

PERBANDINGAN HASIL REAKTIF IMLTD METODE CHLIA DENGAN RAPID TEST DI UDD PMI KABUPATEN LEBAK TAHUN 2023

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Bagian penting dalam menjaga keamanan produk darah dan proses penjaminan mutu ialah uji saring terhadap infeksi menular lewat transfusi darah (IMLTD). Darah reaktif terhadap IMLTD tidak dapat diberikan pada pasien. Pemeriksaan wajib uji saring IMLTD di Indonesia ialah Hepatitis B (HBsAg), HIV, Sifilis, dan Hepatitis C (HCV). IMLTD dapat diperiksa melalui DNA dan RNA virus menggunakan metode NAT (*Nucleic Acid Amplification Test*) dan melalui antigen/antibodi seperti CHLIA (*Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay*), rapid test, serta EIA (*Enzyme Immuno Assay*).

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui perbandingan hasil reaktif IMLTD metode CHLIA dengan Rapid Test di UDD PMI Kabupaten Lebak Tahun 2023.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan memanfaatkan data dan angka sebagai hasil penelitian serta menggunakan data sekunder. Sampel pada penelitian ini mengambil dari Keseluruhan hasil reaktif pemeriksaan IMLTD dengan metode rapid test di UDD PMI Kab. Lebak tahun 2023.

Hasil: Reaktif IMLTD metode CHLIA di UDD PMI Kabupaten Lebak Tahun 2023 sebanyak 248 (4%) dan 6491 (96%) sampel non reaktif. Hasil reaktif IMLTD metode Rapid Tes di UDD PMI Kabupaten Lebak Tahun 2023 sebanyak 92% (9.653 sampel) sampel non reaktif dan 8% (826%) lainnya reaktif. Perbandingan hasil reaktif IMLTD berdasarkan parameter Tahun 2023, HIV turun sebanyak 22,7%, HBsAg sebesar 34,1%, HCV sebanyak 9,7%, dan Sifilis sebanyak 7,6%

Kesimpulan: Metode pemeriksaan CHLIA mendapatkan lebih sedikit hasil reaktif dibanding metode rapid tes.

Kata Kunci: Perbandingan metode, CHLIA, Rapid tes

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COMPARISON OF REACTIVE TTI RESULTS OF CHLIA METHOD WITH RAPID TEST AT UDD PMI KBUPATEN LEBAK IN 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: An important part of maintaining blood product safety and quality assurance processes is screening for infectious disease through blood transfusion (IMLTD). Blood reactive to IMLTDs cannot be given to patients. Mandatory IMLTD screening tests in Indonesia are Hepatitis B (HBsAg), HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis C (HCV). IMLTD can be examined through viral DNA and RNA using NAT (Nucleic Acid Amplification Test) method and through antigen/antibody such as CHLIA (Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay), rapid test, and EIA (Enzyme Immuno Assay).

Research Objective: Knowing the comparison of IMLTD reactive results of CHLIA method with Rapid Test at UDD PMI Lebak Regency in 2023.

Research Methods: This type of quantitative research utilizes data and numbers as research results and uses secondary data. The sample in this study took from the entire reactive results of IMLTD examination with the rapid test method at UDD PMI Kab. Lebak in 2023.

Results: Reactive IMLTD CHLIA method at UDD PMI Lebak Regency in 2023 as many as 248 (4%) and 6491 (96%) non-reactive samples. The reactive IMLTD results of the Rapid Test method at UDD PMI Lebak Regency in 2023 were 92% (9,653 samples) of non-reactive samples and 8% (826%) others were reactive. Comparison of IMLTD reactive results based on parameters in 2023, HIV decreased by 22.7%, HBsAg by 34.1%, HCV by 9.7%, and Syphilis by 7.6%.

Conclusion: The CHLIA examination method obtained fewer reactive results than the rapid test method.

Keywords: Method comparison, CHLIA, Rapid test

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