

**HUBUNGAN MANIFESTASI KLINIS DAN LABORATORIS TERHADAP  
LUARAN INFEKSI DENGUE DI INSTALASI ANAK RSUP DR. SARDJITO  
PERIODE TAHUN 2011-2014**

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**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Selama tiga dekade terjadi peningkatan dramatis secara global terkait frekuensi dan epidemi infeksi dengue. Manifestasi infeksi dengue beragam mulai dari asimtomatik, *dengue fever* (DF), *dengue hemorrhagic fever* (DHF) dan *dengue shock syndrom* (DSS). Pada fase demam gejala klinis dan laboratoris pasien anak dengan infeksi dengue sulit dibedakan dengan infeksi virus maupun bakteri lainnya sehingga diagnosis dini infeksi dengue sulit dibedakan.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan antara manifestasi klinis dan laboratoris pasien anak dengan infeksi dengue saat pertama kali masuk di RSUP Dr. Sardjito serta mengetahui faktor resiko terjadinya DSS.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian potong lintang dan kasus kontrol. Data diambil dari rekam medis pasien anak dengan infeksi dengue di RSUP Dr. Sardjito tahun 2011-2014.

**Hasil:** Terdapat 678 pasien anak yang diikutkan sebagai subyek penelitian. Manifestasi klinis dan laboratoris yang berhubungan dengan luaran infeksi dengue yaitu petekie, hepatomegali, edema palpebra, hematokrit  $>45\%$ , leukosit  $\leq 5.000$  sel/ $\text{mm}^3$  dan trombosit  $<100.000$  sel/ $\text{mm}^3$ . Nyeri kepala, nyeri sendi, peningkatan kadar AST dan ALT, pemanjangan PT dan APTT serta hasil NSI tidak berhubungan dengan luaran infeksi dengue. Hepatomegali (OR=5,444; CI=1,035-28,638) dan hasil infeksi sekunder pada tes serologi (OR=5,444; CI=1,035-28,638) berpengaruh terhadap terjadinya DSS.

**Kesimpulan:** Petekie, hepatomegali, edema palpebra, kadar hematokrit  $>45\%$ , leukosit  $\leq 5.000$  sel/ $\text{mm}^3$  dan trombosit  $<100.000$  sel/ $\text{mm}^3$  berhubungan dengan luaran infeksi dengue. Hepatomegali dan hasil infeksi sekunder pada tes serologi berpengaruh terhadap terjadinya DSS.

**Kata Kunci:** infeksi dengue, anak, manifestasi klinis, manifestasi laboratoris

**CORRELATION BETWEEN CLINICAL AND LABORATORY MANIFESTATION  
WITH DENGUE INFECTION OUTCOME IN PEDIATRICS DEPARTMENT  
RSUP DR. SARDJITO 2011-2014**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Over three decades, there has been increased dramatically in frequency and epidemic of dengue infection in the world. Manifestation of dengue infection ranges from asymptomatic, dengue fever (DF), dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) and dengue shock syndrome (DSS). In the febrile phase, clinical and laboratory manifestation in pediatric patients with dengue infection is difficult to distinguish from other bacterial or viral infection so that early diagnosis of dengue infection is difficult.

**Objective:** To understand the relationship between clinical and laboratory manifestation in pediatric patients with dengue infection when they first entered RSUP Dr. Sardjito and to know the risk factors of DSS.

**Method:** This research is a case-control study. Data were taken from medical records of pediatric patients with dengue infection in RSUP Dr. Sardjito 2011-2014.

**Results:** 678 patients were included in this research. Clinical and laboratory manifestation that associated with dengue infection are petechiae, hepatomegaly, palpebral oedema, hematocrit  $>45\%$ , leukocyte  $\leq 5.000$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and platelets  $<100.000$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>. Headache, joint pain, increased levels of AST and ALT, PT and APTT prolongation and the results of NS1 are not associated with the outcome dengue infection. Hepatomegaly (OR = 5.444; 95% CI = 1.035 to 28.638) and secondary infection results in serology (OR = 5.444; 95% CI = 1.035 to 28.638) are the risk factor in the occurrence of DSS.

**Conclusion:** Petechiae, hepatomegaly, palpebral oedema, hematocrit  $>45\%$ , leukocyte  $\leq 5.000$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and platelets  $<100.000$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>. Hepatomegaly and secondary infection results in serology are the risk factor in the occurrence of DSS.

**Key Words:** dengue infection, child, pediatric, clinical manifestation, laboratory manifestation