

**GAMBARAN PENDONOR DARAH GAGAL SELEKSI DONOR
DI UTD PMI KABUPATEN PATI TAHUN 2023
KARYA TULIS ILMIAH**

Rian Noviansyah¹, Yuli Astuti, Fransisca Romana Sri Supadmi²

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Kegagalan dalam seleksi donor sering disebabkan oleh tekanan darah, hemoglobin, dan kondisi riwayat medis yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan, baik karena terlalu rendah maupun terlalu tinggi. Kegagalan pada tahap awal seleksi donor darah dapat menyebabkan penurunan stok darah di setiap unit transfusi darah, sehingga menjadi masalah utama dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan transfusi darah.

Tujuan : Mengetahui Gambaran Pendonor Darah Gagal Seleksi Di UTD PMI Kabupaten Pati Tahun 2023.

Metode : jenis penelitian ini deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi yang digunakan adalah semua pendonor darah yang gagal seleksi donor di UTD PMI Kabupaten Pati tahun 2023. Sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan rumus sampel minimal yaitu 117.

Hasil : Menunjukkan faktor terbesar gagal seleksi donor darah di UTD Pmi Pati Tahun 2023, berdasarkan karakteristik usia yaitu usia remaja (46.15 %), jenis kelamin yaitu perempuan (69.23%), dan golongan darah yaitu golongan darah A (35.90%). Pada hasil analisis kegagalan seleksi donor meliputi tekanan darah, hemoglobin dan riwayat medis. Klasifikasi angka gagal seleksi donor darah tertinggi pada kategori kadar hemoglobin rendah (46.15%), selanjutnya tekanan darah rendah atau hipotensi (28.21%) dan kegagalan seleksi donor pada riwayat medis adalah minum obat (5.1%).

Kesimpulan : Persentase karakteristik usia terbesar yaitu pada usia remaja dengan persentase 46.15 %, pada jenis kelamin yaitu jenis kelamin perempuan dengan persentase (69.23%), dan golongan darah yaitu golongan darah A (35.90%). Klasifikasi angka gagal seleksi tertinggi yaitu hemoglobin rendah atau anemia (46.15%), tekanan darah rendah atau hipotensi (28.21%) dan kegagalan seleksi donor pada riwayat medis adalah minum obat (5.1%).

Kata kunci : gagal seleksi donor, pendonor darah

¹Mahasiswa Prodi TBD (D-3) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Dosen Prodi TBD (D-3) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

³Dosen Prodi TBD (D-3) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

DESCRIPTION OF BLOOD DONOR SELECTION FAILURE AT UTD PMI PATI DISTRICT 2023

Rian Noviansyah¹, Yuli Astuti², Fransisca Romana Sri Supadmi³

ABSTRACT

Background: Failure in donor selection is often caused by blood pressure, hemoglobin levels, and medical history conditions that do not meet the requirements, either due to being too low or too high. Failure in the initial stage of blood donor selection can lead to a decrease in blood supply in every unit of blood transfusion, thus becoming a major issue in meeting the demand for blood transfusions.

Objective: To understand the profile of blood donors who failed selection at the PMI Blood Transfusion Unit (UTD) in Pati District in 2023.

Method: This study uses a quantitative descriptive method. The population consists of all blood donors who failed selection at the PMI UTD in Pati District in 2023. The sample size for this study was determined using the minimum sample formula, which is 117.

Results: The results show that the largest factors contributing to failed blood donor selection at PMI UTD Pati in 2023 were as follows: in terms of age characteristics, the highest percentage was found among adolescents (46.15%); in terms of gender, females accounted for 69.23%; and in terms of blood type, blood type A was the most prevalent at 35.90%. The analysis of failed donor selection includes factors such as blood pressure, hemoglobin levels, and medical history. The highest classification of failed donor selection was due to low hemoglobin levels (46.15%), followed by low blood pressure or hypotension (28.21%), and failure due to medical history, specifically medication intake (5.1%).

Conclusion: The highest percentage of age characteristics was found among adolescents (46.15%), females accounted for 69.23% of the failed donors by gender, and blood type A was the most common at 35.90%. The highest classification of failed selection was due to low hemoglobin levels or anemia (46.15%), followed by low blood pressure or hypotension (28.21%), and failure due to medical history, specifically medication intake (5.1%).

Keywords: Donor selection failure, blood donors

¹Student of TBD Program (D-3) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Lecturer of TBD Program (D-3) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

³Lecturer of TBD Program (D-3) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta