

GAMBARAN JUMLAH RETIKULOSIT PADA PENDUDUK DAERAH TAMBAK LOROK KOTA SEMARANG

Shofi Ibnussina Ahmad¹, Budi Santosa², Andri Sukeksi³

¹Program Studi DIII Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang email : ibnussina11@gmail.com

²Laboratorium Hematologi, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan, Universitas
Muhammadiyah Semarang email : budisantosa@unimus.ac.id

Abstrak

Tambak Lorok Daerah yang terletak di kelurahan Tanjung Emas kecamatan Semarang Utara berpotensi tercemar timbal. Timbal masuk ke dalam tubuh manusia melalui makanan, minuman, udara dan penetrasi kulit. Sekitar 90% timbal terikat dalam eritrosit. Retikulosit adalah sel muda eritrosit yang tidak berinti dan masih mengandung sisa-sisa genetic. Retikulosit di bentuk di sumsum tulang melalui eritropoiesis kemudian di lepaskan ke dalam aliran darah, dalam waktu 2 sampai 3 hari retikulosit akan berubah menjadi eritrosit. Pemeriksaan retikulosit digunakan sebagai pertanda adanya keracunan timbal, di lakukan dengan cara apusan darah tepi metode kering. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian yaitu dekriptif pada penduduk daerah Tambak Lorok Kota Semarang. Tujuan Penelitian adalah mengetahui gambaran jumlah retikulosit pada penduduk di daerah Tambak Lorok Kota Semarang. Hasil dari pemeriksaan retikulosit terdapat 84% normal dan 16% abnormal. jumlah tersebut dideskripsikan menurut katakteristik berdasarkan usia, lama tinggal, penggunaan APD, jenis kelamin, jenis pekerjaan, dan konsumsi kerang.

Kata Kunci : Tambak Lorok, Timbal (Pb), Retikulosit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NUMBER OF RETICULOSITE IN THE POPULATION OF TAMBAK AREA LOROK SEMARANG CITY

Shofi Ibnussina Ahmad¹, Budi Santosa², Andri Sukeksi³

¹DIII Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences,
Muhammadiyah University Semarang, email: ibnussina11@gmail.com

²Hematology Laboratory, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, University of
Muhammadiyah Semarang email: budisantosa@unimus.ac.id

Abstract

Tambak Lorok The area located in the Tanjung Emas sub-district, North Semarang district has the potential to be contaminated with lead. Lead enters the human body through food, drink, air and skin penetration. About 90% of lead is bound in erythrocytes. Reticulocytes are young erythrocyte cells that are not nucleated and still contain genetic remains. Reticulocytes are formed in the bone marrow through erythropoiesis and then released into the bloodstream, within 2 to 3 days the reticulocytes will turn into erythrocytes. Reticulocyte examination is used as a sign of lead poisoning, done by means of a dry blood smear method. The method used in this research is descriptive of the inhabitants of the Tambak Lorok area of Semarang City. The research objective was to determine the number of reticulocytes in the population in the Tambak Lorok area, Semarang City. The results of the reticulocyte examination were 84% normal and 16% abnormal. The number was described according to characteristics based on age, length of stay, use of PPE, sex, type of work, and consumption of shellfish.

Keywords: *Tambak Lorok, Lead (Pb), Reticulocytes.*