



ABSTRACTS

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an important public health problem in South East Asian and Western Pacific countries and is one of the leading causes of hospitalization and death in many tropical Asian countries.

A descriptive analytic study using Pearson's chi-square test was conducted to evaluate the association between thrombocytopenia and the serologic results.

All patients hospitalized in the Department of Internal Medicine DR. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta with DHF diagnosed based on WHO 1986 criteria and fulfills the inclusion and exclusion criteria was studied retrospectively. Data is presented in percentage by frequency of age, sex, serologic results and thrombocytopenia (defined if the platelet count less than 100.000/ml).

Ninety three patients found with the range of age were 14 to more than 53 years old who fulfilled the criteria were evaluated. Of 93 cases, they were 53 (57%) men and 40 (43%) women and statistically not difference (men : women = 1,3 : 1). The largest number of patients were among the age of 14 to 21 years old (62,1%). Eighty seven (93,5%) patients showed positive serologic results and 6 (6,5%) patients with negative results. Thrombocytopenia occurred in 70,65% of DHF positive serologic results and 57,69% of serologic negative. The statistical test was $X^2 = 4.17364$ with $p < 0.05$.

It is concluded there was a significant difference in thrombocytopenia between the serologic positive and negative results.