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Gambaran Jumlah Trombosit dan Nilai Hematokrit Penderita Demam Berdarah
Dengue Di RSUD Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo Tahun 2020

xiii + 31 halaman, 6 tabel, 6 gambar, 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit demam akut yang disebabkan oleh virus *Dengue*. Penderita DBD sering dijumpai mengalami trombositopenia dan hemokonsentrasi. Trombositopenia dan hemokonsentrasi dapat memicu terjadinya syok yang bisa menyebabkan kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran jumlah trombosit dan nilai hematokrit penderita DBD berdasarkan jenis infeksi di RSUD Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo tahun 2020. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 185 penderita dengan melihat infeksi primer (IgM (+)), infeksi sekunder (IgG (+)), jumlah trombosit, dan nilai hematokrit di laboratorium RSUD Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dari 185 penderita diperoleh 95 penderita (51,35%) laki-laki, perempuan 90 penderita (48,65%). Penderita terbanyak berada pada kelompok usia 6-11 tahun sebanyak 78 penderita (42,16%). Berdasarkan jenis infeksi didapatkan penderita infeksi primer (IgM (+)) 23 penderita (12,43%), dan infeksi sekunder (IgG (+)) 162 penderita (87,56%). Trombositopenia didapatkan pada 143 penderita (77,30%), dimana 14 penderita (60,87%) infeksi primer (IgM (+)) dan 129 penderita (79,63%) infeksi sekunder (IgG (+)). Hasil nilai hematokrit menunjukkan sebanyak 4 penderita (2,47%) memiliki nilai tinggi, 40 penderita (24,69%) rendah, dan 118 penderita (72,84%) normal. Rata-rata jumlah trombosit 74.524 sel/mm³. Rata-rata nilai hematokrit 38,73%.

Kata Kunci : Trombosit, Hematokrit, DBD

Daftar Bacaan : 28 (2000-2020)

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Overview of Platelet Count and Hematocrit Value of Patients with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Dr. Hospital. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo in 2020

xiii + 31 pages, 6 tables, 6 pictures, 9 attachments

ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an acute febrile disease caused by the Dengue virus. Patients with DHF are often found to have thrombocytopenia and hemoconcentration. Thrombocytopenia and hemoconcentration can trigger shock that can lead to death. This study aims to determine the description of the platelet count and hematocrit value of DHF patients based on the type of infection in RSUD Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo in 2020. This research is descriptive with a cross sectional research design. The research sample was 185 patients by observing primary infection (IgM (+)), secondary infection (IgG (+)), platelet count, and hematocrit value in the laboratory of RSUD Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo. Based on the results of the study, from 185 patients, 95 patients (51.35%) were male, 90 were female (48.65%). Most sufferers are in the age group 6-11 years as many as 78 patients (42.16%). Based on the type of infection, patients with primary infection (IgM (+)) 23 patients (12.43%), and secondary infection (IgG (+)) 162 patients (87.56%). Thrombocytopenia was found in 143 patients (77.30%), of which 14 patients (60.87%) had primary infection (IgM (+)) and 129 patients (79.63%) had secondary infection (IgG (+)). The results of the hematocrit value showed that 4 patients (2.47%) had high scores, 40 patients (24.69%) were low, and 118 patients (72.84%) were normal. The average platelet count is 74,524 cells/mm³. The average hematocrit value was 38.73%.

Keywords: Platelets, Hematocrit, DHF

Reading List : 28 (2000-2020)