

# Skrining darah donor dengan rapid test antigen rapid test antibodi mikroskopik dan polymerase chain reaction terhadap parasit malaria di Kota Ambon = Screening of blood donors with antigen rapid test rapid antibody test microscopic and polymerase chain reaction against malaria parasite in Ambon City

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## Abstrak

Skrining darah pendonor di Indonesia terhadap malaria belum dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan laboratorium. Kemungkinan resiko penularan malaria melalui darah donor dapat terjadi dan membahayakan jiwa resipien. Malaria di kota Ambon berdasarkan Annual Parasite Incidence adalah 4,49? termasuk High Case Incidence (HCI). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui prevalensi malaria dengan berbagai pemeriksaan laboratorium di kota Ambon. Dikumpulkan sebanyak 550 donor di Unit transfusi darah PMI Ambon dalam kurun waktu 3 bulan dan dilakukan berbagai pemeriksaan. Hasilnya memperlihatkan tidak satupun terdeteksi positif dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopik maupun rapid test antigen Pf HRP2-pan aldolase atau Pf HRP-2- PvLDH. Duapuluh dua donor terbukti mengandung immunoglobulin P. falciparum dengan rapid test antibodi. Lima donor lain positif dengan PCR menggunakan 18S rRNA. Penelitian ini membuktikan adanya potensi penularan malaria dari darah donor sebesar 4.9% di Pulau Ambon.

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Screening of blood donors in Indonesia against malaria with laboratory tests have not been done. Possible risk of malaria transmission through donated blood may occur and endanger the lives of recipients. Malaria in the city of Ambon by Annual Parasite Incidence was 4.49 - including High Case Incidence (HCI). This study aims to determine the prevalence of malaria with a several laboratory tests in the city of Ambon. Collection of total 550 donors at Red Cross blood transfusion unit Ambon, was carried out for a period of 3 months and followed by various examinations. The results showed none detected positive by microscopic examination or antigen rapid test PfHRP2-aldolase or PfHRP2-LDH. Twenty-two donors were found to contain P. falciparum with immunoglobulin antibody rapid test, in addition five other donors positive by PCR using 18S rRNA. This study showed that the potency of malaria transmission by blood donors was 4.9% in the island of Ambon.