

Uji sensitivitas dan spesifisitas ultrasonografi abdomen dalam mendeteksi kebocoran plasma pada infeksi dengue dewasa dibandingkan hasil pemeriksaan albumin darah = Sensitivity and specificity test of abdominal ultrasound in detecting plasma leakage of dengue infection compared to serum albumin

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : Infeksi dengue merupakan masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia yang berdampak pada kematian akibat renjatan, apabila diagnosis dan penatalaksanaan tidak dilakukan secara dini. Kendala yang dihadapi dalam protokol deteksi kebocoran plasma selama ini adalah faktor yang menyebabkan negatif palsu, waktu yang di perlukan relatif lama, serta waktu terjadinya kebocoran plasma yang tidak dapat dipastikan. Ultrasonografi abdomen menjadi alat diagnostik potensial untuk menilai kebocoran plasma dan menjadi indikator prognostik.

Tujuan : Menghitung nilai sensitivitas dan spesifisitas ultrasonografi abdomen dalam mendeteksi kebocoran plasma pada infeksi dengue dewasa berdasarkan pemeriksaan albumin darah, serta mendapatkan karakteristik efusi pleura, asites dan penebalan dinding kantung empedu dalam ultrasonografi abdomen pada infeksi dengue.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang (cross sectional study) serial dengan menggunakan data primer.

Hasil : Pada hari ke 3 sampai hari ke 5 demam, ultrasonografi abdomen memiliki sensitivitas 100% dan spesifisitas 100%, sedangkan pada hari ke 6 didapatkan sensitivitas 100% dan spesifisitas 83,3% dibandingkan pemeriksaan albumin darah sebagai standar baku emas.

Kesimpulan : Ultrasonografi abdomen dapat dimasukkan ke dalam protokol diagnostik infeksi dengue sebagai alternatif pemeriksaan albumin darah.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Dengue infection has been the major health issue in Indonesia, which may lead to death because of shock. The protocol in detecting plasma leakage have several problems that can make false negative. Abdominal ultrasound is a potential diagnostic modality in detecting this condition. There were no spesific studies to determine the role of ultrasound in dengue infection.

Objective : to asses the sensitivity and specificity of abdominal ultrasound in detecting plasma leakage of dengue infection compared to serum albumin and also to determine the characteristic of pleural effusion, ascites and thickening of gall bladder wall.

Method : This study is using serial cross sectional design with primary data

Result : At third until fifth day of fever, the sensitivity and specificity of abdominal ultrasound is both 100%. At sixth day of fever, the sensitivity is 100% and the specificity is 83,3% compared to serum albumin.

Conclusion: Abdominal ultrasound can be implemented to diagnostic protocol of dengue infection as an

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