

Efektifitas anti tetanus serum dan human tetanus immuno globulin pada tetanus anak studi retrospektif = Effectiveness of anti tetanus serum and human immuno globulin on pediatric tetanus a retrospective study

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Abstrak

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ATS telah banyak digunakan di Indonesia dalam mengobati tetanus. Sejak tahun 2010, penggunaan HTIG sebagai antitoksin semakin meningkat

Tujuan: mengevaluasi perbedaan luaran pada tetanus anak antara yang mendapat ATS dan HTIG.

Method: Penelitian retrospektif pada kasus tetanus anak yang dirawat di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo dari 2006-2014

Results: Ada 69 pasien tetanus anak yang menjadi subjek penelitian, dengan kelompok usia terbanyak adalah 1 ? 5 tahun yaitu 53,6 % dan proporsi laki-laki lebih banyak dibanding perempuan (2:1), dengan 59,4 % subyek tidak pernah mendapat imunisasi dasar. Port d'entree terbanyak adalah OMSK (47,8 %) dan tetanus derajat 3 merupakan diagnosis terbanyak (39,1 %). Semua subjek datang dirawat dengan gejala trismus, disertai kejang rangsang (75,4 %), kaku kuduk dan opistotonus (73,9 %), spasme spontan (69,6 %) dan perut papan 65,2 % subjek. Enam puluh tujuh persen subjek diobati dengan ATS dan 33 % dengan HTIG. Lama rawat subjek yang mendapat ATS 9,98 (SB 4,58) dan HTIG 10,91 (SB 5,88) hari. Subjek yang meninggal di akhir perawatan, pada kelompok ATS 4,4 % dan HTIG 21,7 %. Pada kelompok ATS, trismus terjadi selama 8 hari sejak dirawat, kejang rangsang dan kaku kuduk 3 hari, opistotonus dan perut papan 2 hari serta kejang spontan 1 hari. Sedangkan pada kelompok HTIG, trismus 8 hari, kejang rangsang, kaku kuduk, opistotonus dan perut papan 2 hari serta kejang spontan selama 1 hri. Tidak ada data mengenai risus sardonius. Harga HTIG satu juta rupiah lebih murah dibanding ATS (Rp 4.414.711,- vs Rp 5.512.724,-) ATS dan HTIG memiliki efektifitas yang sama dalam hal lama rawat, lama terjadinya spasme dan hasil akhir perawatan. Harga HTIG lebih murah dibanding ATS. Disarankan memilih HTIG sebagai pilihan pertama pengobatan tetanus anak dan ATS hanya digunakan bila HTIG tidak dapat diberikan.;Background: ATS has been widely used in Indonesia in tetanus management. Since 2010, the use of antitoxin HTIG as increasing

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To evaluate the differences between the outcomes in pediatric tetanus who received HTIG and ATS

Method: A retrospective study on pediatric tetanus case who admitted to Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital since 2006 to 2014

Results:

There were 69 patients with pediatric tetanus as study subjects, with 1-5 years as the largest age group is 53.6% and the proportion of men more than women (2: 1), with 59.4% of the subjects never got primary immunization. The most of port d'entree was CSOM (47.8%) and tetanus grade 3 as most fequent diagnosis (39.1%). All subjects came hospitalized with symptoms of trismus, accompanied spasms excitatory (75.4%),

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