

## Konfirmasi pemeriksaan mikroskopik terhadap diagnosis klinis malaria./ A. Arsunan Arsin, Heri Paerunan, Sri Syatriani

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### Abstrak

Penyakit malaria masih menjadi salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang penting di dunia. Di Indonesia, terutama di luar daerah Jawa dan Bali, sampai kini angka kesakitan malaria masih tergolong tinggi. Di Puskesmas Bunta Kabupaten Banggai, pada tahun 2008 Annual Malaria Incidence (AMI) dilaporkan mencapai 109,9%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan serta mengetahui hubungan gejala, tanda klinis, dan hasil pemeriksaan mikroskopik malaria. Desain studi yang digunakan adalah cross sectional. Pengumpulan data wawancara dan mengambil sediaan darah dilakukan pada 150 penderita suspect malaria di puskesmas dan rumah penduduk. Penderita malaria klinis dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopik malaria positif ditemukan sekitar 52%. Gejala dan tanda klinis malaria yang berhubungan bermakna dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopik meliputi menggigil (nilai  $p = 0,000$ ); sakit kepala (nilai  $p = 0,007$ ); nyeri otot/ tulang (nilai  $p = 0,001$ ); pusing (nilai  $p = 0,000$ ); demam (nilai  $p = 0,003$ ); anemia (nilai  $p = 0,000$ ); dan splenomegali (nilai  $p = 0,000$ ). Berdasarkan analisis multivariat ditemukan gejala dan tanda klinis yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan pemeriksaan mikroskopik adalah menggigil (nilai  $p = 0,002$ ; CI 95% = 1,593 \_ 7,797) dan anemia (nilai  $p = 0,000$ ; CI 95% = 2,265

\_ 11,191) yang merupakan faktor prediksi terbaik untuk diagnosis dini,

skrining, dan surveilans malaria.

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Malaria which morbidity still high is one of health problems in the world including in Indonesia, mainly in outside Java and Bali island. In Bunta Public

Health Center Banggai Regency in 2008, the AMI was 109,9? still high.

The objective of this research is to compare and to know the relationship

between clinical malaria diagnosis and microscopic examination. The

methods used in research were observational study with cross sectional

study by interviewing and taking blood stoke of malaria suspected among 150 respondents in Public Health Center and people residents. The data

was analyzed by SPSS program according to univariate, bivariat, and multivariate. The result showed that positive microscopic cases among clinical

malaria cases is 52%. The sign and symptoms of malaria is corelated to

positif microscopic examined cases such as shiver (p value = 0,000);

headache (p value = 0,007); muscle/bones pain (p value = 0,001); dizzy-ness (p value = 0,000); fever  $>37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (p value = 0,003); anemia (p value =

0,000); and splenomegaly (p value = 0,000). Based on the multivariate test,

indicated that the sign and symptoms that related dominantly to microscopic examination includes shiver symptom (p value = 0,002; CI 95% =

1,593 \_ 7,797) and anemia (p value = 0,000; CI 95% = 2,265 \_ 11,191).

Malaria clinical signs and symptoms is the alternative diagnosis of malaria

in endemic areas that have microscopic examination restictiveness.