

GAMBARAN KASUS INKOMPATIBEL PADA PEMERIKSAAN UJI SILANG SERASI DI BANK DARAH RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL TAHUN 2020

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Transfusi darah merupakan proses penyumbangan darah dari donor kepada resipien. Transfusi darah dapat memberikan manfaat dan risiko bagi penerima darah. Reaksi transfusi adalah reaksi tubuh pasien terhadap darah donor, reaksi transfusi dapat ringan, berat, cepat, sedang, dan lambat. Untuk mengurangi risiko transfusi, harus dilakukan analisis penyebab terjadinya *inkompatibilitas* antara darah donor dan darah pasien.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran kasus inkompatibilitas pada pemeriksaan uji silang serasi di Bank Darah RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2020.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 366 sampel hasil uji silang serasi inkompatibel (*total sampling*). Analisis data dengan analisis univariat dan persentase setiap variabel.

Hasil: Pengumpulan data penelitian dilakukan di BDPS Panembahan Senopati Bantul didapatkan data hasil uji silang serasi tahun 2020 sebanyak 366 sampel. Hasil pemeriksaan *crossmatch* inkompatibel minor-autokontrol 358 sampel (97,8 %), dan mayor-minor-autokontrol 7 sampel (1,9 %). Inkompatibel *crossmatch* berdasarkan golongan darah O rhesus positif 162 sampel (44,3%), AB rhesus positif 28 sampel (7,7%). Inkompatibel *crossmatch* menurut komponen darah *packed red cell* 361 sampel (98,6%), *trombocyte concentrate* 5 sampel (1,4%). Inkompatibel *crossmatch* menurut bangsal perawatan yaitu penyakit dalam 344 sampel (94%), bedah 11 sampel (3%), kandungan/anak 11 sampel (3%) Inkompatibel *crossmatch* DCT 357 sampel (97,5%), lain-lain 1 sampel (0,3%). Inkompatibel crossmatch menurut keputusan transfusi boleh ditranfusikan 357 sampel (97,5%), dan tidak boleh ditranfusikan 9 sampel (2,5%).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat 366 sampel hasil inkompatibel pada pemeriksaan uji silang serasi. Jenis inkompatibel yang paling banyak ditemui yaitu jenis inkompatibel minor autokontrol sebanyak 97,8 %.

Kata Kunci: Inkompatibel Uji Silang Serasi, Tranfusi Darah

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DESCRIPTION OF INCOMPATIBLE CASES IN THE EXAMINATION OF SERASICROSS TESTS IN THE BLOOD BANK PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI HOSPITAL, BANTUL YEAR 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background: Blood transfusion is the process of donating blood from the donor to the recipient. Blood transfusions can provide both benefits and risks for the recipient of the blood. Transfusion reactions are reactions of the patient's body to donor blood, transfusion reactions can be mild, severe, fast, moderate, and slow. To reduce the risk of transfusion, an analysis of the causes of incompatibility between donor blood and patient blood must be carried out.

Objective: To find out the description of incompatibility cases in the cross-matched examination at the Blood Bank of Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul in 2020.

Research Methods: The research design used descriptive quantitative. The research sample was 366 samples of incompatible cross-test results (total sampling). Data analysis with univariate analysis and the percentage of each variable.

Results: The research data collection was carried out at the Panembahan Senopati BDRS, Bantul, obtained data from the 2020 matched cross-test results as many as 366 samples. The results of incompatible crossmatch examination of minor-autocontrol 358 samples (97.8%), and major-minor-autocontrol 7 samples (1.9%). Incompatible crossmatch based on blood type O rhesus positive 162 samples (44.3%), AB rhesus positive 28 samples (7.7%). Incompatible crossmatch according to blood components packed red cell 361 samples (98.6%), trombocyte concentrate 5 samples (1.4%). Incompatible crossmatch by ward of care ie internal disease 344 samples (94%), surgery 11 samples (3%), obstetrics/children 11 samples (3%) DCT crossmatch incompatible 357 samples (97.5%), other 1 sample (0.3%). Incompatible crossmatch according to the decision of the transfusion may be transfused 357 samples (97.5%), and may not be transfused 9 samples (2.5%).

Conclusion: There were 366 samples that were incompatible with the cross-match examination. The most common incompatible types were autocontrol minor incompatible types as much as 97.8%.

Keywords: Incompatible Cross Test, Blood Transfusion

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