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Gambaran Derajat dan Jenis Anemia Berdasarkan Kadar Hemoglobin dan Indeks Eritrosit Pada Penderita HIV di Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur Tahun 2019-2021

xv + 30 halaman, 5 tabel, 3 gambar, 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Anemia merupakan gangguan hematologi yang dapat meningkatkan morbiditas dan mortalitas penderita infeksi HIV. Adanya proses hematopoiesis yang inefisien kerap dikaitkan dengan mekanisme terjadinya anemia pada penderita HIV. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran derajat dan jenis anemia berdasarkan kadar hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit pada penderita HIV di Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur Tahun 2019-2021. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analisa data univariat. Populasi penelitian yaitu 141 penderita HIV dengan sampel penelitian 55 penderita HIV yang mengalami anemia. Penelitian dilaksanakan bulan Juni 2022 di Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpur. Hasil penelitian didapatkan sebanyak 55 penderita HIV mengalami anemia dengan derajat anemia ringan sebanyak 36 penderita (65,45%), anemia sedang 19 penderita (34,55%) dan tidak ditemukan anemia berat (0%). Jenis anemia berdasarkan indeks eritrosit yang didapatkan yaitu anemia normokromik normositik sebanyak 29 penderita (52,73%), hipokromik mikrositik sebanyak 26 penderita (48,15%), dan tidak ditemukan anemia normokromik makrositik (0%). Berdasarkan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 49 penderita (89,09%) dan perempuan sebanyak 6 penderita (10,91%). Penderita HIV yang terkena anemia tertinggi pada kelompok usia 26-45 sebanyak 45 penderita (81,48%) dan tidak ditemukan pada usia 0-5 tahun, 6-11 tahun dan >65 tahun (0%).

Kata Kunci: HIV, Anemia, Derajat Anemia, Hemoglobin, Jenis Anemia, Indeks Eritrosit

ABSTRACT

Anemia is a hematological disorder that can increase the morbidity and mortality of HIV-infected patients. The existence of an inefficient hematopoietic process is often associated with the mechanism of anemia in HIV patients. The purpose of this study was to describe the degree and type of anemia based on hemoglobin levels and erythrocyte index in HIV patients at the Simpung Inpatient Health Center in 2019-2021. This research is descriptive of univariate data analysis. The study population was 141 HIV patients with a sample of 55 HIV sufferers who had anemia. The research was conducted in June 2022 at Simpung Inpatient Health Center. The results showed that 55 HIV patients were anemic with a mild degree of anemia as many as 36 patients (65.45%), 19 patients with moderate anemia (34.55%) and no severe anemia (0%). Types of anemia based on the erythrocyte index obtained were normochromic normocytic anemia as many as 29 patients (52.73%), microcytic hypochromic anemia as many as 26 patients (48.15%), and no macrocytic normochromic anemia (0%). Based on the sex of the male as many as 49 patients (89.09%) and women as many as 6 patients (10.91%). HIV sufferers with the highest anemia were in the age group 26-45 as many as 45 patients (81.48%) and were not found at the age of 0-5 years, 6-11 years and >65 years (0%).

Keywords: HIV, Anemia, Degree of Anemia, Hemoglobin, Type of Anemia, Erythrocyte Index