Indah Ramadhanti

Hubungan Jumlah dan Jenis Leukosit Dengan Kadar C-Reaktive Protein pada Penderita Pneumonia di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek

xvi + 40 halaman, tabel, 6 gambar dan 7 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Pneumonia merupakan peradangan akut pada parenkim paru yang sering terjadi pada anak-anak dan ditandai dengan respons inflamasi sistemik, seperti peningkatan jumlah leukosit dan kadar *C-Reaktive Protein*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan jumlah dan jenis leukosit dengan kadar *C-Reaktive Protein* pada pasien pneumonia anak di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung. Penelitian menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan teknik purposive sampling terhadap 30 pasien anak usia ≤5 tahun yang dirawat inap dan telah diperiksa jumlah leukosit serta kadar *C-Reaktive Protein*. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis dan pemeriksaan laboratorium, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah leukosit tertinggi 27 pasein (90%) dengan jenis leuksit Neutrofil 15 pasien (50%), Limfosit 14 pasien (47%), Monosit 25 pasien (83,3%), Eosinofil 15 pasien (50%), dan untuk semua responden mempunyai nilai normal pada basofil yaitu 30 pasien (100%). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jumlah leukosit dengan kadar *C-Reaktive Protein* ($p<0,05$) dengan *p-value* 0,027, sedangkan hubungan jenis leukosit dengan kadar *C-Reaktive Protein* tidak signifikan secara statistic, karena nilai dari jenis leukosit neutrofil *p-value* 0,776, lymfosit *p-value* 0,647, monosit *p-value* 0,287, eosinofil *p-value* 0,192, basofil *p-value* 0,000. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah peningkatan jumlah leukosit berkorelasi dengan peningkatan kadar *C-Reaktive Protein*, sehingga keduanya dapat dijadikan indikator awal dalam menilai inflamasi pada pneumonia.

Kata Kunci : *C-Reaktive Protein,* Jumlah Leukosit, Pneumonia

Daftar Bacaan : 31 (2015-2024)

Indah Ramadhanti

The Relationship between the Number and Type of Leukocytes and C-Reactive Protein Levels in Pneumonia Patients at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Regional Hospital

xvi + 40 pages, tables, 6 images and 7 attachments

ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is an acute inflammation of the lung parenchyma that often occurs in children and is characterized by a systemic inflammatory response, such as an increase in the number of leukocytes and C-Reactive Protein levels. This study aims to determine the relationship between the number and type of leukocytes with C-Reactive Protein levels in pediatric pneumonia patients at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Regional General Hospital, Lampung Province. The study used a cross-sectional design with a purposive sampling technique on 30 pediatric patients aged ≤5 years who were hospitalized and had their leukocyte counts and C-Reactive Protein levels examined. Data were obtained from medical records and laboratory examinations, then analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed that the highest number of leukocytes was in 27 patients (90%) with the types of leukocytes Neutrophils 15 patients (50%), Lymphocytes 14 patients (47%), Monocytes 25 patients (83.3%), Eosinophils 15 patients (50%), and for all respondents had normal values in basophils, namely 30 patients (100%). There is a significant relationship between the number of leukocytes and C-Reactive Protein levels ($p<0.05$) with a p-value of 0.027, while the relationship between the types of leukocytes and C-Reactive Protein levels is not statistically significant, because the value of the type of leukocyte neutrophil p-value 0.776, lymphocyte p-value 0.647, monocyte p-value 0.287, eosinophil p-value 0.192, basophil p-value 0.000. The conclusion of this study is that an increase in the number of leukocytes is correlated with an increase in C-Reactive Protein levels, so that both can be used as early indicators in assessing inflammation in pneumonia.

Keywords   : C-Reactive Protein, Leukocyte Type, Pneumonia
Reading List   : 31 (2015-2024)