

INTISARI

Huring, H. 2023. Perbandingan Kadar Kolesterol Total Menggunakan Metode Strip Test, Semi Automatik, dan Automatik. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Pemeriksaan kolesterol total menggunakan metode *strip test* darah kapiler sering digunakan karena praktis dan cepat, metode semi otomatis dan otomatis menggunakan sampel serum memiliki sensitivitas dan spesifitas tinggi. Perbedaan metode, jenis sampel, alat, dan adanya *quality contro* (QC) dan kalibrasi dapat mempengaruhi hasil pemeriksaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan hasil kadar kolesterol total menggunakan metode *strip test*, semi otomatis dan otomatis.

Metode penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dan *cross sectional* dengan teknik pengumpulan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* sebanyak 30 sampel serum dengan pengukuran kadar kolesterol total menggunakan metode *strip test*, semi otomatis dan otomatis, kemudian dilakukan uji normalitas pada kadar kolesterol total dengan uji *Shapiro Wilk* dan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Kruskal Wallis* dan *Post Hoc*

Hasil pada penelitian ini adalah dari uji non parametrik uji *Kruskal Wallis* dan *Post Hoc* diperoleh nilai signifikan $0,000 < 0,05$. Artinya terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara hasil kadar kolesterol total menggunakan metode *strip test* sampel darah kapiler dan semi otomatis dan otomatis sampel serum, kadar kolesterol metode *strip test* lebih tinggi yaitu 205,66 mg/dL dibandingkan dari metode semi otomatis dan otomatis yaitu 180,00 mg/dL.

Kata kunci : Kolesterol total, metode *strip test*, semi otomatis, otomatis,

ABSTRACT

Huring, H. 2023. Differences in Total Cholesterol Levels Using Strip Test, Semi-Automatic, and Automatic Methods. D4 Health Analysis Study Program, Medical Science Faculty, Setia Budi University.

Total cholesterol examination using the capillary blood *test strip method* is often used because it is practical and fast, semi-automatic and automatic methods using serum samples have high sensitivity and specificity. Differences in methods, types of samples, tools, and the presence of *quality contro* (QC) and calibration can affect the results of the examination. This study aims to determine the comparison of total cholesterol levels using *strip test*, semi-automatic and automatic methods.

This research method is observational analytic and *cross sectional* with sample collection techniques using *purposive sampling* as many as 30 serum samples with measurement of total cholesterol levels using strip test methods, *semi-automatic and automatic*, then *normality tests on total cholesterol levels* with the Shapiro Wilk test and *continued with the Kruskal Wallis test and Post Hoc*

The results in this study were from non-parametric tests of *Kruskal Wallis* and *Post Hoc* tests obtained significant values of $0.000 < 0.05$. This means that there is a significant difference between the results of total cholesterol levels using the *capillary and semi-automatic blood sample strip test method and automatic serum samples*, *cholesterol levels of the strip test method are higher at 205.66 mg/ dL than semi-automatic and automatic methods at 180.00 mg / dL.*

Keywords: Total cholesterol, *strip test method*, semi-automatic, automatic