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| **IDENTIFIKASI JUMLAH ERITROSIT PADA SEDIMEN URIN PENDERITA DIABETES MELLITUS DI**  **RSU ANNA MEDIKA MADURA** | |
| **ABSTRAK**  *Diabetes Mellitus* (DM) merupakan suatu penyakit menahun yang ditandai oleh kadar glukosa darah melebihi normal serta gangguan metabolisme karbohidrat, lemak, dan protein yang disebabkan oleh kekurangan hormon insulin secara relatif. Sedimen urin adalah unsur-unsur yang tidak larut dalam urine yang berasal dari darah, ginjal, dan saluran kemih seperti sel eritrosit, leukosit, dan sel epitel, torak, bakteri, kristal, jamur, dan parasit. Pemeriksaan sedimen urine eritrosit yang dilakukan menggunakan sampel urine sewaktu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk Mengidentifikasi jumlah eritrosit pada sedimen urin penderita DM.  Jenis penelitian ini merupakan eksperimental laboratorium dengan analisa data deskriptif, dengan menentukan jumlah sedimen urine eritrosit yang dilakukan di Laboratorium RSU ANNA MEDIKA MADURA pada bulan Juli 2019, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel random sampling (sampel secara acak sederhana).  Hasil penelitian ditemukan hasil positif pada sedimen urine eritrosit positif 1 (+1) 45%, positif 2 (+2) 25%, positif 3 (+3) 25%, dan positif 4 (+4) 5%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini didapat hasil jumlah sedimen urine eritrosit dengan rata-rata sebesar 1.9 pada pasien Diabetes Melitus. | |
| **Kata Kunci: Diabetes Mellitus, Sedimen, Urine, Eritrosit.** | |

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| ***THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ERYTHROCYTES IN URINE SEDIMENTS SUFFERERS OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN ANNA MEDIKA MADURA GENERAL HOSPITAL*** | |
| ***ABSTRACT***    *Diabetes Mellitus (DM) a chronical illness characterized by blood glucose levels exceed the normal as well as disorders of the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins caused by lack of the hormone insulin on a relative basis. Urine sediment are elements which are not soluble in urine that is derived from the blood, the kidneys and the urinary tract, such as the cells of erythrocytes, leukocytes, epithelial cells, and the shaft, bacteria, crystals, fungi, and parasites. Urine sediment examination of erythrocytes which are done using urine samples during. The purpose of this research is to identify the number of erythrocytes in urine sediment sufferers DM.*  *This type of research was experimental laboratory with analysis of descriptive data, by specifying the amount of urine sediment erythrocytes performed in the laboratory of RSU ANNA MEDIKA MADURA in July 2019, by sample random sampling techniques (simple random sample).*  *The results of the study found positive results on sediment urinalysis positive erythrocytes 1 (+ 1) 45%, positive 2 (+ 2) 25%, positive 3 (+ 3) 25%, and 4 positive (+ 4) 5%. The conclusion of this research. the obtained results of urine sediment amount of erythrocytes with an average of 1.9 in patients of Diabetes mellitus.* | |
| ***Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Sediments , Urine, Erythrocytes.*** | |