ABSTRAK

Hematokrit merupakan pengukuran volume eritrosit dalam 100 ml darah. Mikrohematokrit merupakan *gold standard* pemeriksaan hematokrit yang dapat menggunakan darah kapiler, prinsip metode mikrohematokrit mengandung antikoagulan yang disentrifugasi dalam rentang waktu dan kecepatan tertentu, sehingga didapatkan pemadatan sel darah dan plasma yang digunakan sebagai hasil hematokrit. Waktu sentrifugasi berpengaruh terhadap nilai hematokrit, waktu sentrifugasi harus diatur secara tepat, waktu yang tepat membuat pemadatan sel sempurna. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimen dengan *design static grup comparison* menggunakan kelompok kontrol sentrifugasi 5 menit dan kelompok perlakuan variasi waktu sentrifus 10 dan 15 menit. Populasi menggunakan darah kapiler orang sehat. Hasil penelitian didapatkan rata-rata waktu sentrifugasi 5 menit yaitu 39,3%, 10 menit 39,1 % dan 10 menit 38,1%. Hasil uji statistik uji normalitas *shapiro wilk* waktu 5 menit *p-value* 0,008, 10 menit *p- value* 0,119 dan 15 menit *p-value* 0,040. Berdasarkan uji *Wilcoxon test* 5 menit dengan 10 menit p-value 0,732 dan variasi 5 menit dengan 15 menit dengan p-value 0,136 (*p-value* >0,05*)*. Kesimpulan penelitian ini tidak ada perbandingan pemeriksaan hematokrit dengan darah kapiler pada hasil variasi waktu sentrifugasi.

Kata kunci: Mikrohematokit, Waktu Sentrifugasi, Darah Kapiler

ABSTRACT

Hematocrit is a measurement of the volume of erythrocytes in 100 ml of blood. Microhematocrit is the gold standard for hematocrit examination which can use capillary blood. The principle of the microhematocrit method contains anticoagulants which are centrifuged over a certain time and speed, so that blood cell and plasma compaction is obtained which is used as a hematocrit result. The centrifugation time affects the hematocrit value, the centrifugation time must be set correctly, the right time makes cell compaction perfect. This research used an experimental method with a static group comparison design using a 5 minute centrifugation control group and a treatment group with varying centrifugation times of 10 and 15 minutes. The population uses capillary blood of healthy people. The research results showed that the average centrifugation time was 39.3% for 5 minutes, 39.1% for 10 minutes and 38.1% for 10 minutes. The statistical test results of the Shapiro Wilk normality test at 5 minutes p-value 0.008, 10 minutes p-value 0.119 and 15 minutes p-value 0.040. Based on the Wilcoxon test, the 5 minute with 10 minute p-value is 0.732 and the 5 minute with 15 minute variation with a p-value of 0.136 (p-value >0.05). The conclusion of this study is that there is no comparison of hematocrit examination with capillary blood on the results of variations in centrifugation time.

Keyword**:** *Microhematocrit, Variation of Centrifuge time, Capillary Blood*