Erythrocyte alloantibodies in chronic kidney disease patients receiving packed red cell transfusions in Sanglah General Hospital, Denpasar


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Aims and Scope

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Sanglah General Hospital was built in 1965 and inaugurated on December 30, 1959, with a capacity of 150 beds. In 1993 in collaboration with the Faculty of Udayana University as a teaching hospital. In 1978 became a teaching hospital at type B and Referral Hospital for Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, and Nusa Tenggara Timur. As with other organizations, Sanglah Hospital also has a voice as to the intended direction, become eminent in the field of Hospital Care, Education, and Research of the National and International level. In realizing this vision in providing services Sanglah always strive with every effort to maintain excellence to satisfy the people who need the service. Moreover, Sanglah General Hospital is a major referral hospital for the region of Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, and Nusa Tenggara Timur. Sanglah also always emphasizes the empowerment of its resources to be able to produce a superior education and research in the fields of health and nursing.
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Erythrocyte alloantibodies in chronic kidney disease patients receiving packed red cell transfusions in Sanglah General Hospital, Denpasar

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients, anemia due to failure of erythropoietin production requires Packed Red Cell (PRC) transfusion. The presence of alloantibodies in CKD patients who routinely require transfusion in Bali has never been evaluated. This study aims to determine the erythrocyte alloantibodies of CKD patients who received PRC transfusions in Sanglah Hospital.

Methods: This study was a cross sectional descriptive study in adult CKD patients with history of PRC transfusion more than twice.

Results: A total of 50 patients with Chronic Kidney Disease consisting blood group were blood group O (44%). There were 3 patients with positive antibody screening and identification results, 2 male patients (66.67%) and 1 female (33.33%). Two patients 46-65 years (66.67%) while 1 person 18-45 years (33.33%), with 2 person with blood group A (66.67%) and one person with blood group O (33.33%). These three patients presented multiple alloantibodies in the form of anti-K, anti-Kp, anti-Lu.

Conclusion: From the CKD patients who received PRC transfusions in Sanglah Hospital, 6% formed alloantibodies. All of the alloantibodies formed were multiple alloantibodies, in the form of anti-K, anti-Kp.