

ABSTRAK
PERBEDAAN KADAR ASAM URAT METODE POCT DAN ENZIMATIK
KOLORIMETRI PADA LANSIA DENGAN HIPERTENSI

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Terdapat beberapa dalam diagnosis kadar asam urat, teknik enzimatik kolorimetri dan POCT digunakan karena penghancuran sel-sel yang sudah tua meningkatkan kadar asam urat. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengukur kadar asam urat pada orang lanjut usia yang menderita hipertensi dengan menggunakan kedua teknik ini. Karena ginjal tidak mengeluarkan asam urat melalui urine, kadar asam urat meningkat. Hipertensi merupakan penyakit yang muncul seiring bertambahnya usia dikarenakan pembuluh darah perlahan menyempit dan menjadi lebih kaku. Penelitian ini menghubungkan dua variabel dengan metode yaitu metode POCT dan Enzimatik kolorimetri. Sampel penelitian adalah lansia dengan hipertensi. Jumlah sampel yang diperlukan sebanyak 30 sampel. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan sample T-test independen. Dalam penelitian ini, 21 perempuan (70%) dan 9 laki-laki (30%) mengalami hipertensi. Untuk metode kolorimetri enzimatik, kadar asam urat rata-rata 6,62, dengan standar deviasi 1,549, dan nilai minimum 4,3 mg/dl dan maksimum 10,2 mg/dl. Untuk metode POCT, nilai minimum 2,8 dan maksimum 9,8, masing-masing. Nilai signifikansi adalah sig. (0,001<0.05). Pada orang tua dengan hipertensi, metode enzimatik kolorimetri dan POCT berbeda dalam mengukur kadar asam urat.

Kata kunci: Asam urat, Metode POCT, Metode *Enzimatik Kolorimetri*, Hipertensi.

ABSTRACT
DIFFERENCES IN URIC ACID LEVELS BY POCT AND
ENZYMATIC COLORIMETRY METHODS IN ELDERLY
WITH HYPERTENSION

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There are several methods used to diagnose uric acid levels. These include the POCT method and Enzymatic Colorimetry. Increased uric acid levels come from the process of destroying old cells. When the kidneys do not excrete uric acid through urine, uric acid levels increase and can be associated with symptoms of hypertension. This study aims to look at uric acid levels using POCT and colorimetric enzymatic methods in elderly people with hypertension. Hypertension is a disease that appears with age because the blood vessels slowly narrow and become stiffer. This research connects two variables with methods, namely the POCT method and enzymatic colorimetry. The research sample was elderly people with hypertension. The number of samples required is 30 samples. The data that was gathered was evaluated using the Independent sample T test. Thirty percent of older people with hypertension, or twenty-one women and nine men, are impacted by the condition, according to this study. The uric acid levels, measured by the POCT technique, were 6.62 mg/dl on average, 1.549 mg/dl for the standard deviation, and 4.3 mg/dl for the minimum and 10.2 mg/dl for the highest. The results were obtained using the colorimetric enzymatic method, 5.19 on average and 1.641 on a standard deviation. The minimum value of the Enzymatic Colorimetric method is 2.8 and the maximum value is 9.8. The significance value is sig. (0.001<0.05). When comparing uric acid levels in elderly hypertensive patients, POCT and Enzymatic Colorimetry approaches reveal variances.

Keywords: Uric acid, POCT method, Method Enzymatic Colorimetry, Hypertension.