# ABSTRACT

**IDENTIFICATION OF ALCOHOL IN URINE OF ARAK DRINKERS WITH VARIATION IN EXAMINATION TIME USING QUALITATIVE RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST METHOD**

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Alcohol consumption, especially among adolescents, has become a significant public health issue. In Bali, arak, a traditional alcoholic beverage, is widely consumed, and the increasing alcohol consumption among adolescents is a serious concern. This study aims to identify alcohol levels in the urine of arak drinkers with variation in examination times using a qualitative Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) method. This experimental study involved 20 adolescent arak drinkers from Banjar Kawan, Kawan Village, Bangli District, Bangli Regency. Urine samples were collected at three different times: 1 hour, 2 hours, and 3 hours after arak consumption. The research procedures included respondent preparation, urine sample collection, and alcohol level analysis using the Rapid Diagnostic Test. The results showed that 5% of samples tested positive at 1 hour after consumption, with an alcohol level of 0.04%. At 2 hours, 20% of samples were positive with a level of 0.08%. The peak detection occurred at 3 hours post-consumption, where 100% of samples were positive with alcohol levels reaching 0.30%. The Friedman test indicated a significant difference in alcohol levels between the three examination times (p < 0.001). This study concludes that the optimal urine examination time to detect alcohol is 3 hours after consumption, providing important information for medical and forensic practice.

**Keywords:** Alcohol, urine, arak drinkers, Rapid Diagnostic Test, examination time.