

Studi Epidemiologi Deskriptif Talasemia

Title	Studi Epidemiologi Deskriptif Talasemia
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Abstract	<p>Talasemia adalah penyakit kelainan darah akibat kekurangan atau penurunan produksi hemoglobin. Jumlah penderita talasemia di Yayasan, Talasemia Indonesia cabang Banyumas terus meningkat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik penderita talasemia di Yayasan, Talasemia Indonesia cabang Banyumas tahun 2012. Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian cross sectional ini dilakukan terhadap 64 sampel yang diambil dengan teknik proportionate stratified random sampling . Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara terstruktur menggunakan kuesioner. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif univariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penderita talasemia rata-rata berusia 12,28 tahun, berjenis kelamin laki-laki (51,6%), sedang sekolah SD (40,6%), bukan angkatan kerja (92,2%), talasemia β-mayor (90,6%), tidak splenektomi (84,4%), jaminan kesehatan masyarakat (Jamkesmas) (73,4%), kadar feritin \neq 2000 ng/mL (90,4%), kelasi deferioprona, vitamin C, dan deferioksamin (81,2%), tinggal di Kabupaten Banyumas (79,7%), trans-fusi darah di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (RSUD) Banyumas (95,3%), rata-rata terdiagnosis usia 3,7 tahun, usia rata-rata mulai transfusi darah adalah 3,78 tahun. Frekuensi transfusi darah 1 bulan 1 kali (87,5%), dan frekuensi terapi kelasi zat besi mengonsumsi vitamin C 30 kali dalam 1 bulan (95,3%). Kata kunci: Hemoglobin, kelainan darah, talasemia</p> <p>Abstract Thalassaemia is blood disorder caused by deficiency or decrease in production/formation of hemoglobin. Number of thalassaemia patients in Yayasan Talasemia Indonesia (Indonesian Thalassaemia Foundation) Banyumas branch continue to increase. The research purpose is to describe the characteristics of thalassaemia patients in YTI Banyumas. The research type is a quantitative approach with cross sectional research design. Sample of 64 people taken by proportionate stratified random sampling. Data collected includes characteristics of the respondents based on the variables of people, places, and time was obtained through interviews using a questionnaire. The univariate descriptive analysis were use to describe the characteristics of the respondents. The results showed that thalassaemia patients at YTI Banyumas have several characteristics: average age of 12,28 years, male (51,6%), elementary students (40,6%), the laborforce (92,2%), b-thalassaemia major (90,6%), no splenectomy (84,4%), Jamkesmas (73,4%), ferritin levels \neq 2000 ng/mL (90,4%), sailor deferio-prone, vitamin C, and deferioksamin (81,2%), live in Banyumas (79,7%), blood transfusions in hospitals Banyumas (95,3%), the average age of diagnosis of 3,7 years, the average age of starting a blood transfusion was 3,78 years. Once a month blood transfusion (87,5%), and the frequency of iron chelation therapy by consuming vitamin C 30 times in one month (95,3%). Key words: Hemoglobin, blood disorder, thalassaemia</p>
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