

Profil klinis, laboratorium dan serologi infeksi virus dengue pada bayi = Clinical laboratory and serology profile of dengue virus infection in baby / Rinang Mariko

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang. Di Sumatera Barat didapatkan peningkatan kasus infeksi virus dengue. Beberapa kasus juga terjadi pada bayi ≤ 1 tahun. Bayi mempunyai karakteristik klinik yang unik dan tidak banyak penelitian mengenai hal ini di Indonesia.

Tujuan. Mengetahui profil klinis, laboratorium dan serologi infeksi virus dengue pada bayi yang di rawat di RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang dari tahun 2012-2014

Metode. Penelitian cross-sectional, menggunakan data rekam medic bayi IVD yang dirawat di RSUP Dr M Djamil Padang dari 1 Januari 2012-31 Desember 2014. Data yang dianalisis mencakup usia, jenis kelamin, hari demam saat diagnosis, suhu, demam, batuk, diare, muntah, kejang, hematemesis, melena, syok, ptekie, and hepatomegali.

Hasil. 12 bayi digunakan sebagai sampel. Usia termuda bayi DBD adalah 3 bulan, dengan usia terbanyak 5 bulan (5 bayi). Muntah merupakan gejala tambahan yang paling banyak ditemukan (9 dari 12 bayi), diikuti oleh ptekie dan syok (masing-masing 6 bayi), serta batuk (5 bayi). 8 dari 12 bayi menunjukkan infeksi primer

Kesimpulan. Rerata usia dan kelompok usia terbanyak setara dengan penelitian sebelumnya.

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ABSTRACT

Background. In West Sumatera, cases of dengue virus infection is increasing. Some occur in infants below 1 year old. Babies has unique clinical characteristic and only few researchs take place on this subject in Indonesia.

Objection. Describing the clinical, laboratory, and serology profile of dengue virus infection in infants taken care at Dr. M Djamil Hospital in Padang, West Sumatera from 2012 to 2014.

Methods. This is a cross-sectional study based on medical record data on baby who were treated in Dr M Djamil Padang from January 1st, 2012 to December 31st, 2014. The data analyzed were age, gender, fever duration at diagnosis, body temperature, fever, cough, diarrhea, vomit, seizure, hematemesis, melena, shock, ptekie, and hepatomegaly.

Results. 12 babies were collected as sample. Youngest baby had DHF was 3 months old, while the oldest was 5 months old (5 infants). Vomit is the additional symptom most commonly found (9 of 12 infants), followed by ptekie and shock (6 babies each), and cough (5 infants). Eight of 12 infants showed primary infection.

Conclusion. The mean for age and mode for age group were similar to previous studies