



UNIVERSITAS
GADJAH MADA

PENGAMBILAN DARAH DONOR



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- **Ketersediaan, keamanan** dan **kemudahan akses** terhadap darah dan produk darah harus dapat dijamin. (*World Health Assembly (WHA) 63.12 on Availability, Safety and Quality of Blood Products*)
- Pemerintah bertanggung jawab atas pelaksanaan pelayanan transfusi darah yang **aman, bermanfaat, mudah diakses**, dan sesuai dengan **kebutuhan** masyarakat.



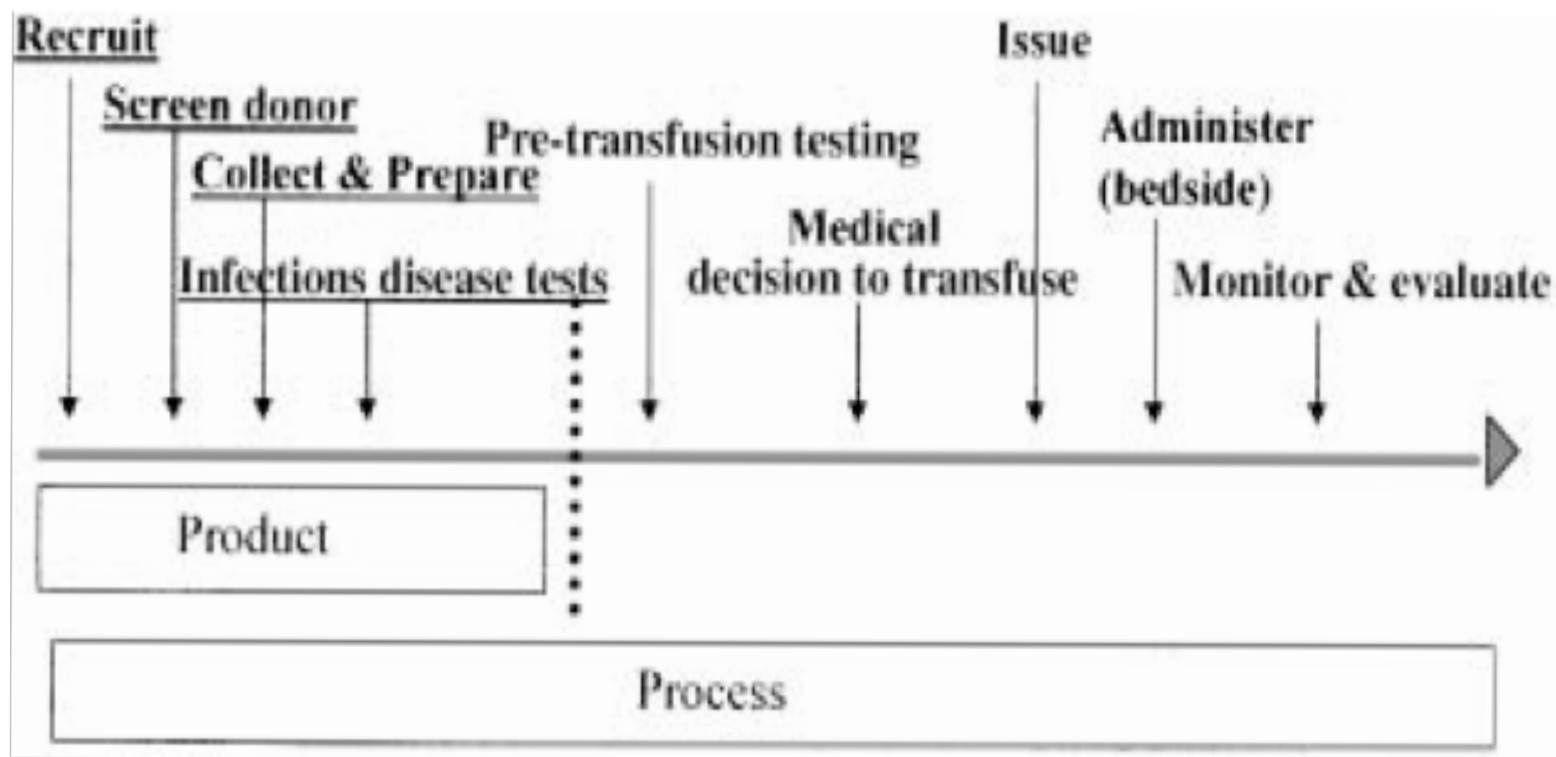
- Whenever possible, blood donations should be collected through a donation system involving **regular and repeat donors**.
- Obtaining blood from regular and repeat donors is a major contribution to ensuring optimal **historical medical information** about the donors, and therefore to detecting **potential risk factors**.



- Potential new donors should be informed (ideally both verbally and in writing) that it is necessary to respond to questions about their **medical history** and **personal behaviour** so that it can be determined whether they are eligible for blood donation.



Transfusion-Chain





Donation must be accomplished in such a way that the safety of both the donor and the potential recipient is assured.



Jenis Donasi

- WHOLE BLOOD DONATION
- APHERESIS DONATION
- AUTOLOGOUS BLOOD DONATION



Definisi

- **Autologous**

derived from organisms of the self; same individual; "autologous blood donation"

- **Heterologous**

derived from organisms of a different but related species; "a heterologous blood donation"



Advantages and Disadvantages of Autologous Donations

ADVANTAGES

Prevention of transfusion-transmitted diseases

Prevention of alloimmunization

Supplementing blood supply

Prevention of febrile and allergic reactions

Reassurance of patient

DISADVANTAGES

Inventory control

Preoperative anemia

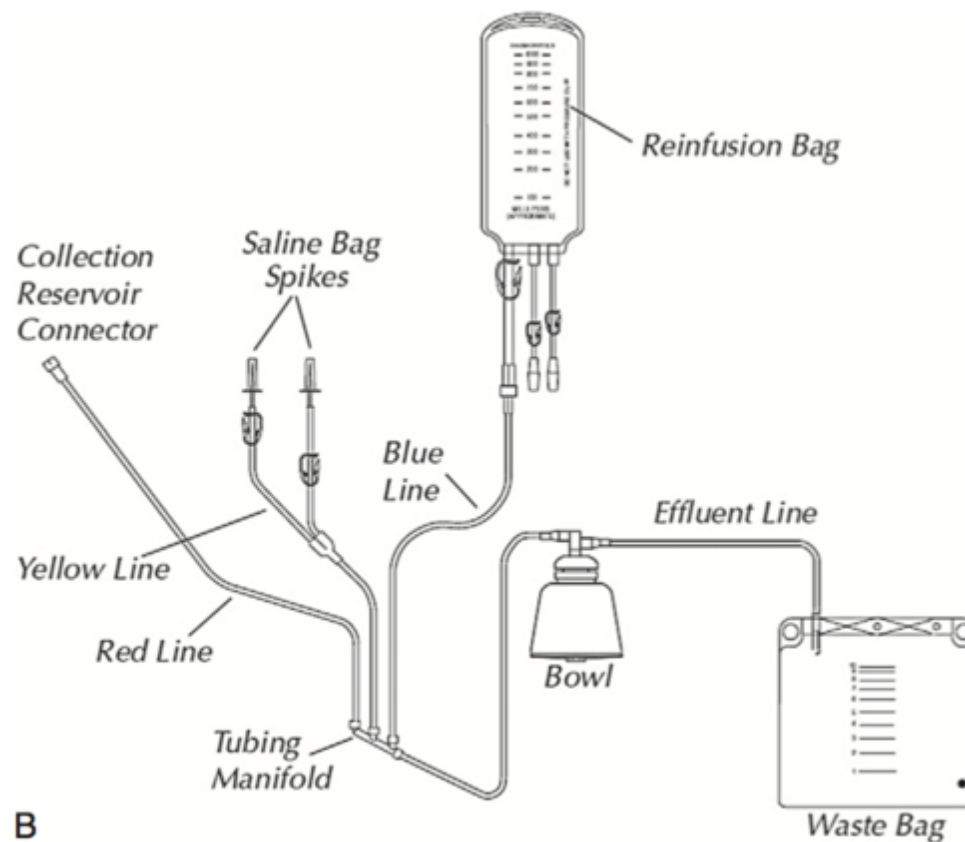
Increased cost

High wastage

Increased incidence of adverse reactions to donation



Intraoperative cell recovery instrument.





Definisi

Apheresis

Greek work meaning “take out”

The process of removal of whole blood from a donor or patient, separating out specific portions, and returning the other portions to the donor/patient. Can be done for :

- Harvesting specific components for transfusion (plasma, platelet, red cells)
- Removal of specific pathologic substances

Cytapheresis

- To harvest specific cellular components such as platelets, granulocytes or red cells.

Plasmapheresis

- To harvest plasma only and return back the cellular components to the donor/patient



Syarat Pengambilan Aferesis

Semua prosedur *apheresis*

- Analisis protein total termasuk albumin dan IgG paling tidak setahun sekali.

Prosedur *apheresis trombosit*

- Donor harus memiliki jumlah minimal trombosit $150 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
- Minimal dua minggu diantara pengambilan apheresis trombosit



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