

INTISARI

Widyandari CR. 2019. *Korelasi Kadar Total Protein Serum Dengan Cairan Pleura Pada Pasien Efusi Pleura*. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Efusi pelura merupakan akumulasi cairan yang berlebih didalam rongga pleura, yang dikategorikan transudat atau eksudat. Transudat terjadi akibat peningkatan tekanan hidrostatik, berkurangnya tekanan onkotik kapiler sedangkan eksudat terjadi karena proses radang dengan peningkatan permeabilitas kapiler. Total protein merupakan salah satu parameter dalam pemeriksaan cairan pleura dan serum karena pada keadaan tersebut akan mengakibatkan kadar protein yang lebih masuk dalam rongga pleura menyebabkan patologis. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui korelasi kadar total protein (TP) serum dengan kadar TP cairan pleura pada pasien efusi pleura.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, menggunakan data sekunder dengan jumlah sampel 90 data pasien efusi pleura, dilakukan pada bulan Maret – April 2019 di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji Normalitas *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* dan uji korelasi *Pearson* ($p < 0,05$).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan rerata kadar TP dalam serum 5,4 g/dL dan rerata TP cairan 1,7 g/dL. Hasil uji korelasi *Pearson* didapatkan nilai probabilitas 0,164 sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara kadar TP serum dengan TP cairan pleura pada pasien efusi pleura.

Kata kunci : Efusi pleura, total protein serum, total protein cairan pleura

ABSTRACT

Widyandari CR. 2019. *Correlation of Total Protein Serum Levels with Pleural Fluid in Patients Pleural Effusion*. Bachelor Of Applied Sciences In Medical Laboratory Technology Program, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University.

Pleural effusion is an excessive accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity, which is categorized as transudate or exudate. Transudates occur due to increased hydrostatic pressure and reduced capillary oncotic pressure. While exudates happen due to the inflammatory process with increased capillary permeability. Protein is one of the parameters in the examination of pleural fluid and serum because circumstance will result in more levels of protein entering the pleural cavity that causes pathology. This research was aimed to determine the correlation of serum total protein (TP) levels with TP levels of pleural fluid in patients with pleural effusion.

This research used an observational research design with a *cross-sectional* approach, using secondary data with several samples of 90 data on pleural effusion patients, carried out in March - April 2019 at Dr. Moewardi Hospital Surakarta. Statistical analysis using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test and Pearson correlation test which produces ($p < 0.05$).

The results of this research pointed a mean of serum TP level of 5.4 g / dL and a mean TP of 1.7 g / dL. Pearson correlation test results obtained a probability value of 0.164, so it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between serum TP levels and pleural fluid TP in patients with pleural effusion.

Keywords : Pleural effusion, total protein serum, total protein fluid