

GAMBARAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEGAGALAN DONOR DARAH DI UTD PMI BOLAANG MONGONDOW TAHUN 2021

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Ketersedian darah sangat penting bagi orang – orang yang membutuhkan transfusi. Kekurangan stok darah di UTD berpengaruh pada pelayanan transfusi darah. Kegagalan donor darah disebabkan oleh riwayat medis pendonor, tekanan darah, kadar hemoglobin, perilaku beresiko tinggi dan kegagalan pengambilan darah (aftap).

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui Gambaran Faktor – Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kegagalan Donor Darah di UTD PMI Bolaang Mongondow.

Metode Penelitian: Deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*

Hasil: Faktor penyebab kegagalan donor darah yang dipengaruhi riwayat medis minum obat (Aspirin) sebanyak 58 (63%) dan pasca operasi 34 (37%). Faktor tekanan darah rendah (hipotensi) 33 (36%) dan tekanan darah tinggi (hipertensi) 32 (35%). Faktor kadar hemoglobin rendah 60 (65%) dan kadar hemoglobin tinggi 32 (35%). Faktor perilaku beresiko tinggi homo seksual 6 (6%), tatto < 6 bulan 37 (40%), tindik < 6 bulan 32 (35%), seks bebas 10 (11%) penasun 7 (4%). Faktor pengambilan darah (aftap) penusukan vena tidak tepat 56 (61%) dan donor dua kali ditusuk 36 (39%).

Kesimpulan: Faktor – faktor yang mengakibatkan kegagalan pendonor darah dipengaruhi oleh faktor riwayat medis minum obat (Aspirin) sebanyak (63%), faktor tekanan darah rendah (hipotensi) (36%), faktor kadar hemoglobin rendah (65%), faktor perilaku beresiko tatto < 6 bulan (40%), faktor kegagalan pengambilan darah (aftap) penusukan vena tidak tepat (61%).

Kata Kunci: *Donor Darah, Kegagalan, UTD*

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DESCRIPTION OF THE OVERVIEW OF FACTORS AFFECTING BLOOD DONOR FAILURE IN THE BLOOD TRANSFUSION UTD PMI BOLAANG MONGONDOW IN 2021

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ABSTRACT

Background: The availability of blood is very important for people who need a transfusion. Lack of blood stock in UTD affects blood transfusion services. Failure to donate blood is caused by the donor's medical history, blood pressure, hemoglobin level, high-risk behavior and failure to draw blood (aftap).

Objective: To find out the description of the factors that influence the failure of blood donation at UTD PMI Bolaang Mongondow.

Methods: Quantitative descriptive with cross-sectional approach

Results: Factors causing the failure of blood donors influenced by medical history of taking medication (Aspirin) were 58 (63%) and postoperative 34 (37%). Factors low blood pressure (hypotension) 33 (36%) and high blood pressure (hypertension) 32 (35%). The factor of low hemoglobin level is 60 (65%) and high hemoglobin level is 32 (35%). High-risk behavior factors homosexual 6 (6%), tattoos < 6 months 37 (40%), piercing < 6 months 32 (35%), free sex 10 (11%) IDU 7 (4%). The factor for taking blood (aftap) was incorrect venipuncture 56 (61%) and the donor was stabbed twice 36 (39%).

Conclusion: Factors that cause blood donor failure are influenced by medical history of taking medication (Aspirin) as much as (63%), low blood pressure (hypotension) (36%), low hemoglobin level (65%), risky behavior factors for tattoos < 6 months (40%), failure factor for blood collection (aftap) improper venipuncture (61%).

Keywords: *Blood Donation, Failure, UTD*

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