

INTISARI

Untuk memastikan darah donor aman dan efektif untuk ditransfusikan, perlu diadakan serangkaian prosedur tes penyaringan atau lebih dikenal dengan tes pretransfusi. Tes pretransfusi meliputi: tes golongan darah, tes saring sejumlah virus dan agen penyakit, dan *crossmatch* atau uji silang serasi. Pada uji silang serasi kadang dijumpai hasil inkompatibel, sehingga darah tidak bisa diberikan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif retrospektif yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui deskripsi inkompabilitas hasil *crossmatch* di Unit Transfusi Darah Palang Merah Indonesia Kotagede, Yogyakarta menurut kelompok umur, jenis kelamin, golongan darah, diagnosis, dan riwayat transfusi. Data diperoleh dari catatan medik hasil *crossmatch* pasien yang mengajukan permintaan darah selama periode Februari – Oktober 2005. Data yang didapat kemudian diolah dengan analisis deskriptif.

Seluruh sampel yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian yaitu sebanyak 83 kantong darah, didapatkan 14 (16,9%) kantong darah hasil *crossmatch* mayor dan *crossmatch* minor positif, 7 (8,4%) kantong darah hasil *crossmatch* mayor positif dan *crossmatch* minor negatif, 57 (68,7%) kantong darah hasil *crossmatch* mayor negatif dan *crossmatch* minor positif, dan 5 (6,0%) kantong darah hasil *crossmatch* mayor positif tapi tanpa *crossmatch* minor.

Kelompok umur terbanyak yang mengalami inkompabilitas *crossmatch* adalah kelompok manula (51-90 tahun) sebanyak 42 (50,6%) kantong darah. Pasien laki-laki berjumlah 42 (50,6%) dan perempuan 41 (49,4%) dengan perbandingan laki-laki dan perempuan 1:1. Golongan darah O+ merupakan golongan darah terbanyak yaitu sebesar 35 (42,2%) kantong darah. Kasus penyakit dalam merupakan kasus terbanyak seorang dokter mengajukan permintaan darah yaitu sebesar 41 (49,4%) kantong darah. Terdapat perbedaan yang kecil antara pasien dengan riwayat transfusi sebanyak 38 (45,8%) kantong darah dengan pasien tanpa riwayat transfusi sebesar 45 (54,2%) kantong darah.

Hasil penelitian mengenai perbandingan jenis kelamin dan riwayat transfusi ternyata terdapat perbedaan dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh beberapa peneliti lain sebelumnya. Namun, mengenai kelompok umur tidak jauh berbeda dengan hasil penelitian sebelumnya.

Kata kunci: tes pretransfusi, *crossmatch*, inkompatibel

ABSTRACT

To make sure that blood donor is safe and effective to be transfused, a set of purifying procedure or pre-transfusion test need to be carried out. Pre-transfusion test includes tests of blood group, of screening of viruses and disease agents, and of crossmatch. On the test of crossmatch sometimes incompatible result is found so that the blood cannot be given.

This study is a descriptive retrospective research aiming at finding out the description of incompatibility of crossmatch result at Unit Transfusi Darah Palang Merah Indonesia Kotagede, Yogyakarta based on the age, sex, blood group, diagnose and the history of transfusion. The data were obtained from the crossmatch medical report of patients proposing for blood during February to October 2005. The obtained data were then analyzed descriptively.

The number samples which meet the criteria for this research is 83 packs of blood. Out of 83 packs of blood, 14 (16.9%) packs are the result of major crossmatch and negative minor crossmatch, 7 (8.4%) packs the result of positive major crossmatch and negative minor crossmatch, 57 (68.7%) packs the result of negative major crossmatch and positive minor crossmatch, and 5 (6.0%) packs the result of positive major crossmatch without minor crossmatch.

The most age-based group who suffer incompatibility crossmatch is the elderly group of (51-90 years old) as many as 42 (50.6%) packs of blood. The number of male patients is 42 (50.6%) packs of blood and of female patients is 41 (49.4%) packs of blood with the male female comparison of 1:1. The most blood group is O+ i.e. 35 (42.2%) packs of blood. Internal disease case is the most number the doctor proposes for blood i.e. 41 (49.4%) packs. There is a slight difference between patients with the transfusion history 38 (45.8%) packs and patients without transfusion history 45 (54.2%) packs.

The research finding on the comparison between sex and transfusion history shows that there is a difference with the research carried out by other researchers. However, there is not much difference on the age-based group.

Key words: pre-transfusion test, crossmatch, incompatible