

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
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ABSTRAK

Fajar Widhi Atmojo

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA GOLONGAN DARAH DENGAN RETARDASI
MENTAL PADA SISWA DI SLB NEGERI BATANG**

Latar Belakang: Golongan darah adalah sebuah ciri khusus darah berdasarkan ada atau tidaknya substansi antigen (protein, glikoprotein, glikolipid) yang menempel pada permukaan sel darah merah. Dari keempat jenis golongan darah (A, B, O dan AB) memiliki susunan glikoprotein yang berbeda yang diatur dalam sistem alel ganda. Pada retardasi mental ditemukan gen CHRNA7 yang menghambat fungsi protein penting untuk menghantarkan informasi ke otak.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian *Analitik Observasi* dengan menggunakan desain pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *Total sampling*. Data yang diperoleh diolah secara statistik dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil analisa diperoleh bahwa dari 38 responden, sebagian besar memiliki jenis golongan darah A 42,1% responden, golongan darah O 31,6% responden, golongan darah B 21,1% responden dan golongan darah AB 5,3% responden. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan retardasi mental berat 50,0% responden, retardasi mental sedang 31,6% responden dan retardasi mental ringan 18,4% responden. Golongan darah A sebanyak 68,75% mengalami retardasi mental berat.

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian dengan uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan nilai *P Value* = 0,027 (<0,05), maka ada hubungan antara golongan darah dengan retardasi mental pada siswa di SLB Negeri Batang.

Kata Kunci: *Golongan Darah, Komposisi Glikoprotein, Kelainan Genetik, Retardasi Mental.*

Daftar Pustaka: 43 (2000-2014)

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ABSTRACT

Fajar Widhi Atmojo

**THE RELIATIONSHIP BETWEEN OF BLOOD GROUPS WITH MENTAL
RETARDATION ON STUDENT IN BATANG OUTSTANDING FOREIGN
SCHOOL**

Background: Blood type is a classification of blood based on the component or substance antigens (proteins, glycoproteins, glycolipids) attached to the surface of red blood cells. Four types of blood group (A, B, O and AB) has different composition of glycoprotein derived allelic. In mental retardation found CHRNA7 that inhibit the function of a protein is important to deliver information to the brain. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between blood groups with mental retardation.

Methods: This type of this study is analytical observations using *Cross Sectional* design approach. The sampling technique using *Total Sampling*. The data obtained were processed statistically using *Chi-Square* test.

Results: Based on the analysis results showed that of the 38 respondents, most have type A blood group 42.1% of respondents, 31.6% O blood group of respondents, 21.1% blood type B blood type AB respondents and 5.3% of respondents. The results also show severe mental retardation 50.0% of respondents, 31.6% moderate mental retardation and mild mental retardation respondents 18.4% of respondents. Blood type A as much as 68.75% had severe mental retardation.

Conclusion: The results of the study by using *Chi-Square* test showed the value of *P Value* = 0.027 (<0.05), thus there is a relationship between blood groups with the mental retardation on student in Batang Outstanding Foreign School.

Keyword: *Blood Type, Composition of Glycoproteins, Genetic Disorders, Mental Retardation.*

Bibliographies: 43 (2000-2014)