

INTI SARI

Sanuel, P. 2024. Gambaran Jumlah Leukosit dan Jumlah eritrosit dan Jenis *Plasmodium* di Puskesmas Kelapa Lima Kabupaten Merauke Provinsi Papua Selatan. Program Studi D4 Analisis Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Malaria mempengaruhi hampir semua komponen darah sehingga dapat menyebabkan anemia, trombositopenia dan leukopenia hingga leukositosis. Infeksi malaria dapat menyebabkan hemolisis, yaitu kerusakan eritrosit, yang dapat mengakibatkan anemia dan perubahan dalam jumlah eritrosit. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui gambaran jumlah leukosit, eritrosit dan jenis *Plasmodium* di Puskesmas Kelapa Lima Kabupaten Merauke.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional dan dilakukan dengan mendeskripsikan jumlah populasi pasien yang didiagnosa menderita malaria. Sampel yang diambil terdiri dari 51 responden yang dinyatakan positif malaria.

Berdasarkan penelitian gambaran jumlah leukosit, jumlah eritrosit dan jenis *Plasmodium* pada penderita malaria di Puskesmas Kelapa Lima Kabupaten Merauke, Provinsi Papua Selatan, didapatkan hasil berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan jumlah leukosit sebanyak 96,1% mengalami penurunan (rendah), hasil pemeriksaan jumlah eritrosit didapatkan jumlah eritrosit menurun (rendah) sebanyak 62,7%. Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan mikroskopis jenis *Plasmodium*, sebanyak 5,8% *Plasmodium falciparum*, 92,2% *Plasmodium vivax*, dan 2% Mix (*Plasmodium falciparum* dan *Plasmodium vivax*).

Kata Kunci : Leukosit, Eritrosit, Malaria, *Plasmodium sp.*

ABSTRACT

Sanuel, P. 2024. Overview of Leukocyte Number and Erythrocyte Number and Types of *Plasmodium* at Kelapa Lima Health Center, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province. D4 Health Analyst Study Program, Setia Budi University.

Malaria is a disease with periodic fever caused by the *Plasmodium* parasite and transmitted by the female *Anopheles* mosquito. Malaria affects almost all blood components so it can cause anemia, thrombocytopenia and leukopenia to leukocytosis. Malaria infection can cause hemolysis, which is erythrocyte damage, which can result in anemia and changes in the number of erythrocytes. The purpose of the study was to find out the description of the number of leukocytes and erythrocytes and the types of *Plasmodium* in the Kelapa Lima Health Center, Merauke Regency.

This study uses a type of research with *a cross sectional* approach and then described where the number of populations taken is all patients diagnosed with malaria. The number of samples obtained was 51 respondents who were positive for malaria.

Based on the study of the overview of the number of leukocytes and the number of erythrocytes and types of *Plasmodium* in malaria patients at the Kelapa Lima Health Center, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province, the results were obtained based on the results of the number of leukocytes as much as 96.1% decreased (low), the results of the examination of the number of erythrocytes were found to be decreased (low) by 62.7%. Based on the results of microscopic examination of the *Plasmodium* type, as many as 5.8% *Plasmodium falciparum*, 92.2% *Plasmodium vivax*, and 2% Mix (*Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax*).

Keywords : Leukosit, Eritrosit, Malaria, *Plasmodium* sp.