

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Talasemia adalah kelainan genetik yang memengaruhi produksi hemoglobin dan memerlukan terapi transfusi darah rutin. Pandemi COVID-19 mengakibatkan perubahan sistem pelayanan kesehatan, yang menimbulkan kendala dalam pengobatan talasemia pada anak. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi kendala tersebut di Semarang.

Tujuan: Mengidentifikasi kendala dalam pelayanan talasemia anak selama pandemi, termasuk kepatuhan dalam transfusi darah dan konsumsi obat kelasi besi.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan survei menggunakan kuesioner kepada 70 pasien anak penderita talasemia di RS Kariadi, Semarang. Sampel dipilih secara konsekutif.

Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan beberapa kendala utama yang dihadapi pasien, yakni akses transportasi (17,5%), takut tertular COVID-19 (17,5%), dan takut ke rumah sakit (17,5%). Uji chi-square menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara jenis talasemia dengan rasa takut tertular COVID-19 ($p=0,008$), takut ke RS ($p=0,006$), dan kendala transportasi ($p=0,025$). Sebagian besar pasien tetap menjalani transfusi darah (100%) dan mengonsumsi kelasi besi (100%) secara rutin.

Kesimpulan: Pandemi COVID-19 memengaruhi pelayanan talasemia anak, tetapi tingkat kepatuhan terhadap terapi tetap tinggi. Optimalisasi kebijakan rumah sakit dan dukungan logistik diperlukan untuk meminimalkan dampak pandemi terhadap pasien.

Kata Kunci: *Talasemia, Pandemi COVID-19, Pelayanan Kesehatan, Transfusi Darah, Obat Kelasi Besi*

ABSTRACT

Background: *Thalassemia is a genetic disorder affecting hemoglobin production, requiring regular blood transfusions. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted healthcare systems, posing challenges for managing pediatric thalassemia. This study aims to identify these challenges in Semarang.*

Aim: *To identify obstacles in pediatric thalassemia care during the pandemic, including compliance with blood transfusions and iron chelation therapy.*

Methods: *A descriptive quantitative study using a survey distributed to 70 pediatric thalassemia patients at Kariadi Hospital, Semarang. Samples were selected consecutively.*

Results: *The most common obstacles faced by patients were transportation difficulties (17.5%), fear of contracting COVID-19 (17.5%), and fear of visiting the hospital (17.5%). Chi-square analysis revealed significant associations between the type of thalassemia and fear of contracting COVID-19 ($p=0.008$), fear of going to the hospital ($p=0.006$), and transportation issues ($p=0.025$). Nevertheless, all patients continued to undergo routine transfusion therapy and take iron chelation medication*

Conclusion: *The COVID-19 pandemic impacted pediatric thalassemia services, but treatment adherence remained high. Optimizing hospital policies and logistical support is essential to minimize pandemic-related impacts.*

Keywords: *Thalassemia, COVID-19 Pandemic, Healthcare Services, Blood Transfusion, Iron Chelation Therapy*