



BAB I  
ABSTRACT

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Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever ( DHF ) is one of clinical manifestations of Dengue infection which is still an important public health problem in South East Asia and West Pacific countries. The other clinical manifestations of Dengue infection are Dengue Fever ( DF ) and Dengue Shock Syndrome ( DSS ).

The purpose of this study is to know about the profile of Ig G and Ig M anti-Dengue on Dengue infection patients based on sex, age, duration of fever, concentration of blue plasm lymphocyte ( transformed lymphocyte ), haematocrite, bleeding time ( BT ), clotting time ( CT ), thrombocyte count, and clinical manifestation ( DF, DHF, and DSS ).

The subject are patients who were hospitalized in the Departement of Paediatric RSUP Dr. Sardjito, RS Panti Rapih, and RS Bethesda, Yogyakarta, with one of DF, DHF, or DSS diagnosed that fulfill the inclusion criteria, and in age range 0 – 15 years old.

The result is 82 patients Dengue infection consists of 40 patients who diagnosed DF, 36 patients DHF, and 6 patients DSS; 39 males ( 47,6 % ), and 43 females ( 54,4 % ). There are three kinds of Ig G & Ig M anti-Dengue coditions, they are Ig G + & Ig M - , Ig G - & Ig M + , and Ig G + & Ig M + . The duration of fever before the patient went to hospital , majority ( 76,5 % ) cases at 3 to 5 days in the three of Ig G + & Ig M - , Ig G - & Ig M + , and Ig G + & Ig M + . In Ig G + & Ig M - 66,7 % subjects were males and 33,3 % females, in Ig G - & Ig M + 33,3 % were males and 66,7 % females, in Ig G + & Ig M + 45,9 % were males and 54,1 % females. According to the age group, the most frequent is the age group of 10 – 15 years old that is 61,9 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M - , 29,2 % cases in Ig G - & Ig M + , and 59,5 % in Ig G + & Ig M + . According to the concentration of blue plasm lymphocyte in peripheral blood ( transformed lymphocyte ), the most frequent is concentration of blue plasm lymphocyte  $\geq 5$  % that is 64,7 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M - , 33,3 % cases in Ig G - & Ig M + , and 53,3 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M + . According to the raise of haematocrit value, the most frequent is hemoconcentration phenomenon ( hct raise  $\geq 20$  % ) that is 52,4 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M - , 29,2 % cases in Ig G - & Ig M + , 64,9 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M + . Bleeding manifestations were detected in 76,2 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M - , 41,7 % cases in Ig G - and Ig M + , and 59,5 % cases in Ig G + and Ig M + . Normal bleeding time ( 3 – 7 minutes ) were detected in 57,1 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M - , 100 % cases in Ig G - and Ig M + , and 80,9 % cases in Ig G + and Ig M + . The clotting time shows normal ( 6 – 12 minutes ) in 53,8 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M - , 100 % cases in Ig G - and Ig M + , and 80,9 % cases in Ig G + and Ig M + . Thrombocytopenia ( platelet count  $< 150.000 / \text{mm}^3$  ) occurs in 66,7 % cases in Ig G + & Ig M - , 62,5 % cases in Ig G - and Ig M + , and 78,4 % cases in Ig G + and Ig M + . According to the clinical manifestations of Dengue infection, in Dengue Fever ( DF ) 42,5 % cases were Ig G - & Ig M + , in Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever ( DHF ) 66,6 % cases were Ig G + & Ig M + , and 66,6 % cases of Dengue Shock Syndrome ( DSS ) were Ig G + & Ig M - .