

GAMBARAN PENANGANAN HASIL SKRINING SIFILIS REAKTIF PADA PENDONOR DARAH DI UDD PMI BANTUL TAHUN 2020-2023

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Sifilis merupakan infeksi kronis yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Treponema pallidum* dan dapat ditularkan melalui kontak seksual, kongenital, atau melalui komponen darah. Terdapat dua kategori utama sifilis: sifilis bawaan dan sifilis yang diperoleh (*acquired*).

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran penanganan hasil skrining sifilis reaktif pada pendonor darah di UDD PMI Bantul tahun 2020-2023.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan populasi seluruh pendonor reaktif dan sampel berupa 67 kantong darah hasil skrining sifilis reaktif dengan pengambilan sampel total sampling dan analisis data dilakukan secara univariat.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian hasil skrining sifilis pada pendonor darah di UDD PMI Bantul tahun 2020-2023 dengan total pendonor 36.403, didapatkan reaktif sifilis sebanyak 67 (0,18%). Karakteristik pendonor darah yang reaktif sifilis berdasarkan jenis kelamin yang paling tinggi terdapat pada laki-laki yaitu 58 (86,6%), berdasarkan usia yang paling tinggi terdapat pada dewasa (26-45 tahun) yaitu 34 (50,7%), berdasarkan golongan darah dan rhesus yang paling tinggi terdapat pada golongan darah O sebanyak 27 (40,3%) dan rhesus positif yaitu 67 (100%), berdasarkan jenis pendonor yang paling banyak terdapat pada pendonor sukarela yaitu 56 (83,6%), dan berdasarkan riwayat donor yang paling banyak terdapat pada donor baru sebanyak 49 (73,1%). Penanganan pemeriksaan hasil uji saring IMLTD yang Reaktif terhadap sifilis di UDD PMI Bantul sudah menerapkan sistem uji mutu terbatas, sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No. 91, Tahun 2015.

Kesimpulan: Hasil skrining reaktif sifilis pada pendonor darah di UDD PMI Bantul tahun 2020-2023 dengan total pendonor 36.403, didapatkan reactive sifilis sebanyak 67 (0,18%).

Kata Kunci: *Pendonor darah, Uji Saring IMLTD, Sifilis, Penanganan Sifilis.*

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OVERVIEW OF HANDLING OF REACTIVE SYPHILIS SCREENING RESULTS OF BLOOD DONORS AT BLOOD DONOR UNIT PMI BANTUL IN 2020-2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: Syphilis is a chronic infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum* and can be transmitted through sexual contact, congenital means, or through blood components. There are two main categories of syphilis: congenital syphilis and acquired syphilis (acquired).

Objective: To describe the handling of reactive syphilis screening results among blood donors at the Blood Donor Unit PMI Bantul from 2020 to 2023.

Method: This study uses a quantitative descriptive method with the population consisting of all reactive donors, and the sample comprises 67 bags of blood resulting from reactive syphilis screening, with total sampling taken and data analysis conducted univariately.

Results: The results of the syphilis screening research on blood donors at Blood Donor Unit PMI Bantul from 2020 to 2023, with a total of 36,403 donors, showed that 67 (0.18%) tested reactive for syphilis. The characteristics of blood donors who tested reactive for syphilis, based on gender, are highest among males, with 58 (86.6%). By age group, the highest prevalence is found in adults (26-45 years), totaling 34 (50.7%). In terms of blood type and Rh factor, the highest number is in blood type O, with 27 (40.3%), and Rh positive, which is 67 (100%). Regarding the type of donor, the majority are voluntary donors, totaling 56 (83.6%), and based on donation history, most are new donors, with 49 (73.1%). The handling of the examination results for reactive IMLTD screening tests for syphilis at the PMI Bantul Blood Transfusion Unit has implemented a limited quality testing system, in accordance with the Minister of Health Regulation No. 91 of 2015..

Conclusion: The results of reactive syphilis screening among blood donors at the PMI Blood Transfusion Unit in Bantul from 2020 to 2023, with a total of 36,403 donors, showed that there were 67 cases of reactive syphilis (0.18%)..

Keywords: *Blood donation, IMLTD screening test, Syphilis, Syphilis treatment.*

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