

ABSTRAK

Gangguan perdarahan masih sering diremehkan oleh sebagian masyarakat. Gangguan perdarahan bisa menyebabkan kondisi berbahaya jika tidak segera ditangani. Gangguan perdarahan yang cukup serius ditandai dengan gejala epistaksis, mudah memar, perdarahan berkepanjangan setelah luka ringan, perdarahan berlebihan saat pembedahan gigi/ rongga mulut, perdarahan gastrointestinal, perdarahan pasca operasi dan *menorrhagia*. Gangguan perdarahan dengan gejala tersebut bisa disebabkan oleh gangguan fungsi *Von Willebrand Factor* yang dikenal sebagai penyakit *Von Willebrand*. Penyakit *Von Willebrand* merupakan gangguan perdarahan pada faktor Koagulasi VIII. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan APTT dengan kadar antigen VWF pada penderita gangguan perdarahan. Desain penelitian ini adalah *observasional analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden yang digunakan berdasarkan diagnosis dokter yang termasuk perdarahan intravaskular dengan memeriksakan pemeriksaan APTT. Parameter yang digunakan yaitu APTT (*Activated Partial Thromboplastine time*) metode *Optic* dan kadar antigen VWF (*Von Willebrand Factor*) metode *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay*. Hasil penelitian pada usia terbanyak adalah 48 – 57 tahun sebesar 9/30 (30%), sedangkan jenis kelamin terbanyak adalah perempuan sebesar 21/30 (70%). Hasil uji statistik univariat, rata-rata APTT didapatkan 33,7 detik (SD 3,652), dan kadar antigen VWF 260,0 IU/dL (SD 116,2). Berdasarkan hasil uji *Spearman Correlation* didapatkan nilai $p = 0,243$, berarti $p > 0,05$ yang artinya tidak terdapat hubungan APTT dengan kadar antigen VWF. Kesimpulan penelitian ini tidak terdapat hubungan nilai APTT dengan kadar antigen VWF dikarenakan nilai APTT dan kadar antigen VWF pada penderita gangguan perdarahan bisa rendah, normal, dan tinggi.

Kata kunci : Gangguan Perdarahan, APTT, Kadar Antigen VWF

ABSTRACT

Bleeding disorders are still often treated by some people. Bleeding disorders can cause dangerous conditions if not treated immediately. This fairly serious bleeding disorder is characterized by symptoms of epistaxis, easy bruising, prolonged bleeding after minor injuries, excessive bleeding during dental/oral surgery, gastrointestinal bleeding, post-operative bleeding and menorrhagia. Bleeding disorders with these symptoms can be caused by impaired Von Willebrand Factor function, known as Von Willebrand disease. Von Willebrand's disease is a bleeding disorder involving Coagulation factor VIII. This study aims to analyze the relationship between APTT and VWF antigen levels in patients with bleeding disorders. The design of this research is observational analytic with a cross sectional approach. The respondents used were based on a doctor's diagnosis which included intravascular bleeding. With the initial screening test parameters, namely APTT (Activated Partial Thromboplastine time) and VWF (Von Willebrand Factor) antigen levels. The research results showed that the highest age group was 48 - 57 years, 9/30 (30%), while the largest gender was female, 21/30 (70%). Univariate statistical test results showed that the average APTT was 33.7 seconds (SD 3.652), and the VWF antigen level was 260.0 IU/dL (SD 116.2). Based on the results of the Spearman Correlation test, the value obtained was $p = 0.243$, meaning $p > 0.05$, which means there is no relationship between APTT and VWF antigen levels. The conclusion of this study is that there is no relationship between APTT values and VWF antigen levels because APTT values and VWF antigen levels in patients with bleeding disorders can be low, normal and high.

Keyword : *Bleeding Disorders, APTT, VWF Antigen Levels*