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Pengaruh Lama Merokok Terhadap Keberadaan *Basophilic Stippling* Pada Perokok Aktif di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas II A Bandar Lampung

Xv + 30 halaman, 6 tabel, 7 gambar dan 16 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Merokok merupakan kebiasaan yang telah berlangsung lama dimasyarakat. Jenis rokok yang sering dikonsumsi masyarakat adalah rokok tembakau. Rokok mengandung lebih dari 2000 substansi berbahaya termasuk timbal (Pb). Dampak tingginya kadar Pb dalam tubuh adalah dapat merubah morfologi eritrosit akan berubah seperti titik kecil dengan warna biru atau ungu pada eritrosit. Benda inklusi eritrosit tersebut disebut *Basophilic Stippling* adanya *Basophilic Stippling* dalam darah adalah penanda terbaik tingginya angka timbal dalam darah. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh lamanya merokok terhadap keberadaan *Basophilic Stippling* pada perokok aktif di lapas narkotika kelas II A Bandar Lampung. Jenis penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian sebanyak 30 responden Hasil uji normalitas didapatkan nilai $p = 0,000$. ($p < 0,05$) sehingga disimpulkan data tidak berdistribusi normal. Selanjutnya dilakukan uji *mann whitney* didapatkan nilai *p-value* 0,253 ($p > 0,05$) antara lama merokok terhadap adanya *Basophilic Stippling*. Dimana dasar pengambilan keputusan apabila nilai $p > 0,05$ dinyatakan tidak signifikan, sedangkan apabila nilai $p < 0,05$ dinyatakan signifikan. Dapat disimpulkan dari hasil penelitian ini bahwa H_0 diterima tidak ada pengaruh lama merokok terhadap keberadaan *Basophilic Stippling* pada perokok aktif.

Kata kunci : Perokok aktif, Pb, Lama Merokok , *Basophilic Stippling*.

Daftar Bacaan : 16 (2010-2023)

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The Effect of Long Smoking on the Presence of Basophilic Stippling in Active Smokers in Class II A Narcotics Drug Enforcement Institutions in Bandar Lampung

Xv + 30 pages, 6 tables, 7 figures and 16 appendices

ABSTRACT

Smoking is a habit that has been around for a long time in society. The type of cigarette that people often consume is tobacco cigarettes. Cigarettes contain more than 2000 dangerous substances including lead (Pb). The impact of high levels of Pb in the body is that it can change the morphology of erythrocytes, making them look like small dots with a blue or purple color on erythrocytes. These erythrocyte inclusions are called Basophilic Stippling. The presence of Basophilic Stippling in the blood is the best indicator of high levels of lead in the blood. The aim of the research was to determine the effect of smoking duration on the presence of Basophilic Stippling in active smokers in class II A narcotics prisons in Bandar Lampung. This type of research is observational analytical. The sample used in the research was 30 respondents. The normality test results obtained a value of $p = 0.000$. ($p < 0.05$) so it can be concluded that the data is not normally distributed. Furthermore, the Mann Whitney test was carried out, and the p -value was 0.253 ($p > 0.05$) between the duration of smoking and the presence of Basophilic Stippling. Where the basis for decision making is if the p value > 0.05 is declared not significant, whereas if the p value < 0.05 is declared significant. It can be concluded from the results of this study that H_0 is accepted as there is no effect of smoking duration on the presence of Basophilic Stippling in active smokers.

Keywords: active Smoker, Pb, duration of smoking, Basophilic Stippling.

Reading List: 16 (2010-2023)