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- Peningkatan Nutrisi Ibu Hamil di Indonesia: Pentingnya Peran Bidan di Desa dan Kader
- Produksi ASI Ibu dengan Intervensi *Acupressure Point for Lactation* dan Pijat Oksitosin
- Paket Dukungan terhadap *Breastfeeding Self Efficacy* dan Keberhasilan Menyusui pada Ibu Postpartum
- Efektivitas *Dzikralin* terhadap Penurunan Kecemasan dan Nyeri Persalinan Kula I Fase Aktif Ibu Primigravida
- Perubahan Keluhan Gejala Prahaid dengan Senam Aerobik
- Respons dan Koping Pasien Penderita Kanker Servik terhadap Efek Kemoterapi
- Pengalaman Orang Tua dalam Penggunaan Pengobatan Alternatif pada Anak yang Menderita Kanker di Jakarta
- GFR dan Kadar Timbal dalam Darah pada Pekerja POM Bensin Berdasarkan *δ-α1a1 Gene Polymorphisms*
- Sistem Diagnosa Level Asma Menggunakan *Fuzzy Inference System*
- *Prototype* Bangku Ergonomis untuk Memperbaiki Posisi Duduk Siswa SMAN di Kabupaten Gresik
- Modifikasi Pompa ASI sebagai Terapi Luka Bertekanan Negatif untuk Mempercepat Penyembuhan Luka Diabetes
- Penggunaan Teknik *Z-Track Air Lock* untuk Menurunkan Nyeri pada Prosedur Injeksi Intra Muskular
- *Cognitive Support* Meningkatkan Kadar CD4 pada Pasien HIV di Kota Kediri
- Pengalaman Keputusan *Stroke Survivor* di Kota Semarang
- Teknik Perawatan Luka Modern dan Konvensional terhadap Kadar Interleukin 1 dan Interleukin 6 pada Pasien Luka Diabetik
- Intervensi *VAP Bundle* dalam Pencegahan *Ventilator Associated Pneumonia* (VAP) pada Pasien dengan Ventilasi Mekanis
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- Model Peningkatan Perilaku *Caring* terhadap Pencapaian Kompetensi Mahasiswa pada Keperawatan Kritis
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- Pembedayaan Kesehatan dan Ekonomi Perempuan Penderita HIV/AIDS Melalui *Life Skill Education*
- Model Manajemen Perawatan untuk Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Minum Obat dan Status Gizi Pasien TB Paru

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GFR And Blood Lead Levels In Gas Station Workers Based On δ -ALAD Gene Polymorphisms

GFR DAN KADAR TIMBAL DALAM DARAH PADA PEKERJA POM BENSIN BERDASARKAN δ -ALAD GENE POLYMORPHISMS

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Abstract

Introduction: Lead is a well-known toxic agent that makes an organ's failure. Lead serum itself is influenced by δ -ALAD gene polymorphisms (Amino Levulinic Acid Dehydratase). δ -ALAD gene encodes an ALAD enzyme used for heme synthesis. The Characteristic of gene polymorphism may result in Glomerulo Filtration Rate (GFR) value as mark of renal failure. The goal of this study was to find correlations between blood lead levels with GFR in terms of δ -ALAD gene polymorphisms. Method: A cross-sectional design was used to perform this research. Thirty-eight gas stations workers in Banyumas were recruited in this study. δ -ALAD gene polymorphisms were characterized using PCR-RFLP method, while lead serum levels were quantified by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS). In addition, Creatinin serum was done with a spectrophotometer and GFR value was formulated by means of the Schwartz method. Result: The study showed that the proportion of ALAD genotype for ALAD 1-1, 1-2 and 2-2 were 94.7%, 5.3%, and 0% respectively. The mean of serum levels in homozygous 1-1 was 15.94ppb and heterozygote 1-2 was 1.15 ppb. GFR of participants ranged from 71.11mL/min to 185.20mL/min with a mean of 117.34mL/min. There was no correlation between serum Pb and GFR ($p=0.19$). Study also could not determine the correlation between GFR and ALAD gene Polymorphism. Discussion: Study then concluded that there was no correlation between blood lead levels in the GFR on each δ -ALAD genotypes.

Keyword : Lead, intoxication, GFR, δ -ALAD, gas, station, workers,

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