

ABSTRAK

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PERBANDINGAN PEMERIKSAAN SKRINING ANTIBODI
(*INDIRECT COOMBS TEST*) DENGAN *DIRECT COOMBS TEST* PADA
PASIEN DENGAN RIWAYAT TRANSFUSI DARAH BERULANG
1x + 48 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 12 Lampiran

Transfusi darah berulang dapat meningkatkan risiko alloimunitas dan autoimunitas, yang menyebabkan terbentuknya alloantibodi dan autoantibodi. Keberadaan antibodi tersebut dapat mempersulit pencocokan darah dan meningkatkan risiko reaksi transfusi hemolitik. Pemeriksaan skrining antibodi (*Indirect Coombs Test*) dan *Direct Coombs Test* berperan untuk menemukan keberadaan alloantibodi dan autoantibodi pada pasien dengan riwayat transfusi berulang. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan skrining antibodi (*Indirect Coombs Test*) dan *Direct Coombs Test* pada pasien yang menerima transfusi darah berulang. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuasi-eksperimental dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*, dengan subjek penelitian pasien dengan riwayat transfusi darah lebih dari 5kali di RSUD R.T. Notopuro Sidoarjo. Data yang didapat kemudian dianalisis dengan statistik untuk melihat adanya perbedaan signifikan antara kedua jenis pemeriksaan. Diperoleh perbedaan antara hasil pemeriksaan skrining antibodi (ICT) dengan *Direct Coombs Test* (DCT) (*p-value 0,000*), bahwa lebih banyak pasien transfusi darah berulang dengan hasil DCT positif. Sebagian pasien menunjukkan hasil positif pada salah satu atau kedua jenis pemeriksaan, mengindikasikan keberadaan alloantibodi maupun autoantibodi. Pemeriksaan ICT dan DCT memberikan informasi yang saling melengkapi dalam menemukan antibodi pada pasien transfusi berulang. Penggunaan keduanya penting dalam meningkatkan keamanan transfusi darah dan meminimalisir risiko reaksi hemolitik.

Kata Kunci: Transfusi Darah Berulang, Skrining Antibodi, *Indirect Coombs Test*, *Direct Coombs Test*, Alloantibodi, Autoantibodi
Daftar bacaan : 72 bacaan (2004-2024)

ABSTRACT

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COMPARISON OF ANTIBODY SCREENING (INDIRECT COOMBS TEST) WITH DIRECT COOMBS TEST IN PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF REPEATED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

xv + 48 Pages + 10 Tables + 12 Appendices

Repeated blood transfusions can increase the risk of alloimmunization and autoimmunization, which causes the formation of alloantibodies and autoantibodies. The presence of these antibodies can complicate blood matching and increase the risk of hemolytic transfusion reactions. Antibody screening tests (Indirect Coombs Test) and Direct Coombs Test play a role in detecting the presence of alloantibodies and autoantibodies in patients with a history of repeated transfusions. This research objective to determine the differences in results between antibody screening (Indirect Coombs Test) and Direct Coombs Test in patients receiving repeated blood transfusions. The study adopted a cross-sectional quasi-experimental design, targeting patients from RSUD R.T. Notopuro Sidoarjo who had experienced more than five blood transfusions. The collected data were statistically analyzed to determine whether significant differences existed between the two examination methods. A difference was obtained between the results of antibody screening examinations (ICT) and Direct Coombs Test (DCT) (p-value 0.000), there is more patients with repeated blood transfusions had positive DCT results. Some patients showed positive results on one or both types of tests, indicating the presence of alloantibodies or autoantibodies. ICT and DCT tests provide complementary information in detecting antibodies in patients with repeated transfusions. The use of both is important in improving the safety of blood transfusions and minimizing the risk of hemolytic reactions.

Keywords: Repeated Blood Transfusion, Antibody Screening, Indirect Coombs Test, Direct Coombs Test, Alloantibodies, Autoantibodies

References : 72 references (2004-2024)