

Hepatitis Pasca Transfusi Pada Penderita Pasca Operasi Pintas Koroner = Post-Transfusion Hepatitis in Post-Coronary Bypass Surgery Patients

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Abstrak

Hepatitis pasca transfusi (HPT) telah lama mendapat perhatian para ahli. Sampai saat ini masih tetap merupakan salah satu komplikasi tindakan transfusi yang sering terjadi dan sering berkembang menjadi kronis, walaupun telah dilakukan pemilahan HBsAg terhadap semua darah donor oleh PMI (1,2,3). Berbagai penelitian mengenai kekerapan hepatitis pasca transfusi pada penderita yang mendapat transfusi darah dan komponen-komponennya menunjukkan angka yang berbeda-beda. Angka kekerapan HPT di Amerika Serikat berkisar antara 10-20%, di - Eropa Utara berkisar antara 2-4% sedangkan di Eropa Selatan mungkin berkisar antara 15-20% (dikutip dari 4). Di Jakarta, Rahman (1988) pada penelitiannya terhadap 60 penderita dengan tindakan bedah yang mendapat transfusi darah melaporkan terjadinya 18 kasus (30%) hepatitis pasca transfusi, 3 diantaranya hepatitis virus B (5). Sedangkan Sutanto (1989) pada penelitiannya terhadap 80 penderita yang mendapatkan transfusi darah melaporkan terjadinya 13 kasus hepatitis pasca transfusi (16,25%), 1 diantaranya adalah hepatitis virus B (6). Pada kedua penelitian tersebut, penyebab hepatitis pasca transfusi belum dapat dideteksi, sehingga disebut hepatitis Non A Non B (5,6).

.....Post-transfusion hepatitis (HPT) has long received the attention of experts. Until now, it is still a frequent complication of transfusion procedures and often develops into a chronic one, even though HBsAg has been screened for all donor blood by PMI (1,2,3). Various studies regarding the frequency of post-transfusion hepatitis in patients who received blood transfusions and its components show varying figures. The frequency of HPT in the United States ranges from 10-20%, in Northern Europe it ranges from 2-4%, while in Southern Europe it may range from 15-20% (quoted from 4). In Jakarta, Rahman (1988) in his research on 60 patients with surgical procedures who received blood transfusions reported the occurrence of 18 cases (30%) of post-transfusion hepatitis, 3 of which were viral hepatitis B (5). Meanwhile, Sutanto (1989), in his research on 80 patients who received blood transfusions, reported 13 cases of post-transfusion hepatitis (16.25%), 1 of which was hepatitis B virus (6). In both studies, the cause of post-transfusion hepatitis could not be detected, so it was called Non A Non B hepatitis (5,6).