

GAMBARAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN HEPATITIS C PADA DARAH PENDONOR DI UTD PMI KABUPATEN PURWOREJO TAHUN 2019

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Darah dan produk darah memegang peranan penting dalam pelayanan kesehatan. Risiko penularan penyakit infeksi melalui transfusi darah bergantung pada berbagai hal, antara lain prevalensi penyakit pada masyarakat, keefektifan skrining yang digunakan, status imun resipien dan jumlah donor tiap unit darah. Penularan penyakit terutama timbul pada saat window period, yaitu periode segera setelah infeksi dimana darah donor sudah terinfeksi tetapi hasil skrining masih negatif.

Pada tahun 2017 menurut World Health Organisation (WHO) menyatakan sekitar 325 juta orang yang ada di dunia mengidap penyakit Hepatitis B dan Hepatitis C. Data terakhir dari WHO menunjukkan wilayah Eropa dan Mediterania sebelah timur kebanyakan menderita Hepatitis C dengan angka 14 juta orang dan 15 juta orang di masing-masing wilayah. Uji Saring darah terhadap infeksi VHC melalui keberadaan antibodi dan atau antigen penanda virus dilakukan untuk menghindari risiko penularan infeksi dari donor kepada pasien.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tentang gambaran hasil pemeriksaan Hepatitis C pada darah pendonor yang berada di UTD PMI Kabupaten Purworejo tahun 2019.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Data yang digunakan berupa data sekunder yang diperoleh dari UTD PMI Kabupaten Purworejo pada tahun 2019.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa dari 2.145 pendonor pada tahun 2019, sebanyak 2.129 pendonor atau 99.75% hasil pemeriksaan non reaktif, sedangkan 16 pendonor atau 0.75% reaktif terhadap Hepatitis C. Mayoritas darah pendonor di UTD PMI Kabupaten Purworejo pada tahun 2019 adalah pendonor laki – laki dengan jumlah 1.476 pendonor atau 68.81%. Rentang usia pendonor yang memiliki hasil reaktif Hepatitis C tertinggi adalah kategori remaja usia 17 – 24 tahun sebanyak 9 pendonor atau 56.25%. Distribusi darah pendonor ditinjau dari golongan darah mayoritas adalah golongan darah B sebanyak 509 darah atau 33.84%.

Kesimpulan: Hasil pemeriksaan Hepatitis C pada darah pendonor di UTD PMI Kabupaten Purworejo tahun 2019 sebanyak 2.129 pendonor dengan hasil non reaktif, sedangkan 16 pendonor reaktif.

Kata kunci: Hepatitis C, uji Saring darah, UTD PMI Purworejo

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF SCREENING FOR HEPATITIS C IN DONOR BLOOD AT UTD PURWOREJO REGENCY IN 2019

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ABSTRACT

Background: Blood and blood products have important role in health care. The risk of transmitting infectious diseases through blood transfusions depends on various factors, including the prevalence of diseases in the community, the effectiveness of the screening used, the recipient's immune status and amount donors of each unit of blood. Diseases transmission mainly occurs during the window period, which is the period immediately after infection in which donor blood has been infected but the screening result is still negative.

In 2017 according to World Health Organisation (WHO) stated that around 325 million people in the world have Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. The latest data from WHO shows that the European and eastern Mediterranean regions are mostly suffering from Hepatitis C with 14 million people and 15 million people in each region. Screening blood tests for HCV infection through the presence of antibodies and/ or viral marker antigens are performed to avoid the risk of transmitting the infection from the donor to the patient.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine overview of the results of screening for Hepatitis C in donor blood at UTD Purworejo regency in 2019.

Methods: This research design is descriptive with a retrospective approach. The data used is in the form of secondary data obtained from UTD PMI Purworejo Regency in 2019.

Results: The results showed that out of 2.145 donors in 2019, 2.129 donors or 99.25% were non reactive, while 16 donors or 0.75% were reactive to Hepatitis C. The majority of blood donors at UTD PMI Purworejo Regency in 2019 were male donors with a total 1.476 or 68.81%. The age range of donors who had the highest Hepatitis C reactive results was the category of adolescents aged 17-24 years as many 9 donors or 56.25%. The distribution of donor blood in terms of the majority blood group was blood type B as much as 509 blood or 33.84%.

Conclusion: The results of Hepatitis C screening in donor blood at UTD PMI purworejo Regency in 2019 were 2.129 donors with non reactive results, while 16 donors were reactive.

Keywords: Hepatitis C, blood screening, UDD PMI Purworejo

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