

GAMBARAN HASIL UJI SARING HEPATITIS C PADA DARAH PENDONOR DI UTD PMI KABUPATEN BANTUL TAHUN 2019

Margaretha Dwi Yanti¹, Francisca Romana Sri Supadmi², Tyas Ning Yuni Astuti Anggraini³

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Transfusi darah merupakan prosedur yang dapat menyelamatkan nyawa manusia dari kondisi gawat darurat, untuk memberikan produk darah yang berkualitas perlu dilakukan uji saring terhadap infeksi menular lewat transfusi darah (IMLTD) salah satu parameter yang diperiksa adalah Hepatitis C. uji saring ini dilakukan untuk menghindari risiko dan meminimalkan penyebaran terhadap virus Hepatitis C pada darah pendonor.

Tujuan penelitian: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran hasil uji saring Hepatitis C pada darah pendonor di UTD PMI Kabupaten Bantul tahun 2019 serta karakteristik pendonor berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, golongan darah dan rhesus.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian uji saring Hepatitis C di tahun 2019 didapatkan sebanyak 8.411 (99,86%) kantong dengan hasil non reaktif, 10 (0,12%) kantong dengan hasil reaktif, dan 2 (0,02%) kantong dengan hasil *greyzone*. Pendonor berdasarkan golongan darah yang paling banyak adalah golongan darah B yaitu sebanyak 4 (40%) pendonor, selanjutnya pendonor berdasarkan jenis kelamin yang paling banyak adalah laki-laki yaitu 9 (90%) pendonor, dan berdasarkan usia yang paling banyak yaitu usia 17-30 tahun sebanyak 5 (50%) pendonor.

Kesimpulan: Darah dengan hasil non reaktif terhadap Hepatitis C sebanyak 8.411 kantong darah, hasil reaktif sebanyak 10 kantong darah, dan *greyzone* sebanyak 2 kantong darah. Kriteria pendonor yang darahnya reaktif Hepatitis C di PMI Kabupaten Bantul adalah usia antara 17-30 tahun, kebanyakan berjenis kelamin laki-laki, dan golongan darah B rhesus positif

Kata kunci: *Hepatitis C, Transfusi Darah, IMLTD*

¹Mahasiswa TBD Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yan Yogyakarta

²Dosen TBD Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

³Dosen Bidan Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

**DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS OF SCREENING FOR HEPATITIS C
IN DONOR BLOOD IN INDONESIAN RED CROSS OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION
SERVICE IN BANTUL REGENCY 2019**

Margaretha Dwi Yanti¹, Francisca Romana Sri Supadmi², Tyas Ning Yuni Astuti Anggraini³

ABSTRACT

Background: Blood transfusion is a procedure that can save human lives from emergency conditions, to provide quality blood products a screening test for infectious infections through blood transfusion (IMLTD) is necessary. One of the parameters examined is Hepatitis C. minimize the spread of the Hepatitis C virus in donor blood.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the results of Hepatitis C screening tests on donor blood at UTD PMI Bantul Regency in 2019 as well as donor characteristics based on age, gender, blood type and rhesus.

Method: This research is quantitative descriptive.

Result: The results of the Hepatitis C screening test in 2019 were obtained as many as 8,411 (99.86%) bags with non-reactive results, 10 (0.12%) bags with reactive results, and 2 (0.02%) bags with greyzone results. The most donors based on blood group were blood group B, namely 4 (40%) donors, then the most donors based on gender were male, namely 9 (90%) donors, and by age the most were 17- 30 years as many as 5 (50%) donors..

Conclusion: he blood with non-reactive results for hepatitis C was 8,411 blood bags, 10 bags of reactive blood, and 2 bags of greyzone. The criteria for donors whose blood is Hepatitis C reactive at PMI Bantul Regency are ages between 17-30 years, mostly male, and blood type B rhesus positive.

Keywords: blood transfusion, Hepatitis C, transfusion transmitted infection.

¹Student of Blood Bank Technology Program Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Lecturer of Blood Bank Technology Program Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

³Lecturer of Midwife Program Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta