

GAMBARAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN SEBAGAI DERAJAT ANEMIA PADA CALON PENDONOR DARAH WANITA DI UDD PMI KABUPATEN KLATEN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kadar Hemoglobin merupakan salah satu pemeriksaan penting untuk menentukan apakah calon pendonor layak atau tidak untuk donor darah. Kadar hemoglobin dibawah 12,5 gr/dl disebut sebagai anemia. Wanita merupakan kelompok yang rentan mengalami anemia dikarenakan secara fisiologis normalnya menstruasi setiap bulan dan kehilangan sejumlah darah dalam siklus menstruasi tersebut. Pengelompokan derajat anemia dibagi menjadi tiga yaitu anemia ringan (11-11,9 gr/dl), anemia sedang (8-10,9 gr/dl), dan anemia berat (< 8 gr/dl).

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kadar hemoglobin sebagai derajat anemia pada pendonor darah wanita di UDD PMI Kabupaten Klaten.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah calon pendonor darah wanita yang gagal donor karena kadar hemoglobin <12,5 g/dl di UDD PMI Kabupaten Klaten sebanyak 71 responden. Penentuan sampel penelitian menggunakan *accidental random sampling* dengan perhitungan sampel berdasarkan Slovin.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian pada 71 responden yang gagal donor didapatkan hasil anemia ringan 48 (67,60%) responden dan anemia sedang 23 (33,40%) responden, presentase hasil pengolahan usia responden paling banyak Dewasa Awal (26-35th) sebanyak 27 (38,02%) responden, jumlah responden paling sedikit Lansia Awal berjumlah 11 (15,50%) responden.

Kesimpulan: Gambaran kadar hemoglobin pada calon pendonor wanita pada penelitian ini menunjukkan responde yang mengalami anemia ringan sebanyak 48 (67,60%), anemia sedang 23 (32,40%), dan tidak ada responden yang mengalami anemia berat.

Kata Kunci: Kadar Hemoglobin, Anemia, Derajat Anemia

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DESCRIPTION OF HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS AS DEGREES OF ANEMIA IN PROSPECTIVE FEMALE BLOOD DONORS AT INDONESIAN RED CROSS BLOOD DONOR UNIT, KLATEN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hemoglobin level is one of the important tests to determine whether a prospective donor is eligible or not for blood donation. Hemoglobin levels below 12.5 g / dl are referred to as anemia. Women are a group that is prone to anemia because physiologically normal menstruation every month and loss of some blood in the menstrual cycle. The grouping of anemia degrees is divided into three, namely mild anemia (11-11.9 g / dl), moderate anemia (8-10.9 g / dl), and severe anemia (< 8 g / dl).

Objectives: This study aims to determine the picture of hemoglobin levels as the degree of anemia in female blood donors at UDD PMI Klaten Regency. This study aims to determine the description of hemoglobin levels as the degree of anemia in female blood donors at UDD PMI Klaten Regency

Method: This study uses quantitative descriptive method. The sample in this study was 71 prospective female blood donors at UDD PMI Klaten Regency. Determination of research samples using accidental random sampling with sample calculations based on Slovin

Results: Based on the results of a study conducted from 71 respondents who failed donors, the results of mild anemia were obtained 48 respondents (67.60%) and moderate anemia 23 respondents (33.40%), p percentage of processing results of the age of respondents was most Early Adults (26-35th) as many as 27 respondents (38.02%), the number of respondents at least Early Elderly amounted to 11 respondents (15.50%).

Conclusion: The description of hemoglobin levels in prospective female donors in this study showed that none of the respondents had severe anemia, the percentage of respondents had mild anemia as much as 48 (67.60%), and moderate anemia as much as 23 (32.40%).

Keywords: hemoglobin level, anemia, degree of anemia

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