

Karakteristik Donor di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekardjo Tahun 2016 – 2020

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Donor darah adalah suatu tindakan menyumbangkan darah untuk memenuhi keperluan transfusi. Kebutuhan darah di Indonesia tahun 2010 - 2016 masih tinggi tetapi darah yang terkumpul dari donor darah masih rendah. Informasi karakteristik donor bisa digunakan untuk mengefektifkan target peningkatan donor, serta meningkatkan keamanan donor dan resipien.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui jumlah dan karakteristik donor darah di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekardjo tahun 2016 – 2020.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode total sampling. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh data donor di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekardjo pada bulan Januari 2016 hingga April 2020 berdasarkan data sekunder dari buku donor darah.

Hasil: Jumlah donor darah berhasil di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekardjo tahun 2016 hingga 2020 sebanyak 3130 donor. Donor lebih banyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki (83%) dibandingkan perempuan (17%). Jenis donor pengganti (74%) lebih banyak dibandingkan donor sukarela (26%). Donor pertama kali (67%) lebih banyak dibandingkan donor berulang (33%). Rata-rata berat badan donor keseluruhan 62 kg. Rata-rata kadar hemoglobin donor keseluruhan 18,81 g/dl. Rata-rata tekanan darah sistol dan diastol donor keseluruhan 130,52 dan 77,45 mmHg. Karakteristik golongan darah donor paling banyak adalah golongan darah O dan rhesus positif.

Kesimpulan: Hasil analisis karakteristik donor di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekardjo dapat digunakan sebagai informasi dasar untuk optimalisasi manajemen suplai darah dengan mempertahankan donor aktif serta terus merekrut donor baru di masa yang akan datang.

Kata Kunci: berat badan, donor darah, golongan darah, hemoglobin, jenis donor, tekanan darah.

**Characteristics of Donors in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Regional Public
Hospital in 2016 – 2020**

ABSTRACT

Background: Blood donation is a procedure to meet the need for clinical transfusion. The need for blood supply in Indonesia in 2010 - 2016 was still high, but blood collected from blood donors remains low. The information of donor characteristics can be used for implementing effective donor recruitment, also increasing donors and recipients safety.

Aim: To determine the number and characteristics of blood donors in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Regional Public Hospital in 2016 – 2020.

Methods: A descriptive quantitative study with total sampling method. The study population comprised all the database of donors in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Regional Public Hospital from January 2016 to April based on secondary data from blood donors book.

Results: The number of accepted donors in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Regional Public Hospital from 2016 to 2020 were 3130 donors. Blood donation was more common in males (82%) compared to females (18%). Replacement blood donor (74%) was more common than voluntary donor (26%). By the donor frequency, first time donor (71%) was more common than regular donor (29%). The average body weight of all donors was 62 kg. The average hemoglobin of all donors was 18,81 g/dl. The average systole and diastole blood pressure of all donors was 130,52 and 77,45 mmHg. Based on blood group characteristics, the most common was group O and rhesus positive.

Conclusion: The results of the analysis of blood donors characteristics in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo can be used as basic information to optimize blood supply management by maintaining active donors and continuing to recruit new donors in the future.

Keywords: blood donor, blood group, blood pressure, body weight, donor type, hemoglobin.