

FACTORS RESULTING IN FAILURE OF DONOR BLOOD COLLECTION AT THE PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) Unit (UDD) IN BOJONEGORO REGENCY IN 2024

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Blood collection does not always run smoothly, and sometimes failures can occur in the process. Failure in blood collection is defined as a situation where the needle is not successfully inserted into the vein, the duration exceeds the time limit or the influence of other factors related to the venipuncture technique. Failure in blood collection has an impact on material losses, because the blood bag is only used once and is immediately discarded. **Purpose of the study:** To determine the Internal and External factors that result in the failure of donor blood collection at the UDD PMI Bojonegoro Regency in 2024. **Method:** This study uses a quantitative descriptive research design using secondary data. The population of this study were all donors who failed blood collection. The sampling technique of this study was a total sampling of 116 donors who failed blood collection. **Results and Discussion:** The group with the highest number of blood donors who failed blood collection was female donors with 68 people (58.62%), and in the adult age group (26–45 years) with 58 people (50.00%), with hemoglobin levels of 13.6–14.5 g/dL with 46 people (39.66%), systolic blood pressure of 100–120 mmHg with 98 people (84.48%), and diastolic blood pressure of 81–90 mmHg with 64 people (55.17%). With normal body weight (45–65 kg) with 59 people (50.86%), and with blood type A⁺ with 37 people (31.90%). External factors, failure to take donor blood was dominated by technical failure in the form of myoleuk or blocked blood flow, namely 111 cases (95.69%), from the vasovagal reaction aspect, most of the donors who experienced failure were in a condition without reaction (normal), namely 84 people (72.41%).

Keywords: Blood Collection, Failure, Blood Donor