

GAMBARAN HASIL UJI SARING HEPATITIS C REAKTIF PADA DARAH PENDONOR DI UNIT DONOR DARAH (UDD) PMI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS TAHUN 2020

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Setiap kantong darah yang disumbangkan harus diuji saring terhadap IMLTD (Hepatitis B, HIV, Hepatitis C, dan Sifilis) dan hanya dikeluarkan jika hasilnya non reaktif. Hasil reaktif pada sampel dilakukan pemeriksaan ulang (duplo) oleh metode pemeriksaan, reagen, dan sampel yang sama. Metode pemeriksaan IMLTD yang digunakan diantaranya CHLIA, ELISA, Rapid Test, dan slide test malaria untuk daerah endemis.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hasil uji saring Hepatitis C reaktif pada darah pendonor di Unit Donor Darah (UDD) PMI Kabupaten Banyumas tahun 2020

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 70 sampel reaktif Hepatitis C. Teknik pengambilan sampel *Total Sampling*. Analisis data secara univariat, mendeskripsikan setiap variabel dalam tabel distribusi frekuensi menggunakan rumus $P=f/n \times 100\%$.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan reaktif terhadap hepatitis C di UDD PMI Kabupaten Banyumas tahun 2020 berdasarkan dari jenis kelamin pendonor terbanyak adalah laki-laki sebanyak 50 (71,4%), berdasarkan karakteristik usia didapatkan yang paling banyak pada usia 17-25 dan usia 36-45 sebanyak 20 (28,6%), dan berdasarkan golongan darah terbanyak adalah golongan darah O rhesus positif yaitu sebanyak 28 (40%).

Kesimpulan: Jumlah darah yang reaktif terhadap Hepatitis C pada tahun 2020 di UDD PMI Kabupaten Banyumas sebanyak 70 sampel.

Kata Kunci: Hepatitis C, Uji Saring, Reaktif

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**PICTURE RESULTS OF REACTIVE HEPATITIS C TEST ON DONOR'S
BLOOD IN THE BLOOD DONOR UNIT (UDD) PMI BANYUMAS
DISTRICT IN 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Each bag of donated blood must be screen tested for IMLTD (Hepatitis B, HIV, Hepatitis C, and Syphilis) and only removed if the result is non-reactive. Reactive results on samples were re-examined (duplo) by the same method of examination, reagents, and samples. The IMLTD examination methods used include CHLIA, ELISA, Rapid Test, and malaria slide test for endemic areas.

Objectives: To find out the results of the reactive Hepatitis C screening test on donor blood at the Blood Donor Unit (UDD) PMI Banyumas Regency in 2020

Methods: Quantitative descriptive research design. The research sample was 70 reactive samples of Hepatitis C. Total sampling technique. Data analysis was univariate, describing each Variabel in the frequency distribution table using the formula $P=f/n \times 100\%$.

Result: The results showed that it was reactive to hepatitis C at UDD PMI Banyumas Regency in 2020 based on the gender of the most male donors as many as 50 (71.4%), based on age characteristics, the most were found at the age of 17-25 and age 36-45 as many as 20 (28.6%), and based on blood type the most is blood type O rhesus positive as many as 28 (40%).

Conclusion: The number of blood reactive to Hepatitis C in 2020 at UDD PMI Banyumas Regency was 70 samples.

Keywords: Hepatitis C, Screen Test, Reactive

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