

GAMBARAN HASIL UJI SARING INFEKSI MENULAR LEWAT TRANSFUSI DARAH DI UNIT DONOR DARAH PALANG MERAH INDONESIA KABUPATEN KLATEN TAHUN 2020

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Uji saring terhadap *Infeksi Menular Lewat Transfusi Darah* (IMLTD) untuk menghindari risiko penularan infeksi dari donor ke resipien merupakan bagian yang kritis dari proses penjaminan bahwa transfusi dilakukan dengan cara yang seaman mungkin. Penyakit infeksi yang dapat ditularkan melalui transfusi darah diantaranya HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Sifilis.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui hasil uji saring IMLTD dengan karakteristik pendonor seperti golongan darah, umur, dan jenis kelamin pendonor di Unit Donor Darah PMI Klaten tahun 2020.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif dan menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif. Populasi pada penelitian ini sebanyak 22378 pendonor dengan menggunakan sampel penelitian ini adalah seluruh pendonor yang mendonorkan darahnya dengan hasil pemeriksaan IMLTD reaktif sebanyak 169 pendonor dan menggunakan teknik pemeriksaan metode *Enzyme Immunoassay* (EIA) yang mendeteksi antigen dan antibodi secara spesifik pada suatu sampel.

Hasil : Mayoritas reaktif HBsAg sebanyak 80 (47.33%) pendonor , dengan karakteristik golongan darah O dengan reaktif sebanyak 29 (17.15%), umur 26-45 tahun sebanyak 50 (29.60%), dan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 59 (34.91%). Mayoritas hasil reaktif HCV sebanyak 43 (25,45%) pendonor, dengan karakteristik golongan darah O dengan reaktif sebanyak 18 (10.65%), umur 26-45 tahun sebanyak 21 (12.42%), dan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 33 (19.52 %). Mayoritas hasil reaktif HIV sebanyak 16 (9.48%) pendonor, dengan karakteristik golongan darah O dengan hasil reaktif sebanyak 10(5.91%), umur 26-45 tahun sebanyak 13 (7.70%), dan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 11 (6.50%). Dan untuk Sifilis mayoritas hasil reaktif sebanyak 30 (17.44%) pendonor, dengan karakteristik golongan darah B dengan hasil reaktif sebanyak 10 (5.91%), umur 26-45 tahun sebanyak 17 (10.05%), dan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 17 (10.05%). Dari total sampel 22.378 didapatkan hasil uji saring IMLTD reaktif sebanyak 169 pendonor dengan parameter reaktif tertinggi terdapat pada HBsAg dengan jumlah 80 (0.36%) dari total sampel.

Kesimpulan : Hasil Uji Saring IMLTD reaktif paling banyak ditemukan pada parameter HbsAg sebanyak 80 (0.36%) pendonor . Hasil Uji Saring IMLTD reaktif HbsAg lebih banyak ditemukan pada kelompok umur 25-45 tahun, golongan darah O, dan jenis kelamin laki-laki.

Kata Kunci : Donor Darah, Uji saring IMLTD

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DESCRIPTION OF INFECTION TEST RESULTS THROUGH BLOOD TRANSFUSION AT THE INDONESIAN RED CROSS BLOOD DONOR UNIT KLATEN DISTRICT 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background: Screening test for IMLTD to avoid the risk of transmission of infection from donor to recipient is a critical part of the assurance process that transfusion is carried out in the safest way possible. Infectious diseases that can be transmitted through blood transfusion include HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus (HTLV), Syphilis, Dengue, West Nile Virus (WNV), Chagas' disease, and so on.

Objectives: To find out the results of the IMLTD screening test with donor characteristics such as blood type, age, and gender of the donor at the PMI Klaten Blood Donor Unit in 2020.

Methods: This study uses a quantitative research type with a descriptive design and uses a retrospective approach.

Results: The majority of reactive HBsAg were 80 (47.33%) donors, with blood type O characteristics with reactive as many as 29 (17.15%), age 26-45 years as many as 50 (29.60%), and male sex as many as 59 (34.91%). The majority of HCV reactive results were 43 (25.45%) donors, with the characteristics of blood type O with reactive as many as 18 (10.65%), age 26-45 years as many as 21 (12.42%), and male sex as many as 33 (19.52). The majority of HIV reactive results were 16 (9.48%) donors, with characteristics of blood type O with reactive results as many as 10 (5.91%), 13 (7.70%), age 26-45 years and male sex as many as 11 (6.50%). And for Syphilis the majority of reactive results were 30 (17.44%) donors, with blood type B characteristics with reactive results as many as 10 (5.91%), age 26-45 years as many as 17 (10.5%), and male sex as many as 17 (10.05%). From a total sample of 22,378, the results of the reactive IMLTD screening test were 169 donors with the highest reactive parameter found in HBsAg with a total of 80 (0.36%) of the total sample.

Conclusion: The most reactive IMLTD screening test results were found in the HBsAg parameter as many as 80 (0.36%) donors. The results of the HBsAg reactive IMLTD Screening Test were more commonly found in the 25-45 year age group, blood type O, and male sex.

Keywords: Blood Donation, IMLTD screening test

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