

GAMBARAN KASUS REAKTIF HIV PADA PENDONOR DARAH DI UDD PMI KABUPATEN SLEMAN TAHUN 2020

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Uji saring Infeksi Menular Lewat Transfusi Darah (IMLTD) bertujuan untuk menghindari risiko penularan infeksi dari donor kepada pasien. Pemeriksaan ini merupakan bagian kritis dari proses penjaminan transfusi dilakukan seaman mungkin. IMLTD paling sedikit wajib ditujukan untuk deteksi Hepatitis B, antibodi HIV1/HIV2, Hepatitis C, dan Sifilis.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui gambaran kasus reaktif HIV pada pendonor darah di UDD PMI Kabupaten Sleman tahun 2020

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 14.348 pendonor tahun 2020. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Total Sampling*. Analisis data secara univariat, mendeskripsikan setiap variabel dalam tabel distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil: Penelitian hasil IMLTD pada pendonor darah di UDD PMI Kabupaten Sleman tahun 2020 dengan total pendonor 14.348, didapatkan reaktif HIV sebanyak 85 (0,6%). Gambaran karakteristik pendonor di UDD PMI Kabupaten Sleman tahun 2020 berdasarkan jenis kelamin didapatkan pendonor lebih banyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 11.696 (82%), berdasarkan usia persentase terbanyak usia 36-45 tahun sebanyak 4.057 pendonor (28,3%), berdasarkan golongan darah terbanyak golongan darah 0 sebanyak 5.344 (37,2%), dan berdasarkan frekuensi mendonor, yang lebih banyak mendonorkan darahnya kurang dari lima kali sebanyak 10.651 pendonor (74,2%).

Kesimpulan: Kasus reaktif HIV pada pendonor darah di UDD Kabupaten Sleman Tahun 2020 sebanyak 85 (0,6%) pendonor.

Kata Kunci: Pendonor, IMLTD, Reaktif HIV

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OVERVIEW OF REACTIVE HIV CASES IN BLOOD DONORS IN UDD PMI SLEMAN DISTRICT IN 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background: Screening Test for transmitted transmission infection (TTI) aims to avoid the risk of transmission of infection from the donor to the patient. This examination is a critical part of the transfusion guarantee process performed as safely as possible. TTI must be at least intended for the detection of Hepatitis B, HIV1/HIV2 antibodies, Hepatitis C, and Syphilis.

Objectives: To find out the picture of reactive cases of HIV in blood donors in UDD PMI Sleman District in 2020

Method: Quantitative descriptive research design. The research sample of 14,348 donors in 2020. Sampling techniques using Total Sampling. Univariate data analysis, describing each variable in the frequency distribution table.

Result: The results of TTI in blood donors in UDD PMI Sleman district in 2020 with a total of 14,348 donors, obtained reactive HIV as much as 85 (0.6%). The characteristics of donors in UDD PMI Sleman district in 2020 based on gender obtained by more male donors as many as 11,696 (82%), based on the percentage age of the most age 36-45 years as many as 4,057 donors (28.3%), based on the highest blood group 0 as much as 5,344 (37.2%), and based on the frequency of donors, who donated less than five times as many as 10,651 donors (74.2%).

Conclusion: Reactive cases of HIV in blood donors in UDD Sleman District in 2020 as many as 85 (0.6%) donors.

Keywords: Donor, TTI, Reactive HIV

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