

PERBANDINGAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN STATUS SEKRETOR PADA SPESIMEN SALIVA DAN URIN METODE AGLUTINASI INHIBISI

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ABSTRAK

Sekretor merupakan kemampuan individu mensekresi antigen ABH ke cairan tubuh lainnya selain darah. Saliva dan urin merupakan cairan tubuh yang dapat digunakan untuk pemeriksaan status sekretor. Saliva mengandung glikoprotein yang disebut musin yang membawa spesifitas golongan darah (antigen ABH). Enzim *fucosyltransferase* merupakan enzim yang mensintesis antigen ABH di saluran cerna dan sekresi, sehingga urin juga dapat digunakan untuk pemeriksaan status sekretor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan titer status sekretor pada saliva dan urin. Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Pada penelitian ini digunakan saliva pagi dan urin pagi dari individu yang sama yang bergolongan darah A sebanyak 26 responden menggunakan metode aglutinasi inhibisi. Pada saliva diperoleh titer status sekretor minimum 1/2 dan titer maksimum 1/256. Pada saliva diperoleh titer 1/2 sebanyak 9 orang (34,61 %), titer 1/4 sebanyak 5 orang (19,23 %), titer 1/8 sebanyak 3 orang (11,53 %), titer 1/16 sebanyak 5 orang (19,23 %), titer 1/32 sebanyak 1 orang (3,84 %), titer 1/64 sebanyak 2 orang (7,69 %) dan titer 1/256 sebanyak 1 orang (3,84 %). Sedangkan pada urin diperoleh titer status sekretor minimum 0 (non sekretor), titer maksimum 1/64. Pada urin diperoleh titer 0 (non sekretor) sebanyak 14 orang (53,84 %), titer 1/2 sebanyak 3 orang (11,53 %), titer 1/4 sebanyak 5 orang (19,23 %), titer 1/8 sebanyak 1 orang (3,84 %), titer 1/16 sebanyak 2 orang (7,69 %) dan titer 1/64 sebanyak 1 orang (3,84 %). Hasil penelitian dilakukan uji Wilcoxon didapatkan nilai Sig. 0,000 (Sig. <0,005). Dapat disimpulkan terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara titer status sekretor menggunakan spesimen saliva dan urin.

Kata Kunci : Status Sekretor, Saliva, Urin, Titer

**THE COMPARISON OF SECRETOR STATUS EXAMINATION RESULTS
ON SALIVA AND URINE SPESIMEN WITH INHIBITION AGLUTINATION**

METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Secretors are an individual's ability to secrete ABH antigens into other body fluids besides blood. Saliva and urine are body fluids that can be used to check secretor status. Saliva contains glycoproteins called mucins that carry blood group specificities (ABH antigens). The fucosyltransferase enzyme is an enzyme that synthesizes ABH antigens in the digestive tract and secretions, so urine can also be used to examine secretor status. This study aims to determine the comparison of secretor status titers in saliva and urine. The type of research carried out was descriptive research with a cross sectional research design. In this study, 26 respondents used morning saliva and morning urine from the same individual with blood type A using the inhibitory agglutination method. In saliva, the minimum secretor status titer was 1/2 and the maximum titer was 1/256. In saliva, 1/2 titer was obtained by 9 people (34,61%), 1/4 titer was obtained by 5 people (19,23%), 1/8 titer was obtained by 3 people (11,53%), 1/16 titer was obtained by 5 people (19.23%), 1/32 titer was 1 person (3.84%), 1/64 titer was 2 people (7.69%) and 1/256 titer was 1 person (3,84%). Meanwhile, in urine the minimum secretor status titer was 0 (non-secretor), the maximum titer was 1/64. In urine, titer 0 (non-secretor) was obtained in 14 people (53,84%), titer 1/2 in 3 people (11,53%), titer 1/4 in 5 people (19,23%), titer 1/ 8 was 1 person (3,84 %), titer 1/16 was 2 people (7,69 %) and titer 1/64 was 1 person (3,84 %). The results of the research carried out statistikal tests, namely the Wilcoxon test, which obtained Sig. 0,000 (Sig. <0,005). It can be concluded that there is a significant difference between secretor status titers using saliva and urine spesimens.

Keywords : *Secretor Status, Saliva, Urine, Titer*