

## **GAMBARAN KEJADIAN REAKSI TRANSFUSI PADA PASIEN PENGGUNA THROMBOCYTE CONCENTRATE DI BAGIAN PENYAKIT DALAM RSCM TAHUN 2021**

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### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Transfusi darah merupakan sebagai suatu tindakan medik untuk pengobatan suatu penyakit mulai dikenal pada abad ke-14 dan penggunaannya terus meningkat.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran reaksi transfusi *thrombocyte concentrate* pada pasien bagian penyakit dalam di RSUPN DR Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 37 pasien.

**Hasil:** karakteristik pasien berdasarkan usia diketahui bahwa usia yang terbanyak adalah 0-18 tahun (67.6%) dan paling sedikit (32.4%), karakteristik pasien berdasarkan jenis kelamin diketahui bahwa jenis kelamin yang terbanyak adalah laki-laki (56,8%) dan perempuan paling sedikit (43,2%, karakteristik pasien golongan darah diketahui golongan darah yang terbanyak adalah O (29,7%) dan golongan darah paling sedikit AB (5,4%), karakteristik pasien gejala klinis diketahui bahwa gejala paling banyak adalah ruam (32,4%) dan gejala klinis paling sedikit adalah sesak nafas 2 (5,4%), karakteristik pasien berdasarkan Derajat Keparahan Reaksi Transfusi diketahui Derajat Keparahan Reaksi Transfusi paling banyak adalah ringan (56.8%) dan paling sedikit adalah sedang (18.9%), karakteristik pasien Berdasarkan Thrombocyte Concentrate (TC) diketahui bahwa TC paling banyak adalah TC biasa 12 (32.4%) dan paling sedikit adalah sedang TC apheresis 9 (24.3%).

**Kesimpulan:** berdasarkan hasil yang didapatkan dapat disimpulkan reaksi transfusi *thrombocyte concentrate* lebih banyak terjadi pada usia 0-18 tahun, jenis kelamin laki-laki, golongan darah O, gejala paling banyak adalah ruam, reaksi paling banyak ringan, reaksi paling banyak TC biasa..

**Kata Kunci:** Transfusi Darah, Gejala Klinis, Thrombocyte Concentrate

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# **DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT OF TRANSFUSION REACTIONS IN PATIENTS USER THROMBOCYTE CONCENTRATE IN SECTION DISEASES IN RSCM IN 2021**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Blood transfusion as a medical procedure for the treatment of a disease began to be known in the 14th century and its use continues to increase.

**Research Objectives:** This study aims to determine the description of thrombocyte concentrate transfusion reactions in patients in the internal medicine department at RSUPN DR Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta.

**Research Methods:** This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The sample of this study was 37 patients.

**Results:** the characteristics of patients based on age it is known that the most age is 0-18 years (67.6%) and the least (32.4%), patient characteristics based on gender are known that the most gender is male (56.8%) and the least number of women (43.2%, the characteristics of patients with blood type are known to be the most common blood type is O (29.7%) and the least blood type is AB (5.4%), the characteristics of patients with clinical symptoms are known that the most common symptom is rash (32.4%) and the least clinical symptoms were shortness of breath 2 (5.4%), patient characteristics based on the Severity of the Transfusion Reaction were known. The most severe degree of Transfusion Reaction was mild (56.8%) and the least was moderate (18.9% ), patient characteristics Based on the Thrombocyte Concentrate (TC) it was found that the most common TC was 12 (32.4%) and the least was moderate TC apheresis 9 (24.3%).

**Conclusion:** based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that thrombocyte concentrate transfusion reactions occur more at the age of 0-18 years, male gender, blood type O, the most common symptom is rash, the most mild reaction, the most common TC reaction.

**Keywords:** Blood Transfusion, Clinical Symptoms, Thrombocyte Concentrate

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