

PROFIL HASIL SKRINING REAKTIF HEPATITIS C DENGAN METODE ChLIA DI UTD PMI KABUPATEN CIREBON TAHUN 2021

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pelayanan darah merupakan salah satu upaya kesehatan mulai dari pengambilan darah dari pendonor yang sehat dan memenuhi kriteria pendonor, pemberian label darah pendonor, pengamanan darah, pembuatan komponen darah, penyimpanan dan distribusi darah, sampai tindakan pemberian darah kepada pasien yang membutuhkan. Setiap kantong darah yang disumbangkan harus melalui skrining IMLTD (Hepatitis B, HIV, Hepatitis C, dan Sifilis) dan hanya dikeluarkan jika hasilnya non reaktif. Hasil reaktif pada sampel dilakukan pemeriksaan ulang (duplo) dengan metode pemeriksaan, reagen, dan sampel yang sama. Metode pemeriksaan IMLTD yang digunakan diantaranya ChLIA, ELISA, Rapid Test, dan slide test malaria untuk daerah endemis. Hepatitis C adalah penyakit yang ditularkan melalui darah yang merupakan salah satu penyebab penyakit hati kronis di dunia.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hasil uji saring Hepatitis C reaktif pada darah pendonor di Unit Transfusi Darah (UTD) PMI Kabupaten Cirebon tahun 2021

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 60 sampel reaktif Hepatitis C. Teknik pengambilan sampel *Total Sampling*. Analisis data secara univariat, mendeskripsikan setiap variabel dalam tabel distribusi frekuensi menggunakan rumus $P=f/n \times 100\%$.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan reaktif terhadap hepatitis C di UTD PMI Kabupaten Cirebon tahun 2021 berdasarkan dari jenis kelamin pendonor terbanyak adalah laki-laki sebanyak 48 (80%), berdasarkan karakteristik usia didapatkan yang paling banyak pada usia 17-25 dan usia 36-45 sebanyak 20 (28,6%), dan berdasarkan golongan darah terbanyak adalah golongan darah O rhesus positif yaitu sebanyak 28 (40%).

Kesimpulan: Jumlah darah yang reaktif terhadap Hepatitis C pada tahun 2021 di UTD PMI Kabupaten Cirebon sebanyak 60 sampel, dengan karakteristik paling banyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki, usia antara 17-25 tahun dan 36-45 tahun, dan golongan darah O Rhesus positif

Kata Kunci: Hepatitis C, Uji Saring, Reaktif

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SCREENING PROFILE OF REACTIVE HEPATITIS C USING ChLIA METHOD IN UTD PMI CIREBON DISTRICT YEAR 2021

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ABSTRACT

Background: Blood service is one of the health efforts starting from taking blood from healthy donors and meeting the donor criteria, labeling donor blood, securing blood, making blood components, storing and distributing blood, to giving blood to patients in need. Donated blood bags must go through IMLTD screening (Hepatitis B, HIV, Hepatitis C, and Syphilis) and only be removed if the results are non-reactive. Reactive results on samples were re-examined (duplo) with the same examination method, reagents, and samples. The IMLTD examination methods used include ChLIA, ELISA, Rapid Test, and malaria slide test for endemic areas. Hepatitis C is a blood-borne disease which is one of the leading causes of chronic liver disease in the world..

Objectives: To find out the results of the reactive Hepatitis C screening test on donor blood at the Blood Transfusion Unit (UTD) PMI Cirebon Regency in 2021

Methods: Quantitative descriptive research design. The research sample was 60 reactive samples of Hepatitis C. Total sampling technique. Data analysis was univariate, describing each Variabel in the frequency distribution table using the formula $P=f/n \times 100\%$.

Result: The results showed that it was reactive to hepatitis C at UTD PMI Cirebon Regency in 2021 based on the gender of the most male donors as manyas 48 (80%), based on age characteristics, the most were found at the age of 17- 25 and age 36-45 as many as 20 (28.6%), and based on blood type the most is bloodtype O rhesus positive as many as 28 (40%).

Conclusion: he number of blood reactive to Hepatitis C in 2021 at UTD PMI Cirebon Regency was 60 samples, with the most characteristics being male, aged between 17-25 years and 36-45 years, and blood type O Rhesus positive.

Keywords: Hepatitis C, Screen Test, Reactive

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