

HUBUNGAN D-DIMER, FIBRINOGEN, PROTHROMBINE TIME DAN
ACTIVATED PARTIAL THROMBOPLASTIN TIME DENGAN LUARAN
DENGUE SHOCK SYNDROME PASIEN ANAK DI RSUP Dr. SARDJITO
YOGYAKARTA

SKRIPSI

INTISARI

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Latar belakang: infeksi virus dengue dapat mengancam jiwa pasien *dengue hemorrhagic fever* (DHF) atau *dengue shock syndrome* (DSS). Pada kondisi ini berhubungan dengan abnormalitas koagulasi dan fibrinolisis.

Tujuan: untuk menguji hubungan antara d-dimer, fibrinogen, PT dan APTT dengan luaran pasien DSS pada anak serta menentukan faktor risiko independen.

Metode: retrospektif cross sectional observational analitik. Dilakukan uji beda rata-rata, uji korelasi, analisis bivariante dan analisis multivariante d-dimer, fibrinogen, PT dan APTT dengan luaran DSS pada anak.

Hasil: jumlah subjek penelitian 108 orang. Uji beda rata-rata didapatkan PT ($p=0,000$), APTT ($p=0,003$), d-dimer ($p=0,004$) dan fibrinogen ($p=0,538$). Uji korelasi pemanjangan PT ($p=0,002$; $r=0,353$), pemanjangan APTT ($p=0,013$; $r=0,300$) dan peningkatan d-dimer ($p=0,020$; $r=0,373$). Analisis bivariante pemanjangan PT (PR=13,19; $p=0,004$), pemanjangan APTT (PR=9,69; $p=0,025$) dan peningkatan d-dimer (PR=7,72; $p=0,039$). Analisis multivariante peningkatan d-dimer (PR=17,4; $p=0,008$).

Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan bermakna antara PT, APTT dan d-dimer dengan luaran DSS. Peningkatan d-dimer merupakan faktor risiko independen terhadap luaran DSS.

Kata kunci: d-dimer, fibrinogen, PT, APTT, DSS

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RELATIONSHIP D-DIMER, FIBRINOGEN, PROTHROMBINE TIME AND
ACTIVATED PARTIAL THROMBOPLASTIN TIME WITH DENGUE SHOCK
SYNDROME OUTCOMES OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS IN RSUP Dr.
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ABSTRACT

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Background: dengue virus infection can life-threatening *dengue hemorrhagic fever* (DHF) or *dengue shock syndrome* (DSS) patients. This is related with abnormality coagulation and fibrinolysis.

Objective: to examine the relationship between d-dimer, fibrinogen, PT and APTT with DSS outcomes of pediatric patients as well as to decide independent risk factor.

Methods: retrospective, cross-sectional observational analytic. Do different mean, correlation, analysis bivariate and multivariate d-dimer, fibrinogen, PT and APTT with DSS outcomes of pediatric patients.

Result: The number of study is 108 subjects. Test difference mean PT ($p=0,000$), APTT ($p=0,003$), d-dimer ($p=0,004$) and fibrinogen ($p=0,538$). Test correlation is prolong PT ($p=0,002$; $r=0,353$), prolong APTT ($p=0,013$; $r=0.300$) and increase d-dimer ($p=0,020$; $r=0,373$). Analysis bivariate prolong PT ($PR=13.19$; $p=0,004$), prolong APTT ($PR=9,69$; $p=0,025$) and increase d-dimer ($PR=7,72$; $p=0,039$). Multivariate analysis of the increase d-dimer ($PR=17,4$; $p=0,008$).

Conclusion: a significant correlation between PT, APTT and d-dimer with DSS outcomes. Increasing d-dimer is independent risk factor for outcome of DSS.

Keywords: d-dimer, fibrinogen, PT, APTT, DSS

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