

Dampak lama pemberian packed red cell (PRC) terhadap hemosiderosis pada anak talasemia mayor di ruang melati 2 rumah sakit DR.

Moewardi Surakarta = Effect of duration of Packed Red Cell (PRC) transfusion for hemosiderosis in children with major thalassemia at Melati 2 ward of Dr. Moewardi Hospital in Surakarta

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Lama transfusi darah pada talasemia mayor menyebabkan hemosiderosis. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui dampak lama pemberian PRC terhadap hemosiderosis kulit, endokrin, jantung, tulang, hati dan limfa, serta saluran pencernaan pada anak dengan talasemia mayor di Ruang Melati 2 RSUD Dr.Moewardi Surakarta. Penelitian kuantitatif, metode deskriptif analisis dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel 35 anak, usia 3-17 tahun, dalam 4 kategori transfusi darah 1-5 tahun, >5-9 tahun, >9-13 tahun, dan >13-17 tahun. Penelitian dilakukan selama 2 bulan, Mei sampai Juni 2010, dengan wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, dan observasi. Analisis data menggunakan uji ANOVA. Ada perbedaan hemosiderosis keseluruhan organ diantara keempat kategori lama transfusi darah ($p=0,05$). Ada perbedaan hemosiderosis pada kulit ($p=0,000$), endokrin ($p=0,032$), tulang ($p=0,015$), hati dan limfa ($p=0,000$). Hemosiderosis dapat terjadi pada beberapa organ maupun seluruh organ tubuh. Rekomendasi untuk perawat yaitu mengantisipasi hemosiderosis dan memberikan perawatan sesuai dengan kondisi hemosiderosis anak talasemia mayor.

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Abstract

Duration of blood transfusion resulted hemosiderosis. This study to known duration of PRC transfusion effect for hemosiderosis of skin, endocrine, heart, bone, hepar and lien, and tractus digestivus in children with major thalassemia at Melati 2 ward of Dr.Moewardi Hospital in Surakarta 2010. This study was kuantitative researched, analized descriptived method, cross sectional approached. Sample of 35 children, at the age range of 3 to 17 years in 4 groups were transfusion 1-5 years, >5-9 years, >9-13 years, and >13-17 years. This study did two months, Mei until June 2010 with interviewed, physical examined, and observated. Data analized with ANOVA test. There was statistical difference between 4 groups transfusion prolonged for hemosiderosis ($p=0,05$). There were statistical difference were skin ($p=0,000$), endocrine ($p=0,032$), bone ($p=0,015$), hepar and lien ($p=0,000$). Hemosiderosis could occur at several body organs or all organs. Rekomendation for nurses, nurses should anticipate hemosiderosis and taken care for each organ of hemosiderosis.