

# **HUBUNGAN JUMLAH TROMBOSIT, NILAI HEMATOKRIT DAN RASIO NEUTROFIL-LIMFOSIT TERHADAP LAMA RAWAT INAP PASIEN DBD ANAK DI RSUD BUDHI ASIH BULAN JANUARI – SEPTEMBER TAHUN 2019**

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## **Abstrak**

Demam berdarah dengue adalah penyakit infeksi virus yang dapat menimbulkan masalah ekonomi dan ancaman besar bagi kesehatan di Indonesia. Sebagian besar kasus terjadi pada anak berusia kurang dari 15 tahun. Deteksi dini dapat dilakukan untuk mencegah kerugian dan komplikasi penyakit. Parameter hematologi yang dapat digunakan untuk mendeteksi keparahan penyakit demam berdarah dengue, antara lain jumlah trombosit, nilai hematokrit serta rasio neutrofil-limfosit, yang pada titik tertentu mempengaruhi lama rawat inap pasien demam berdarah dengue anak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan jumlah trombosit, nilai hematokrit dan rasio neutrofil-limfosit terhadap lama rawat inap pasien demam berdarah dengue anak. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berupa data rekam medis berjumlah 78 sampel anak berusia 5-14 tahun. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Budhi Asih. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian ini membuktikan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jumlah trombosit ( $p=0,000$ ), nilai hematokrit ( $p=0,016$ ) dan rasio neutrofil-limfosit ( $p=0,013$ ) terhadap lama rawat inap pasien demam berdarah dengue anak. Jumlah trombosit adalah faktor yang paling berpengaruh (OR: 7,529) terhadap lama rawat inap pasien demam berdarah dengue anak.

**Kata Kunci:** jumlah trombosit, nilai hematokrit, rasio neutrofil-limfosit, lama rawat inap, demam berdarah dengue anak

**RELATIONSHIP OF PLATELET COUNT, HEMATOCRIT  
VALUE ADN NEUTROPHIL-LYMPHOCYTE COUNT RATIO  
TO DURATION OF HOSPITALIZATION DENGUE  
HEMORRHAGE PEDIATHRIC PATIENTS**

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**Abstract**

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is a viral infection that can cause economic problems and a major threat to health in Indonesia. Most cases occur in children under 15 years. Early detection can be done to prevent loss and complications of the disease. Hematologic parameters that can be used to detect the severity of the disease are platelet count, hematocrit value and neutrophil-lymphocyte count ratio, which at some point can affect duration of hospitalization in children with dengue hemorrhagic fever. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between platelet count, hematocrit value and neutrophil-lymphocyte count ratio with the duration of hospitalization in children with dengue hemorrhagic fever. This study is an analytic observational study using cross-sectional design and was conducted at Budhi Asih Hospital. It also uses consecutive sampling and 78 medical records of children with an age range of 5-14 years as samples. The results showed that there was a significant correlation between platelet count ( $p = 0,000$ ), hematocrit value ( $p=0,016$ ) and neutrophil-lymphocyte count ratio ( $p = 0.013$ ) with the duration of hospitalization in children with dengue hemorrhagic fever. Platelet count is the most influential factor (7,529 times) in determining the duration of hospitalization children with dengue hemorrhagic fever.

**Keywords:** platelet count, hematocrit value, neutrophil-lymphocyte count ratio, duration of hospitalization, children with dengue hemorrhagic fever