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Mutiara Oktaviani

Validitas *rapid diagnostic test* (RDT) positif dibandingkan dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopis malaria di Puskesmas Sukamaju Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2021

xv + 36 halaman, 6 tabel, 8 gambar, 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Malaria ditularkan oleh nyamuk *Anopheles* betina yang mengandung *Plasmodium*, yaitu *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *Plasmodium malariae*, *Plasmodium ovale*, *Plasmodium knowlesi*. Penegakkan diagnosis malaria adalah dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopis berupa tetesan darah tebal dan tetesan darah tipis serta pemeriksaan Rapid Diagnostik Test (RDT). Gold standard untuk diagnosis malaria adalah dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopis. Rapid Diagnosis Test (RDT) merupakan salah satu alat diagnostik alternatif dalam mendeteksi *Plasmodium* secara cepat dan tidak memerlukan keterampilan khusus. Tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui validitas *rapid diagnostic test* (RDT) positif dibandingkan dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopis malaria di Puskesmas Sukamaju Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2021. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif menggunakan analisa data univariat. Jumlah pasien di Puskesmas Sukamaju yang melakukan pemeriksaan *rapid diagnostic test* terdapat sebanyak 45 pasien. Hasil penelitian penderita positif malaria pada pemeriksaan *rapid diagnostic test* sebanyak 15 penderita positif. Penderita malaria berdasarkan pemeriksaan mikroskopis sebanyak 15 penderita dan validitas pada pemeriksaan *rapid diagnostic test* dibandingkan dengan mikroskopis dinyatakan valid yaitu 15 pasien penderita positif malaria.

Kata kunci : Malaria, Mikroskopis, *Rapid Diagnostic Test* (RDT)
Daftar bacaan : 28 (2006-2021)

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Octavian Pearl

The validity of the positive rapid diagnostic test (RDT) compared to the microscopic examination of malaria at the Sukamaju Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021

xv + 36 pages, 6 tables, 8 pictures, 9 attachments

ABSTRACT

Malaria is transmitted by female *Anopheles* mosquitoes that contain *Plasmodium*, namely *Plasmodium falciparum*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *Plasmodium malariae*, *Plasmodium ovale*, *Plasmodium knowlesi*. The diagnosis of malaria is confirmed by microscopic examination in the form of thick blood droplets and thin blood droplets as well as a Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT). The gold standard for the diagnosis of malaria is by microscopic examination. Rapid Diagnosis Test (RDT) is one of the alternative diagnostic tools in detecting *Plasmodium* quickly and does not require special skills. The purpose of this study was to determine the validity of a positive rapid diagnostic test (RDT) compared to microscopic examination of malaria at the Sukamaju Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021. This study was descriptive using univariate data analysis. The number of patients at the Sukamaju Health Center who conducted a rapid diagnostic test was 45 patients. The results of the study of positive malaria patients on the rapid diagnostic test examination were 15 positive patients. Malaria patients based on microscopic examination were 15 patients and the validity of the rapid diagnostic test compared with microscopic examinations was declared valid, namely 15 patients with positive malaria.

Keywords: Malaria, Microscopy, Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)
Reading list : 28 (2006-2021)