

Deteksi Antibody HIV 1 dan 2 pada Darah Pendonor menggunakan Metode Imunokromatografi sebagai Konfirmasi Perbedaan Hasil Uji Saring dan Uji Diagnostik = Detection of HIV 1 and 2 Antibodies in Donated Blood Using Immunochromatography Methods for Confirmation of Discrepancy Result from Screening and Diagnostic Tests.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pemeriksaan IMLTD merupakan pengolahan darah untuk memastikan darah yang diberikan telah aman. Darah reaktif harus diperiksa ulang dengan menggunakan reagen yang sama dan in duplicate. Jika hasil RR maka darah harus dimusnahkan. Donor diberitahukan untuk tidak menyumbangkan darah dan melakukan uji diagnostik di RS. Sering terjadi perbedaan hasil antara uji saring UTD dengan uji diagnostik. Konfirmasi diperlukan pada kasus dimana terjadi perbedaan hasil. Western Blot (WB) adalah uji konfirmasi untuk mendeteksi antibodi terhadap virus. Saat ini juga terdapat metode imunokromatografi yang memiliki spesifisitas sama dengan WB. Tujuan penelitian mengetahui uji konfirmasi metoda imunokromatografi menjamin keamanan darah terhadap HIV. Desain penelitian deskriptif analitik dan uji diagnostik dengan 77 sampel yang memenuhi nilai inklusi. sampel berupa darah lengkap dengan volume tiga ml sebanyak 6 tabung. Hasil menunjukkan perbandingan WB dengan imunokromatografi didapatkan 5 sampel reaktif WB maupun imunokromatografi, 5 sampel non reaktif WB dan reaktif imunokromatografi. 67 sampel non reaktif WB maupun imunokromatografi. Kesimpulan terdapat perbedaan hasil reaktif dari metode ChLIA dengan hasil pemeriksaan diagnostik menggunakan RDT, WB dan imunokromatografi dan diferensiasi Ab HIV 1 dan 2 dan ketepatan konfirmasi Imunokromatografi memiliki kesesuaian hasil HIV 1 dengan WB.

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ABSTRACT

IMLTD examination is a blood treatment to ensure that the blood given is safe. Reactive blood must be re-examined using the same reagent and in duplicate. If the RR results, the blood must be destroyed. Donors were told not to donate blood and carry out diagnostic tests at the hospital. There are often differences in the results between blood centers test and the diagnostic test. Confirmation is needed in cases where there are differences in results. Western Blot (WB) is a confirmation test for detecting antibodies to the virus. At present there are also immunochromatographic methods that have the same specificity as WB. The aim of the study was to determine the confirmation test of the immunochromatographic method to ensure blood safety against HIV Descriptive analytic research design and diagnostic test with 77 samples that meet the inclusion value. samples in the form of complete blood with a volume of three ml as many as 6 tubes. The results showed a comparison of immunocromatographic WB with 5 reactive WB samples as well as immunochromatography, 5 non-reactive WB samples and immunochromatographic reactive. 67 WB non-reactive samples and immunochromatography. Conclusion there are differences in the reactive results of the ChLIA method with the results of diagnostic examinations using RDT, WB and immunochromatography

and differentiation of Ab HIV 1 and 2 and the accuracy of confirmatory immunochromatography that matches HIV 1 results with WB.