

ABSTRAK

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KORELASI JUMLAH LEUKOSIT DAN TEST IGM ANTI *SALMONELLA*
METODE RAPID TEST SEBAGAI PENUNJANG DIAGNOSIS PADA PASIEN
SUSPEK DEMAM TIFOID

xiv + 40 halaman + 5 Tabel + 12 Lampiran

Di Indonesia, masih dijumpai banyaknya kasus infeksi demam tifoid tanpa gejala yang khusus, oleh sebab itu penegak diagnosis diperlukan melalui pengujian penunjang. Dua parameter yang umum digunakan adalah jumlah leukosit dan uji serologis IgM anti-*Salmonella typhi* dengan metode rapid test. Studi ini dimaksudkan melihat apakah jumlah leukosit berkorelasi dengan hasil rapid test IgM anti-*Salmonella* pasien terduga demam tifoid sebagai penunjang diagnosis.

Studi ini tergolong observasional analitik berbasis *cross-sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 32 pasien dari 45 pasien terduga demam tifoid yang diambil di RSUD Dr. Sayidiman Magetan secara purposive sampling.

Pemeriksaan jumlah leukosit dilakukan dengan alat hematologi otomatis dan uji IgM dilakukan menggunakan metode rapid test imunokromatografi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 59,4% pasien mengalami leukopenia dan hanya 21,9% pasien yang menunjukkan hasil IgM positif. Uji korelasi *Rank Spearman* menghasilkan nilai signifikansi (p) = 0,027 dan koefisien korelasi (r) = 0,391, mengartikan adanya korelasi kuat dan signifikan secara statistik antara kedua variabel. Kesimpulannya, terdapat korelasi positif signifikan antara jumlah leukosit dan hasil IgM anti-*Salmonella*, sehingga keduanya dapat digunakan sebagai pemeriksaan penunjang yang saling melengkapi dalam diagnosis awal demam tifoid.

Kata kunci: Demam tifoid, leukosit, IgM anti-*Salmonella*, rapid test, diagnosis
Daftar bacaan : 2 buku, 31 jurnal (2017-2024)

ABSTRACT

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CORRELATION OF LEUKOCYTE COUNT AND IGM ANTI SALMONELLA TEST USING RAPID TEST METHOD AS A DIAGNOSIS SUPPORT IN PATIENTS SUSPECTED WITH TYPHOID FEVER

xiv + 40 Pages + 5 Tables + 12 Appendices

In Indonesia, there are still many incidents of typhoid fever infection without specific symptoms, therefore diagnosis is necessary through supporting tests. Two commonly used parameters are leukocyte count and anti-Salmonella typhi IgM serological testing using the rapid test method. This study aims to determine whether the number of leukocytes correlates with the results of the IgM anti-Salmonella rapid test in patients suspected of having typhoid fever as a diagnostic aid.

This study is classified as a cross-sectional analytical observational study. The sample consisted of 32 patients out of 45 suspected typhoid fever patients who were purposively sampled at Dr. Sayidiman Magetan Regional General Hospital.

Leukocyte counts were performed using an automatic hematology device, and IgM tests were performed using the immunochromatography rapid test method. The results showed that 59.4% of patients had leukopenia, and only 21.9% of patients had positive IgM results. The Spearman's rank correlation test yielded a significance value (p) = 0.027 and a correlation coefficient (r) = 0.391, indicating a strong and statistically significant correlation between the two variables. In conclusion, there is a significant positive correlation between leukocyte count and anti-Salmonella IgM results, making both tests complementary diagnostic tools for the initial diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Keywords: Typhoid fever, leukocytes, IgM anti-Salmonella, rapid test, diagnosis

References : 2 books, 31 Journals (2017-2024)