

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PENYAKIT MALARIA BERDASARKAN JENIS, STADIUM DENGAN TINGKAT KEPADATAN PLASMODIUM TERHADAP HASIL PEMERIKSAAN SGPT DAN SGOT PADA PASIEN MALARIA DI PUSKESMAS KABUKARUDI KABUPATEN SUMBA BARAT

xvi + 68 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 13 Lampiran

Malaria ialah gangguan akibat parasit yang disebut Plasmodium. Plasmodium akan bereproduksi di dalam hati sebelum menyerang eritrosit. Plasmodium yang menyebabkan malaria dapat menyerang hati dan menyebabkan kerusakan jaringan hati, sehingga perlu dilakukan tes SGPT (Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase) dan SGOT (Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase) untuk memantau kondisi hati. Penelitian bermaksud meninjau keterkaitan penyakit malaria berdasarkan jenis, stadium dengan tingkat kepadatan plasmodium terhadap hasil pemeriksaan kadar SGPT dan SGOT pada pasien malaria.

Penelitian ini tergolong observasional analitik, berbasis *cross sectional* dengan populasi sampel melibatkan pasien yang terinfeksi malaria di Puskesmas Kabukarudi Kabupaten Sumba Barat, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis korelasi Spearman dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$.

Penelitian memperlihatkan rerata nilai SGPT pasien malaria adalah 57,14 U/L dan rerata nilai SGOT adalah 61,07 U/L. Tidak ada hubungan antara jenis plasmodium dengan kadar SGPT ($p\text{-value} = 0.415$) dan kadar SGOT ($p\text{-value} = 0.216$). Tidak ada hubungan antara stadium dengan kadar SGPT ($p\text{-value} = 0.858$) dan kadar SGOT ($p\text{-value} = 0.874$). Tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat kepadatan dengan kadar SGPT ($p\text{-value} = 0.331$) dan kadar SGOT ($p\text{-value} = 0.782$).

Kata Kunci : Malaria, Kadar SGPT, Kadar SGOT

Daftar bacaan : 25 buku (2014-2024)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MALARIA DISEASE BASED ON TYPE, STAGE AND PLASMODIUM DENSITY LEVEL WITH THE RESULTS OF SGPT AND SGOT EXAMINATIONS IN MALARIA PATIENTS AT THE KABUKARUDI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, WEST SUMBA REGENCY

xvi + 68 Pages + 8 Tables + 13 Attachments

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite called Plasmodium. Plasmodium reproduces in the liver before infecting red blood cells. Plasmodium, which causes malaria, can attack the liver and cause liver tissue damage. Therefore, SGPT (Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase) and SGOT (Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase) tests are necessary to monitor liver health. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between malaria type, stage, and Plasmodium density and SGPT and SGOT levels in malaria patients.

This was an observational analytical study with a cross-sectional design. The sample population consisted of malaria patients at the Kabukarudi Community Health Center in West Sumba Regency. The analysis used Spearman correlation analysis with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results showed that the average SGPT level in malaria patients was 57.14 U/L and the average SGOT level was 61.07 U/L. There was no relationship between the type of plasmodium and SGPT levels (p-value = 0.415) and SGOT levels (p-value = 0.216). There was no relationship between stage and SGPT levels (p-value = 0.858) and SGOT levels (p-value = 0.874). There was no relationship between density level and SGPT levels (p-value = 0.331) and SGOT levels (p-value = 0.782).

Key words : Malaria disease, Kadar SGPT, Kadar SGOT

Reading list : 25 books (2014-2024)