

**HBsAg Sensitivity and Specificity Tests with Two Methods
(Immunochromatography and ECLIA) On Blood Donors in PMI City Kediri
Blood Transfusion Unit**

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis B is an inflammatory disease and liver cell necrosis caused by hepatitis B virus infection (VHB). The presence of HBsAg is an important factor in the diagnosis and prognosis of VHB infection, Immunochromatography is one of the assessment methods other than ECLIA to have HBsAg equations, more practical in usage and low price. The purpose of this study was to determine the sensitivity and specificity of immunochromatography to ECLIA as a gold standard. This type of research is analytic with cross sectional design using diagnostic test. The population of this research is blood donor in blood transfusion unit of PMI of Kediri. Statistical analysis was done by Mc Nemar test. Immunochromatography results (Monotest Rapid) were positive 40 samples (54.8%) and negative 33 samples (45.2%). Results of examination with ECLIA were reactive 52 samples (71.2%) and non rekatif 21 samples (28.8%). Immunochromatography (Monotest Rapid) has medium sensitivity value with percentage of 76,92% and excellent specificity value with 100% percentage. There is a difference between the sensitivity and specificity between immunocromatographic methods (Monotest Rapid) and ECLIA with Mc Nemar test ($p = 0.000$).

Keywords : HBsAg, immunochromatography, ECLIA, sensitivity, specificity