

ABSTRAK

Infeksi demam tifoid disebabkan oleh bakteri *Salmonella typhi* yang memiliki tiga antigen yaitu antigen O, antigen H, dan antigen Vi. Diagnosa demam tifoid yang sering digunakan adalah pemeriksaan Widal dan Rapid Test IgM/IgG anti *Salmonella typhi*. Diagnosis demam tifoid perlu memperhatikan faktor preanalitik salah satunya adalah specimen yang digunakan. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil diagnostik demam tifoid metode slide dengan metode rapid test imunokromatografi pada spesimen serum dan plasma pasien suspek demam tifoid di Puskesmas Teja Kabupaten Pamekasan. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional komperatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah specimen serum dan plasma dari pasien suspek demam tifoid dengan usia 5-12 tahun. Penelitian dilakukan di Laboratorium Puskesmas Teja Kabupaten Pamekasan pada tanggal 6 Februari-6 Maret 2023. Berdasarkan hasil uji Wilcoxon didapatkan hasil untuk pemeriksaan widal p-value lebih kecil dari 0,05; dan untuk rapid test IgM/IgG anti *Salmonella typhi* p-value lebih besar dari 0,05. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan terdapat perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan widal spesimen serum dan plasma pada antigen O, H, dan PB; dan tidak ada perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan widal antigen PA dan rapid test imunokromatografi antara spesimen serum dan plasma.

Kata kunci : serum, plasma, pemeriksaan widal, Rapid Test IgM/IgG anti *Salmonella typhi*

ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever infection is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella typhi* which has three antigens namely the O antigen, the H antigen, and the Vi antigen. The diagnosis of typhoid fever that is often used is the Widal examination and Rapid Test IgM/IgG anti-*Salmonella typhi*. The diagnosis of typhoid fever needs to pay attention to preanalytic factors, one of which is the specimen used. The aim of the study was to determine the difference in the diagnostic results of typhoid fever slide method with the immunochromatographic rapid test method on serum and plasma specimens of patients with suspected typhoid fever at the Teja Health Center, Pamekasan Regency. The type of research used is comparative observational. The samples in this study were serum and plasma specimens from patients with suspected typhoid fever aged 5-12 years. The research was conducted at the Teja Health Center Laboratory, Pamekasan Regency, on 6 February-6 March 2023. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, the p-value for the Widal examination was less than 0.05; and for the anti-*Salmonella typhi* IgM/IgG rapid test the p-value is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there are differences in the results of widal examination of serum and plasma specimens for O, H, and PB antigens; and there was no difference in the results of the PA widal antigen examination and the immunochromatographic rapid test between serum and plasma specimens.

Keywords: serum, plasma, widal examination, Rapid Test IgM/IgG anti *Salmonella typhi*