

## ABSTRACT

### EXAMINATION OF PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) ON THE CEMENT SPOTS ON THE FABRIC WHICH HAS BEEN IMMERSSED IN WATER WITH IMMUNOCHROMATOGRAPHY

Finding the evidence of sexual intercourse is not easy because there is no witness in most criminal cases, lack of directive evidence as well as many other difficulties. Positive findings of the ejaculate in the vagina will strengthen the evidence of intercourse. One way to prove that ejaculation has taken place is to prove the existence of specific components originating from the seminal fluid, which is a component of sperm cells and seminal fluid. Seminal fluid contains a variety of enzymes, ions, proteins, and trace elements, among these there are specific content so that it can be used as evidence. Detection of prostate-specific antigen or PSA is a technique that is quite useful; it is also useful if the offender had undergone a vasectomy.

SD Bioline Cement Inspection Test is a qualitative test for the detection of PSA (Prostate-Specific Antigen) from human seminal fluid and can detect up to 3 ng / ml in a specimen. SD Bioline Cement Inspection Test using human monoclonal antibody that is specific for the human test and do not give positive results in animal semen, human blood or other body fluids.

This study is an experimental research by examining the semen spots on the fabrics that have been previously washed using SD Bioline rapid test qualitative Cement Inspection. The research was Time's Series.

The results on the first day of the examination gives positive results in the seven samples. On examination of the seventh and fourteenth day, all samples give negative results.

From this study it can be concluded that there are influence water immersion to the examination of seminal fluid spots on the fabric.

**Keywords** : Prostate-Specific Antigen, Cement, Immunochromatography