

STABILITAS KADAR GLUKOSA DARAH SEWAKTU PADA PLASMA NaF SELAMA PENUNDAAN PEMERIKSAAN DENGAN METODE GOD-PAP

(Glucose Oksidase Para- aminofenazone)

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ABSTRAK

Sering kali pemeriksaan di laboratorium tidak dapat dilakukan pemeriksaan secara segera. Salah satu pemeriksaa laboratorium yang mengalami penundaan adalah pemeriksaan kadar glukosa darah di Laboratorium. Pada penelitian dengan menambahkan larutan zat pengawet terhadap sampel pemeriksaan glukosa yaitu pada sampel darah berfungsi sebagai anti glikolisis untuk menghindari adanya penurunan kadar glukosa darah sehingga dapat mencegah terjadinya glikolisis in vitro. Darah ditambah antikoagulan NaF dapat stabil dalam waktu penundaan pemeriksaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui stabilitas kadar glukosa darah sewaktu pada plasma NaF dengan metode GOD-PAP selama penundaan pemeriksaan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah eksperimental. Sampel Plasma NaF diperiksa menggunakan Fotometri dengan metode pemeriksaan GOD-PAP. Hasil penelitian stabilitas kadar glukosa darah sewaktu pada plasma NaF selama penundaan pemeriksaan dengan metode GOD-PAP didapatkan hasil hipotesis bahwa Terdapat penurunan stabilitas kadar glukosa darah sewaktu pada plasma NaF selama penundaan 0 jam, 2 jam, 24 jam, 48 jam. Rerata kadar glukosa plasma pada pemeriksaan 0 jam, 2 jam, 24 jam dan 48 jam adalah 79,00 mg/dL, 77,83 mg/dL, 74,83 mg/dL dan 74,33 mg/dL. Stabilitas kadar glukosa darah sewaktu pada plasma NaF selama penundaan pemeriksaan dengan metode GOD-PAP kadar glukosa tetap stabil hingga waktu penundaan 48 jam.

Kata Kunci : Plasma NaF, Stabilitas, Waktu Penundaan

Stability of Blood Glucose Levels in NaF Plasma Using the GOD-PAP Method during Delayed Examination

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ABSTRACT

Often the examination in the laboratory can't be done immediately. One of the laboratory tests that have been delayed . One of the examination are blood glucose levels in the laboratory. In this study, adding a preservative solution to glucose samples for the blood specimens, functions as an anti-glycolysis to avoid a decrease in blood glucose levels so as to prevent glycolysis in vitro Plasma plus anticoagulant NaF can be stable within the time delay of the examination. This study aims to determine the stability of blood glucose levels while in NaF plasma using the GOD-PAP method during the delay of examination. The research method used is experimental. Plasma NaF samples were examined using photometry with the GOD-PAP examination method. The results of the study on the stability of blood glucose levels while in NaF plasma during the postponement of the examination resulted in the hypothesis that there was a decrease in the stability of blood glucose levels while in NaF plasma during a delay in examination using the GOD-PAP method obtained the hypothesis that there was a decrease in the stability of blood glucose levels while in NaF plasma during a delay of 0 hours, 2 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours. The average plasma glucose level at 0 hours, 2 hours, 24 hours and 48 hours was 79.00 mg/dL, 77.83mg/dL, 74.83 mg/dL and 74.33 mg/dL. In the results of the stability of blood glucose levels while in NaF plasma during the delay in examination by the GOD-PAP method, glucose levels remained stable for a delay of 48 hours.

Keywords: NaF Plasma, Stability, Delay Time