

## Proportion of influenza cases in severe acute respiratory illness in Indonesia during 2008-2009

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### Abstrak

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui proporsi kasus SARI yang disebabkan oleh virus influenza. Metode yang digunakan untuk mendeteksi keberadaan virus influenza adalah metode Reverse Transkriptase - Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).

**Metode:** Usap tenggorok yang diambil dari pasien yang memiliki simptom mengarah ke SARI diekstrak untuk memperoleh RNA, kemudian diamplifikasi menggunakan 5 pasang primer dan probe (influenza A, Influenza B, A/H1N1, A/H3N2 dan A/H5N1) dengan metode real-time RT-PCR.

**Hasil:** Dari 549 sampel diketahui bahwa 6% pasien SARI disebabkan oleh virus Influenza, dan 4% disebabkan oleh virus Influenza A, 2% disebabkan oleh virus Influenza B. Virus influenza A yang paling banyak menyebabkan SARI adalah virus A/H3N2. Sedangkan 94% dari keseluruhan sampel SARI yang diterima menunjukkan hasil negatif terhadap Influenza.

**Kesimpulan:** Sebagian besar kasus SARI tidak disebabkan oleh virus influenza. Virus influenza A yang paling sering menyebabkan SARI adalah A/H3N2. Kondisi bahwa Kasus flu burung A/H5N1 sudah pernah diidentifikasi di Indonesia serta penyebaran virus baru influenza A/H1N1 pada tahun 2009 meningkatkan kembali pentingnya surveilans SARI.

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**Aim:** To access the proportion of Influenza which caused SARI cases **Methods:** From April 2008 until March 2009, 549 samples of nasal and throat swabs were collected from SARI patients from eight hospitals in eight provinces in Indonesia.

**Methods:** The samples were analyzed for Influenza by real-time RT-PCR method using several specific primers for influenza A (A/H1N1, A/H3N2 and A/H5N1) and Influenza B. The sequence of these primers was provided by CDC, Atlanta.

**Results:** We found 516 (94%) of the specimens testing results were not influenza A or B viruses. There was 21 (4%) cases caused by influenza A and 12 (2%) caused by influenza B. From the influenza A cases, one case of SARI was caused by A/H1N1, two cases were A/H5N1, 17 cases were A/H3N2 and one case was unsubtypeable Influenza A.

**Conclusion:** The majority of SARI cases were not caused by influenza viruses. From this surveillance the most common influenza A related to SARI is A/H3N2. Facts of the avian influenza virus A/H5N1 cases have been found in Indonesia and the spread of novel virus influenza A/H1N1 in 2009 raised our concern about the importance of SARI surveillance.