GAMBARAN REAKSI TRANSFUSI DI RSUD MALINAU KOTA PADA BULAN JANUARI 2020 – MARET 2020

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Reaksi transfusi adalah efek samping yang terjadi akibat pemberian transfusi komponen darah. Risiko akibat transfusi yang didapat tidak sesuai dengan keuntungannya. Risiko transfusi darah dapat dibedakan mulai reaksi cepat, reaksi lambat, dan penularan penyakit infeksi menular lewat transfusi darah.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui gambaran reaksi transfusi di RSUD Malinau pada bulan Januari 2020 – Maret 2020.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 13 sampel.

Hasil Kesimpulan: Reaksi transfusi sering terjadi pada jenis kelamin laki-laki dengan persentase 61,5%. Berdasarkan usia sering terjadi pada usia ≥ 61 tahun dengan persentase 53,8%. Golongan darah O dengan persentase 46,2%. Diagnosis terbanyak Anemia dengan persentase 53,8%. Pasien paling banyak menerima komponen darah PRC dengan persentase 76,9%. Seluruh kondisi pasien hidup 100,0%. Seluruh pasien pada penelitian ini mengalami reaksi transfusi 100,0%. Tanda gejala terbanyak adalah demam dengan persentase 61,5%. Riwayat pernah menerima transfusi 69,2%. Seluruh pasien menerima penatalaksanaan 100,0%.

Kesimpulan: Pasien yang mengalami reaksi transfusi paling banyak laki-laki, berusia lansia, bergolongan darah O Positif, diagnosis Anemia, komponen darah PRC, status pasien hidup, seluruh pasien mengalami reaksi transfusi, tanda gejala demam, riwayat pernah menerima transfusi sebelumnya, seluruh pasien menerima terapi berupa obat sebelum transfusi darah.

Kata Kunci: Reaksi transfusi, Transfusi darah, Komponen darah.

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OVERVIEW OF TRANSFUSION REACTION IN MALINAU HOSPITAL CITY IN JANUARY 2020 - MARCH 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background: A transfusion reaction is a side effect that occurs as a result of a blood component transfusion. The risks resulting from acquired transfusions do not match the benefits. The risk of blood transfusion can be differentiated from fast reaction, slow reaction, and transmission of infectious diseases through blood transfusions.

Objective: To know an overview of transfusion reactions at Malinau Hospital in January 2020 - March 2020.

Research Methods: The research method used in this research is quantitative descriptive with a retrospective approach. The sample used in this study amounted to 13 samples.

Results Conclusion: Transfusion reactions often occur in male sex with a percentage of 61.5%. Based on age, it often occurs at age ≥ 61 years with a percentage of 53.8%. Blood type O with a percentage of 46.2%. Most diagnosis of anemia with a percentage of 53.8%. Most patients received the PRC blood component with a percentage of 76.9%. The entire patient's condition is alive 100.0%. All patients in this study experienced 100.0% transfusion reactions. The most symptom sign is fever with a percentage of 61.5%. History of receiving a transfusion of 69.2%. All patients received 100.0% management.

Conclucion: Patients who experienced the most transfusion reactions were male, elderly, blood type O Positive, anemia diagnosis, PRC blood components, live patient status, all patients experienced transfusion reactions, fever symptoms, history of having received previous transfusions, all patients received therapy in the form of medicine before blood transfusion.

Keyword: Transfusion reactions, Blood transfusions, Blood components.

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