

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan pelayanan laboratorium kesehatan berhubungan dengan pemantapan mutu laboratorium kesehatan. Pemantapan mutu internal merupakan kegiatan pengawasan dan pencegahan yang dilaksanakan masing-masing laboratorium secara terus menerus. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan serum kontrol komersial dan serum kontrol liofilisat *homemade* sebagai bahan kontrol kualitas terhadap pemeriksaan kadar glukosa dan asam urat mulai dari 1 April sampai 30 April 2023. Jenis penelitian ini deskriptif komparatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif yang dilakukan di laboratorium kimia klinik Poltekkes Surabaya, laboratorium referens dan Fakultas Teknobiologi Universitas Surabaya. Variabel penelitian ini adalah serum liofilisat *homemade*, serum kontrol komersial, kadar glukosa dan kadar asam urat. Bahan Uji diperoleh dari serum mahasiswa jurusan TLM Poltekkes Surabaya yang telah memenuhi syarat dan dikumpulkan dalam satu wadah kemudian diliofilisatkan. Hasil penelitian parameter glukosa didapatkan CV serum liofilisat *homemade* sebesar 3,68% dan serum kontrol komersial 5%. Hasil pemeriksaan parameter asam urat didapatkan CV serum liofilisat *homemade* sebesar 4% dan serum kontrol komersial 33,33%. Kedua serum tersebut memiliki presisi yang baik karena tidak melebihi batas CV maksimum. Hasil Uji *Mann-Whitney* kadar glukosa didapatkan nilai signifikansi 0,000 ($p>0,05$), sedangkan pada kadar asam urat didapatkan nilai signifikansi 90,000. ($p>0,05$) yang berarti pada paramete glukosa terdapat perbedaan sedangkan asam urat tidak memiliki pebedaan akurasi. kedua serum memiliki nilai rerata akurasi dan presisi yang bebeda tetapi masih bisa diterima karena masih dibawah batas maksimum, sehingga serum liofilisat *homemade* bisa digunakan sebagai altenatif pengganti serum kontrol komersial parameter glukosa dan asam urat. Bagi peneliti selanjutnya dapat menambahkan waktu pemeriksaan lebih dari 1 bulan.

Kata kunci : serum liofilisat *homemade*, serum kontrol komersial, glukosa, dan asam urat

ABSTRACT

Improving health laboratory services is related to strengthening the quality of health laboratories. Internal quality assurance is a monitoring and prevention activity carried out by each laboratory continuously. This study aims to compare commercial control sera and homemade lyophilisate control sera as quality control materials for examining glucose and uric acid levels from April 1 to April 30, 2023. This type of research was a comparative descriptive with a quantitative approach conducted in the clinical chemistry laboratory at the Surabaya Polytechnic, laboratory references and the Faculty of Biotechnology, University of Surabaya. The variables of this study were homemade lyophilisate serum, commercial control serum, glucose levels and uric acid levels. The test material was obtained from the serum of students majoring in TLM Poltekkes Surabaya who met the requirements and were collected in one container and then lyophilized. The results of the research on glucose parameters obtained CV of homemade lyophilisate serum of 3.68% and 5% of commercial control serum. The results of uric acid parameter examination showed that CV of homemade lyophilisate serum was 4% and commercial control serum was 33.33%. The two sera have good precision because they do not exceed the maximum CV limit. The results of the Mann-Whitney test for glucose levels obtained a significance value of 0.000 ($p>0.05$), whereas for uric acid levels a significance value of 0.000 was obtained. ($p>0.05$) which means that in both serum and parameters there is a difference in accuracy. Both sera have different average values for accuracy and precision but are still acceptable because they are still below the maximum limit, so homemade lyophilisate serum can be used as an alternative to commercial control serum for glucose and uric acid parameters. For further researchers can add more than 1 month of examination time

Keywords: *homemade lyophilic serum, commercial control serum, glucose, and uric acid*