

# **ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO TERHADAP KEJADIAN SINDROM SYOK**

**DENGUE (SSD) PADA ANAK DI RSUD dr. SOEKARDJO KOTA**

**TASIKMALAYA TAHUN 2020-2022**

**Rida Sophiatul Khofifah**

## **Abstrak**

Banyaknya kasus sindrom syok dengue (SSD) anak, sehingga perlunya diagnosis dini dengan mengetahui faktor risiko yang berpengaruh terhadap SSD. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis beberapa faktor risiko terhadap kejadian SSD serta mengetahui faktor risiko yang paling dominan terhadap kejadian SSD anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observasional *cross sectional*, menggunakan data rekam medis tahun 2020-2022. Sampel penelitian yaitu pasien anak usia 0-18 yang sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Faktor risiko SSD dianalisis dengan uji chi square, dan regresi logistik. Dari penelitian ini didapatkan 124 responden, terdiri atas 70 kasus SSD dan 54 kasus DBD. Uji chi square menunjukkan bahwa variabel usia  $\leq 5$  tahun ( $P=0.001$ ), status nutrisi ( $P=0.058$ ), jenis kelamin ( $P=0.916$ ), rujukan ( $P=0.021$ ), lama demam  $\geq 4$  hari sebelum dirawat ( $P=0.002$ ), leukosit  $> 5000$  ( $P=0.032$ ), trombosit  $< 100000$  ( $P=0.010$ ), dan hemokonsentrasi ( $P=0.000$ ). Analisis regresi logistik didapatkan faktor yang paling dominan terjadinya SSD adalah hemokonsentrasi (OR : 31.139). Simpulan pada penelitian ini bahwa usia, rujukan, lama demam sebelum dirawat, kadar leukosit, kadar trombosit, dan hemokonsentrasi memiliki hubungan yang bermakna, sedangkan status nutrisi dan jenis kelamin tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian SSD. Faktor risiko yang paling dominan dengan kejadian SSD adalah hemokonsentrasi.

**Kata Kunci :** sindrom syok dengue, faktor risiko, demam berdarah dengue, anak

**RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR PEDIATRIC DENGUE SYOCK SYNDROME  
IN DR. SOEKARDJO HOSPITAL AT TASIKMALAYA CITY**

**Rida Sophiatul Khofifah**

**Abstract**

The large number of cases of dengue shock syndrome () in children, so the need for early diagnosis by knowing the risk factors that affect SSD. This study aims to analyze several risk factors for the occurrence of SSD and find out the most dominant risk factors for the occurrence of SSD in children. This study used a cross-sectional observational analytic method, using medical record data for 2020-2022. The research sample was pediatric patients aged 0-18 who fit the inclusion and exclusion criteria. SSD risk factors were analyzed by chi square test, and logistic regression. From this study, 124 respondents were obtained, consisting of 70 cases of SSD and 54 cases of DHF. The chi square test showed that the variables were age  $\leq$  5 years ( $P=0.001$ ), nutritional status ( $P=0.058$ ), gender ( $P=0.916$ ), referral ( $P=0.021$ ), length of fever  $\geq$  4 days before being hospitalized ( $P=0.002$ ), leukocytes  $> 5000$  ( $P=0.032$ ), platelets  $< 100000$  ( $P=0.010$ ), and hemoconcentration ( $P=0.000$ ). Logistic regression analysis found that the most dominant factor in the occurrence of SSD is hemoconcentration (OR : 31.139). The conclusion of this study is that age, referral, duration of fever before being treated, leukocyte levels, platelet levels, and hemoconcentration have a significant relationship, while nutritional status and gender do not have a significant relationship with the incidence of SSD. The most dominant risk factor for SSD is hemoconcentration.

**Keyword:** dengue syock syndrome, risk factor, dengue hemorrhagic fever, children