

GAMBARAN PENANGANAN LIMBAH KANTONG DARAH REAKTIF TERHADAP PEMERIKSAAN IMLTD DI UTD PMI KABUPATEN SLEMAN TAHUN 2024

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Limbah kantong darah reaktif dari hasil pemeriksaan Infeksi Menular Lewat Transfusi Darah (IMLTD) seperti HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, dan Sifilis merupakan limbah medis berbahaya yang berisiko tinggi terhadap kesehatan masyarakat dan lingkungan. Penanganan yang tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan penularan infeksi dan pencemaran lingkungan. UTD PMI Kabupaten Sleman jumlah limbah kantong darah reaktif IMLTD ditahun 2024 sebanyak 447 kantong, dan dapat mengumpulkan sekitar 50 hingga 100 kantong darah dari para pendonor. Akibat volume pengumpulan darah yang tinggi, kemungkinan ditemukannya kantong darah yang reaktif terhadap Infeksi Menular Lewat Transfusi Darah (IMLTD)

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran penanganan, alur pengelolaan, dan karakteristik limbah kantong darah reaktif berdasarkan parameter penyakit dan golongan darah

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan metode campuran dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif jumlah sampel 80 dan teknik pengambilanya yaitu *sampling purposive*. Menggunakan data sekunder dari pemeriksaan IMLTD dan lembar wawancara.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa limbah ditangani melalui identifikasi, pemisahan, penyimpanan dingin, pengangkutan, dan pemusnahan oleh pihak ketiga. Berdasarkan karakteristik Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan dari 80 kantong darah reaktif IMLTD, sebagian besar reaktif terhadap HIV sebanyak 38 kantong (47%), diikuti HBsAg 23 kantong (28,7%), sifilis 10 kantong (12,5%), dan HCV 9 kantong (11,3%). Dan golongan darah O Rh Positif paling dominan (43,8%) diikuti oleh golongan darah A Rh positif sebanyak 21 kantong (26,3%), B Rh positif sebanyak 16 kantong (20,0%), dan AB Rh positif sebanyak 8 kantong (10,0%).

Kesimpulan: HIV merupakan infeksi terbanyak (47%), dan golongan darah O Rh+ paling dominan (43,8%). Penanganan limbah telah sesuai prosedur dan peraturan yang berlaku Menteri lingkungan hidup dan kehutanan 2015.

Kata Kunci: Limbah medis, kantong darah reaktif, IMLTD, pengelolaan limbah, transfusi darah, PMI Sleman.

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**AN OVERVIEW OF THE HANDLING OF REACTIVE BLOOD BAG
WASTE FOR IMLTD EXAMINATION AT UTD PMI SLEMAN DISTRICT
IN 2024**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Reactive blood bag waste from the testing of Infections Transmitted Through Blood Transfusion (IMLTD) such as HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and Syphilis is a hazardous medical waste that poses a high risk to public health and the environment. Improper handling can lead to transmission of infection and environmental pollution. UTD PMI Sleman Regency has a total waste of 447 bags of IMLTD reactive blood bags in 2024, and can collect around 50 to 100 bags of blood from donors. Due to the high volume of blood collection, there is a possibility of finding blood bags that are reactive to IMLTD.

Objective: Knowing the handling description, management flow, and characteristics of reactive blood bag waste based on disease parameters and blood type

Methods: This study is a mixed method with qualitative and quantitative approaches. Using secondary data from IMLTD examination and interview sheets.

Results: The results showed that waste was handled through identification, separation, cold storage, transportation, and destruction by a third party. Based on the characteristics of the test results showed that of the 80 IMLTD reactive blood bags, most were reactive to HIV as many as 38 bags (47%), followed by HBsAg 23 bags (28.7%), syphilis 10 bags (12.5%), and HCV 9 bags (11.3%). And blood type O Rh positive was the most dominant (43.8%) followed by blood type A Rh positive as many as 21 bags (26.3%), B Rh positive as many as 16 bags (20.0%), and AB Rh positive as many as 8 bags (10.0%).

Conclusion: HIV is the most common infection (47%), and blood type O Rh+ is the most dominant (43.8%). Waste handling is in accordance with the procedures and regulations of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2015.

Keywords: Medical waste, reactive blood bags, IMLTD, waste management, blood transfusion, PMI Sleman.

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