

Perbandingan kejadian demam pascavaksinasi dtwp hep b hib antara bayi yang mendapat asi eksklusif dan susu formula = Comparison of fever following dtwp hep b hib vaccination between exclusively breast fed and formula fed infants

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar belakang Demam merupakan salah satu KIPI tersering terutama pascavaksinasi DTWP Bayi yang mendapat ASI eksklusif memperoleh faktor antiinflamasi dan imunomodulator dari ASI yang secara teoritis dapat menurunkan risiko demam pascavaksinasi namun belum ada penelitian di Indonesia yang menghubungkan pemberian ASI dengan kejadian demam pascavaksinasi Tujuan Membandingkan kejadian demam pascavaksinasi DTWP Hep B Hib antara bayi yang mendapat ASI eksklusif dan susu formula Metode Penelitian potong lintang pada bayi usia kurang dari 6 bulan yang mendapat vaksinasi DTWP Hep B Hib di Puskesmas di daerah Jakarta Utara dan Jakarta Timur pada bulan Juli September 2015 Hasil Subyek penelitian ini terdiri atas 65 subyek kelompok ASI eksklusif dan 68 kelompok susu formula Median usia kedua kelompok 3 bulan sebagian besar mendapat DTP pertama dan memiliki status gizi baik Terdapat perbedaan proporsi demam antara kelompok ASI eksklusif dan susu formula yaitu 27 dan 45 p 0 045 Bayi yang mendapat ASI memiliki risiko demam lebih rendah 0 59 kali IK 95 0 37 0 96 dibanding susu formula Median awitan demam kelompok ASI dan susu formula masing masing 6 jam p 0 829 sedangkan median lama demam kelompok ASI 7 jam dan susu formula 6 jam p 0 947 Rerata suhu tertinggi kelompok ASI 37 50C dan susu formula 37 80C p 0 165 Sebagian besar subyek demam pada suhu 38 0 38 50C 72 pada kelompok ASI dan 66 kelompok susu formula p 0 97 Simpulan Proporsi demam pascavaksinasi DTWP Hep B Hib pada bayi yang mendapat ASI eksklusif lebih rendah dibanding susu formula Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna awitan lama demam dan suhu tertinggi pascavaksinasi antara kelompok ASI dan susu formula

ABSTRACT
Background Fever is one of the most common adverse events following vaccination especially DTWP vaccine Babies who are exclusively breastfed received anti inflammatory factors and immunomodulator consisted in breastmilk which theoretically can reduce the risk of fever after vaccination There is no research in Indonesia concerning breastfeeding in association with post vaccination fever Objective To compare the fever following DTWP HepB Hib vaccine between exclusively breast fed and formula fed infants Methods A cross sectional study in infants younger than 6 months who received DTWP Hep B Hib vaccinations in North Jakarta and East Jakarta primary health care in July September 2015 Results The subjects consisted of 65 exclusively breast fed infants and 68 formula fed infants The median age of both groups were 3 months most of them received the first DTP vaccines and had good nutritional status There were differences in the proportion of fever among infants who were being exclusively breast fed and formula fed 27 and 45 respectively p 0 045 The relative risk for fever among infants who were exclusively breastfed was 0 59 95 CI 0 37 0 96 Median onset of fever for each groups was 6 hours p 0 829 whereas the median duration of fever for exclusively breast fed infants was 7 hours and formula fed infants was 6 hours p 0 947 The peak of mean temperature for breast fed and formula fed infants was 37 50C and 37 80C respectively p 0 165 Most subjects experienced fever at 38 0 38 50C 72 in the breast fed groups and 66 in the formula fed groups p 0

97 Conclusions The proportion of fever following DTwP Hep B Hib vaccine in breast fed infants is lower than formula fed infants There were no significant differences in onset duration of fever and highest temperature after vaccination between exclusively breast fed and formula fed infants ;Background Fever is one of the most common adverse events following vaccination especially DTwP vaccine Babies who are exclusively breastfed received anti inflammatory factors and immunomodulator consisted in breastmilk which theoretically can reduce the risk of fever after vaccination There is no research in Indonesia concerning breastfeeding in association with post vaccination fever Objective To compare the fever following DTwP HepB Hib vaccine between exclusively breast fed and formula fed infants Methods A cross sectional study in infants younger than 6 months who received DTwP Hep B Hib vaccinations in North Jakarta and East Jakarta primary health care in July September 2015 Results The subjects consisted of 65 exclusively breast fed infants and 68 formula fed infants The median age of both groups were 3 months most of them received the first DTP vaccines and had good nutritional status There were differences in the proportion of fever among infants who were being exclusively breast fed and formula fed 27 and 45 respectively p 0 045 The relative risk for fever among infants who were exclusively breastfed was 0 59 95 CI 0 37 0 96 Median onset of fever for each groups was 6 hours p 0 829 whereas the median duration of fever for exclusively breast fed infants was 7 hours and formula fed infants was 6 hours p 0 947 The peak of mean temperature for breast fed and formula fed infants was 37 50C and 37 80C respectively p 0 165 Most subjects experienced fever at 38 0 38 50C 72 in the breast fed groups and 66 in the formula fed groups p 0 97 Conclusions The proportion of fever following DTwP Hep B Hib vaccine in breast fed infants is lower than formula fed infants There were no significant differences in onset duration of fever and highest temperature after vaccination between exclusively breast fed and formula fed infants , Background Fever is one of the most common adverse events following vaccination especially DTwP vaccine Babies who are exclusively breastfed received anti inflammatory factors and immunomodulator consisted in breastmilk which theoretically can reduce the risk of fever after vaccination There is no research in Indonesia concerning breastfeeding in association with post vaccination fever Objective To compare the fever following DTwP HepB Hib vaccine between exclusively breast fed and formula fed infants Methods A cross sectional study in infants younger than 6 months who received DTwP Hep B Hib vaccinations in North Jakarta and East Jakarta primary health care in July September 2015 Results The subjects consisted of 65 exclusively breast fed infants and 68 formula fed infants The median age of both groups were 3 months most of them received the first DTP vaccines and had good nutritional status There were differences in the proportion of fever among infants who were being exclusively breast fed and formula fed 27 and 45 respectively p 0 045 The relative risk for fever among infants who were exclusively breastfed was 0 59 95 CI 0 37 0 96 Median onset of fever for each groups was 6 hours p 0 829 whereas the median duration of fever for exclusively breast fed infants was 7 hours and formula fed infants was 6 hours p 0 947 The peak of mean temperature for breast fed and formula fed infants was 37 50C and 37 80C respectively p 0 165 Most subjects experienced fever at 38 0 38 50C 72 in the breast fed groups and 66 in the formula fed groups p 0 97 Conclusions The proportion of fever following DTwP Hep B Hib vaccine in breast fed infants is lower than formula fed infants There were no significant differences in onset duration of fever and highest temperature after vaccination between exclusively breast fed and formula fed infants]