



ANALISA SEROPREVALENSI SIFILIS PADA PENDONOR DARAH DI
UPTD RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2011-2014

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan data dari Departemen Kesehatan R.I, penderita Sifilis mencapai angka 5.000-10.000 kasus per tahun. Namun, karena sedikitnya data mengenai angka seroprevalensi sifilis melalui donor darah, maka diperlukan suatu studi epidemiologi mengenai infeksi melalui transfusi khususnya di kota Yogyakarta untuk mengetahui perkembangan dan penyebaran infeksi sifilis melalui transfusi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui jumlah seroprevalensi donor reaktif sifilis di UPTD RSUP Dr. Sardjito serta karakteristik pendonor darah yang reaktif sifilis dari segi jenis kelamin, kelompok usia, golongan darah, wilayah asal, dan pekerjaan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Analisa data dilakukan dengan menggunakan IBM SPSS Statistics 18.0 dalam bentuk uji statistik *Chi-square* dengan nilai $p \leq 0,05$ dianggap bermakna secara statistik antara karakteristik donor dan seroprevalensi kasus donor darah reaktif VDRL.

Hasil: Dari 48807 sampel yang diinklusi, terdapat 513 kasus donor reaktif sifilis. Berdasarkan karakteristik donor reaktif, didapatkan mayoritasnya adalah laki-laki, berusia 17-30 tahun, bergolongan darah O, berasal dari Sleman, dan bekerja sebagai karyawan swasta. Dari hasil uji statistik, didapatkan nilai p untuk masing-masing karakteristik 0,230; 0,000; 0,756; 0,000; dan 0,084.

Kesimpulan: Kasus donor reaktif sifilis di UPTD RSUP Dr. Sardjito cukup banyak. Berdasarkan karakteristik donor, hanya kelompok usia dan pekerjaan bermakna secara statistik.

Kata kunci: donor darah, transfusi darah, skrining darah, penyakit menular akibat infeksi, darah donor reaktif Sifilis.



ANALYSIS Seroprevalence Of Syphilis In Blood Donors IN
UPTD Dr DR. Sardjito YEAR 2011-2014

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on data from the Ministry of Health, there are 5,000-10,000 syphilis cases per year. However, due to the lack of data on seroprevalence rate of syphilis through blood donation, it would require a study of the epidemiology of the transfusion transmitted infections, especially in the city of Yogyakarta to determine the development and spread of syphilis infection through transfusion.

Objective: To determine the number of syphilis seroprevalence at UPTD RSUP Dr. Sardjito and to know characteristics of reactive blood donors in terms of gender, age group, blood type, region of origin, and occupation.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design. Data analysis was performed by using IBM SPSS Statistics 18.0. *Chi-square* statistical analysis was used to determine the significance associations of donor characteristics and VDRL reactive blood donors with $p \leq 0,05$ is considered significant.

Results: From 48.807 eligible samples, there were 513 cases of syphilis reactive donor. Based on the characteristics, it was obtained that highest prevalence was in male, aged 17-30 years, blood type O, derived from Sleman, and worked as a private employee. From the results of statistical tests, p value for each characteristics are 0,230; 0,000; 0,756; 0,000; dan 0,084.

Conclusion: The prevalence VDRL reactive in UPTD Hospital Dr. Sardjito was high enough. Based on the obtained characteristics of the donor, only age and occupational groups were statistically significant.

Keywords: blood donation, blood transfusion, blood screening, transfusion transmitted infection, VDRL reactive.