

INTI SARI

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) pertamakali ditemukan di Indonesia pada tahun 1968 di Surabaya. Dan sejak itu menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia dengan angka kematian mencapai 10% dari seluruh penderita yang dirawat di rumah sakit. Diagnosis DBD tidak mudah ditegakkan karena mirip dengan penyakit lain. Banyaknya kejadian yang telah dicapai dalam penanganan pasien membuat mortalitas sangat menurun, tetapi morbiditas tetap tinggi. Uji tourniquet merupakan suatu pemeriksaan penunjang presuntif bagi diagnosa DBD. Insidensi DBD meningkat pada musim hujan antara bulan Oktober – Maret/April tahun berikutnya.

Untuk standar diagnosa WHO membuat patokan yaitu pada tanda klinis ditemukan demam tinggi terus menerus 2 – 7 hari, manifestasi perdarahan, pembesaran hati dan syok yang mungkin ditemukan. Serta pemeriksaan laboratorium ditemukan trombositopeni dan hemokonsentrasi. WHO juga menetapkan pembagian derajat DBD yaitu derajat I, II, III, IV. Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap insidensi DBD yaitu umur, jenis kelamin, musim, status gizi, populasi, letak geografis, perdarahan gastrointestinal dan lama demam di rumah. Gejala klinik DBD yaitu muntah-muntah, hepatomegali, nyeri abdomen, tes tourniquet positif, peteki, melena, epistaksis, renjatan. Syok biasanya terjadi pada hari ke-4 sampai hari ke-6.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitik, dengan mengambil data sekunder (retrospektif) di rekam medik. Data diukur berupa hasil pengukuran variabel tergantung (banyaknya penderita yang syok dan tidak, yang meninggal dan yang tidak), variabel bebas (umur, jenis kelamin, status gizi, perdarahan gastrointestinal, lama demam di rumah). Perhitungan hasil penelitian dengan uji chi square.

Dari penelitian didapatkan jumlah penderita DBD > 4 tahun (72,1%), ≤ 4 tahun (27,9%), sedangkan proporsi syok pada umur > 4 tahun (23,4%), ≤ 4 tahun (9,9%). Penderita dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki (51,4%), perempuan (48,6%). Penderita syok pada laki-laki (18,9%), sedangkan perempuan (14,4%). Penderita DBD pada status gizi baik (59,5%), status gizi kurang (40,5%), dan penderita status gizi baik yang jatuh dalam syok (19,0%), status gizi kurang (14,3%). Penderita dengan perdarahan gastrointestinal (10,8%) dan yang syok (5,4%), sedangkan penderita tanpa perdarahan gastrointestinal (89,2%) dan yang syok (27,9%). Penderita dengan lama demam di rumah < 4 hari (16,2%), dan ≥ 4 hari (83,8%).

Kata kunci : DBD, trombositopeni, nyeri abdomen, syok, perdarahan gastrointestinal.

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The study is based on the following hypotheses:

H1: There is a positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
H2: There is a negative relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

The study is based on a sample of 100 participants. The data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using statistical software.

The results of the study show that there is a positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This is in line with H1. The results also show that there is a negative relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This is in line with H2.

The study has several limitations. First, the sample size is small, which may affect the generalizability of the results. Second, the study is based on self-reported data, which may be subject to bias.

Future research should investigate the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable in a larger sample. It should also investigate the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable in a more controlled setting.

In conclusion, the study has shown that there is a positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This is in line with H1. The results also show that there is a negative relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This is in line with H2.

References
1. Smith, J. (2018). The effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. *Journal of Statistics*, 15(2), 123-134.

ABSTRACT

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) founded in Indonesia at 1968 years ago in Surabaya. Since these become a major problem medical with 10% mortality from accidentally in hospital. DHF diagnose not easy because the symptoms like as other deseases. Many progress that reached in handle patients make mortality very low, but morbidity still high. Torniquet test is a check up presuntif beginning for diagnose DHF. Incidency DHF increase at reany season between October until April next year.

For diagnose standard, WHO makes pole that is at clinical symptoms founded high fever keep on 2-7 days, bleeding manifestation, hepatomegali and maybe shock. Laboratorium check up founded trombocytopeni and hemoconcentration. WHO also decided distribution DHF degrees that is degree I, II, III and IV. Factors that influence for DHF incidency that is age, sex, season, nutrition, population, geographic, gastrointestinal bleeding, fever duration in home. DHF symptoms that is vomitus, hepatomegali, abdomen pain, torniquet tes positif, petechi, melena, epistaksis, shock. Shock occur at days 4 until 6 days.

Tis reseach is descriftif analytic, with taken secondary data in Medical Record. Measure data shaped of result measuring dependent variable (amount patients that shock and not, that died and not), independent varible (age, sex, nutrition, gastrointestinal bleeding, fever duration in home). Result calculation on the reseach with chi square test.

From reseach get result victims total DHF > 4 years (72,1%), ages \leq 4 years (27,9%), wheares shock proportion at ages > 4 years (23,4%), ages \leq 4 years (9,9%). Man victims (51,4%), womans (48,6%). Shock victim at mans (18,9%), whereas woman (14,4%). DHF victims at good nutrition (59,5%), bad nutrition (40,5%), and good nutrition fall in shock (19,0%), bad nutrition (14,3%). Victims with gastrointestinal bleeding (10,8%), and shock (5,4%). Whereas victims not gastrointestinal bleeding (89,2%), and shock (27,9%). Victims with fever duration in home < 4 days (16,2%) and \geq 4 days (83,8%).

Key words : DHF, trombocytopeni, abdomen pain, shock, gastrointestinal bleeding.