

ABSTRAK

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KORELASI PEMERIKSAAN KADAR SGOT DAN SGPT DENGAN JUMLAH TROMBOSIT PADA PASIEN *DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER* (DHF) ANAK

xvi + 47 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 7 Lampiran

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) termasuk satu di antara masalah endemis yang terus menjadi isu kesehatan nasional, khususnya pada anak-anak. DHF dapat menyebabkan komplikasi serius seperti trombositopenia dan disfungsi hati. Enzim hati seperti SGOT dan SGPT kerap ditemukan meningkat pada pasien DHF dan diduga berkaitan dengan berkurangnya jumlah trombosit. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan guna menelaah keterkaitan kadar enzim SGOT dan SGPT dengan jumlah trombosit pada pasien anak dengan diagnosis DHF di RSUD Kota Madiun.

Penelitian ini tergolong analitik observasional berbasis retrospektif. Data dihimpun dari 72 pasien anak yang dirawat inap dengan diagnosa DHF selama periode Februari 2024 hingga Februari 2025. Pemeriksaan laboratorium meliputi kadar SGOT, SGPT, dan jumlah trombosit. Pengujian korelasi *Spearman* diterapkan dalam analisis statistik penelitian ini, sebab data tidak tersebar normal.

Penelitian menghasilkan rerata kadar SGOT yakni 86,89 U/L dan SGPT sebesar 35,15 U/L, sedangkan jumlah trombosit rata-rata sebesar $68,35 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$. Pengujian korelasi *Spearman* memperlihatkan hasil adanya keterkaitan negatif bermakna antara kadar SGOT dengan jumlah trombosit ($p = 0,000$; $r = -0,409$) serta antara SGPT dengan jumlah trombosit ($p = 0,011$; $r = -0,300$). Penelitian ini mengungkap jika kadar SGOT dan SGPT berkaitan dengan penurunan trombosit pada pasien anak dengan DHF. Pemeriksaan enzim hati dapat digunakan sebagai indikator klinis tambahan dalam menilai tingkat keparahan dan risiko komplikasi pada kasus DHF anak.

Kata kunci: DHF, SGOT, SGPT, Trombosit, Anak

Daftar bacaan: 14 buku (2014-2025)

ABSTRACT

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CORRELATION OF SGOT AND SGPT LEVELS WITH PLATELET COUNT IN CHILDREN WITH DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF)

xvi + 47 Pages + 11 Tables + 7 Appendices

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an endemic disease that is still a public health problem in Indonesia, especially in children. DHF can cause serious complications such as thrombocytopenia and impaired liver function. Liver enzymes such as SGOT and SGPT are often found to be increased in DHF patients and are thought to be related to decreased platelet counts. This study aims to determine the relationship between SGOT and SGPT enzyme levels and platelet counts in pediatric patients diagnosed with DHF at the Madiun City Hospital.

This study used an observational analytical method with a retrospective approach. Data were taken from 72 hospitalized pediatric patients diagnosed with DHF during the period February 2024 to February 2025. Laboratory examinations included SGOT, SGPT, and platelet counts. Data were analyzed using the Spearman correlation test because the data were not normally distributed.

The results showed an average SGOT level of 86.89 U/L and SGPT of 35.15 U/L, while the average platelet count was $68.35 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$. The results of the Spearman correlation test showed a significant negative correlation between SGOT levels and platelet count ($p = 0.000$; $r = -0.409$) and between SGPT and platelet count ($p = 0.011$; $r = -0.300$). This study found a significant relationship between increased SGOT and SGPT levels and decreased platelet count in pediatric patients with DHF. Liver enzyme examination can be used as an additional clinical indicator in assessing the severity and risk of complications in pediatric DHF cases.

Keywords: DHF, SGOT, SGPT, Platelets, Children

References: 14 books (2014-2025)