

## INTISARI

**Maulana, F.A. 2022. Perbedaan Hasil Agregasi Trombosit Pada Pasien Hipertensi dan Normotensi. Program Studi D4 Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.**

Hipertensi merupakan salah satu penyakit tidak menular yang menjadi ancaman kesehatan yang penting secara global karena prevalensi yang terus meningkat setiap tahunnya serta dapat menyebabkan penyakit penyerta, seperti kardiovaskular, stroke, retinopati, dan penyakit ginjal. Pada hipertensi terjadi peningkatan agregasi trombosit yang dapat memicu komplikasi. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan agregasi trombosit pada pasien hipertensi dan normotensi.

Jenis penelitian adalah penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Responden penelitian sebanyak 60 orang yang dibagi kelompok normotensi dan hipertensi. Pengambilan sampel penelitian dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sampel pemeriksaan berupa darah vena citrat untuk pemeriksaan agregasi trombosit menggunakan apus darah tepi dan perhitungan metode Valaskar. Uji hipotesis dilakukan dengan uji normalitas untuk mengetahui distribusi data, dilanjutkan dengan uji t tidak berpasangan (*Independent t test*) untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil agregasi trombosit pada pasien hipertensi dan normotensi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada kelompok hipertensi sebanyak 21 responden (70%) mengalami hipoagregasi, 6 responden (20%) dengan normoagregasi dan 3 responden (10%) dengan hiperagregasi. Sedangkan pada kelompok normotensi diketahui seluruh (100%) responden dengan hasil hipoagregasi. Hasil uji statistik dengan menggunakan uji t tidak berpasangan (*Independent t Test*) nilai  $p = 0.01$ , dan dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara hasil pemeriksaan agregasi trombosit pada pasien hipertensi dan normotensi

**Kata Kunci :** Hipertensi, Agregasi Trombosit, Tingkat Keparahan, Normotensi.

## ABSTRACT

**Maulana, F.A. 2022. Differences in Platelet Aggregation Results in Hypertensive and Normotensive Patients. D4 Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.**

Hypertension is a non-communicable disease that poses an important global health threat because its prevalence continues to increase every year and can cause comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease, stroke, retinopathy, and kidney disease. In hypertension, there is an increase in platelet aggregation which can trigger complications. The purpose of this study was to determine differences in the results of platelet aggregation examinations in hypertensive and normotensive patients.

This type of research is an observational analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The research respondents were 60 people who were divided into normotensive and hypertension groups. The research sample was taken using purposive sampling technique. The blood sample was in the form of venous citrate which was examined for platelet aggregation using a blood smear and the calculation of the Valaskar method. Hypothesis testing was carried out with a normality test to determine the distribution of the data, followed by an unpaired t test (Independent t test) to determine differences in platelet aggregation results in hypertensive and normotensive patients.

The results showed that in the hypertension group, 21 respondents (70%) experienced hypoaggregation, 6 respondents (20%) with normoaggregation and 3 respondents (10%) with hyperaggregation. Meanwhile, in the normotensive group, all (100%) respondents were known to have hypoaggregated results. The results of the test using the independent t test (Independent t Test) p value = 0.01, and it can be found that there is a significant difference between the results of the platelet aggregation examination in patients and normotensive

**Keywords:** Hypertension, Platelet Aggregation, Severity, Normotension.