at room temperature by 2.2 mg / dl with a difference of 2.9 mg / dl. The Wilcoxon statistical test shows a significance value of 0.005 / <0.05, it means that there is a difference between the monoreagen that is directly examined and the monoreagen that is delayed for 2 weeks of exposure to light at 25°C.

Keywords: Uric Acid Levels, Light Exposure Monoreagen