

**GAMBARAN PENGGUNAAN PRODUK KOMPONEN DARAH
KONSENTRAT TROMBOSIT (KT) DI UDD PMI KOTA YOGYAKARTA
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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Konsentrat trombosit (KT) memiliki masa kedaluwarsa yang pendek, yaitu 3–5 hari pada suhu 20–24°C, sehingga berisiko tinggi tidak terpakai dan akhirnya dimusnahkan. Pada tahun 2024, UDD PMI Kota Yogyakarta mencatat 4.259 kantong KT yang dimusnahkan, menandakan perlunya evaluasi sistem manajemen stok dan distribusi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran penggunaan produk komponen darah KT di UDD PMI Kota Yogyakarta tahun 2024, meliputi penggunaan secara dropping ke BDRS dan UTD lain, pemusnahan, maupun penggunaan secara langsung berdasarkan jenis kelamin, usia, golongan darah, dan bangsal perawatan pasien.

Metode Penelitian: Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh kantong KT yang diproduksi sebanyak 11.774 kantong. Teknik pengambilan sample *Total Sampling*, sehingga jumlah sampel sebanyak 11.774 kantong KT. Sampel ditelusuri penggunaannya.

Hasil Penelitian: Penggunaan KT sebanyak 11.774 adalah sebagai berikut: 3.414 kantong didropping ke BDRS, 791 kantong didropping ke UTD lain, 4.259 dimusnahkan, dan 3.310 digunakan langsung. Dari 787 pasien yang menerima KT secara langsung, mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki (423 pasien), usia dewasa (550 pasien), golongan darah O Rh (+) (293 pasien), dan terbanyak dirawat di bangsal penyakit dalam (298 pasien).

Kesimpulan: Penggunaan 11.774 kantong KT di UDD PMI Kota Yogyakarta tahun 2024, adalah dropping ke BDRS (28,99%), UTD lain (6,72%), dimusnahkan (36,17%), dan penggunaan langsung (28,11%).

Kata Kunci: *Konsentrat Trombosit, Penggunaan, UDD PMI Kota Yogyakarta*

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OVERVIEW OF THE USE OF THROMBOCYTE CONCENTRATE (TC) BLOOD COMPONENT AT UDD PMI YOGYAKARTA CITY, IN 2024

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ABSTRACT

Background: Thrombocyte Concentrate (TC) has a short shelf life of 3–5 days at 20–24°C, making it susceptible to being unused and eventually discarded. In 2024, the Blood Donation Unit of the Indonesian Red Cross in Yogyakarta City recorded 4,259 TC bags destroyed, highlighting the need to assess the stock management and distribution system.

Objectives: To describe the use of TC blood component products at the Blood Donation Unit of the Indonesian Red Cross in Yogyakarta City in 2024, including distribution to BDRS and other UTDs, destruction, and direct usage based on gender, age, blood type, and hospital ward.

Research Methods: This study's population includes all TC bags produced, totaling 11,774 bags. A total sampling technique was employed, meaning all 11,774 TC bags were included as the sample. The samples were monitored to determine their usage.

Research Results: Out of 11,774 bags, 3,414 were distributed to BDRS, 791 to other UTDs, 4,259 were discarded, and 3,310 were used directly. Among the 787 patients who received TC directly, the majority were male (423 patients), adults (550 patients), blood type O Rh-positive (293 patients), and most were treated in the internal medicine ward (298 patients).

Conclusion: The use of 11,774 TC bags at the Blood Donation Unit of the Indonesian Red Cross in Yogyakarta City in 2024 was distributed as follows: distribution to BDRS (28.99%), to other UTDs (6.72%), discarded (36.17%), and used directly (28.11%).

Keywords: Thrombocyte Concentrate, Usage, UDD PMI Yogyakarta City

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