

ABSTRAK

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PEMERIKSAAN ANTIGEN NON STRUKTURAL 1 DENGAN BERBAGAI
JENIS TROMBOSIT PADA PASIEN SUSPEK DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE
xiv + 58 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) akibat virus dengue, ialah infeksi tropis yang masih menjadi persoalan klinis masyarakat. Untuk menghindari komplikasi, diagnosis dini sangat penting. Ini mencakup identifikasi antigen Non Struktural 1 (NS1) yang muncul di fase awal infeksi. Diagnosis dini sangat penting untuk mencegah komplikasi. Ini mencakup identifikasi antigen Non Struktural 1 (NS1), yang muncul pada fase awal infeksi.

Penelitian observasional analitik kuantitatif ini menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional. Ada 65 pasien yang diduga mengalami DBD dalam sampel yang diperiksa NS1 dan trombositnya di Puskesmas Ngegong, Kota Madiun. Pengelompokan trombosit terdiri dari $<100.000/\mu\text{L}$, $101.000\text{--}150.000/\mu\text{L}$, dan $>150.000/\mu\text{L}$. Data diuji normalitas dengan Shapiro-Wilk dan dilanjutkan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil: Uji normalitas menunjukkan distribusi trombosit yang tidak normal ($p < 0,05$), dan uji Chi-Square menemukan nilai signifikansi $p = 0,0016$, yang menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan signifikan antara pemeriksaan antigen NS1 dan kategori jumlah trombosit. Hanya 8 pasien (12,3%) menunjukkan antigen NS1 positif, menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pasien berada di fase infeksi yang lebih lanjut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemeriksaan antigen NS1 lebih efektif pada fase akut (hari pertama hingga kelima demam), ketika antigen NS1 masih terdeteksi dan trombosit mulai menurun.

Kata Kunci: NS1, trombosit, demam berdarah dengue,

Daftar bacaan: 12 buku (2008-2024)

ABSTRACT

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EXAMINATION OF NON-STRUCTURAL ANTIGEN 1 WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF PLATELETS IN SUSPECTED DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER PATIENTS
xiv + 58 Pages + 10 Tables + 9 Appendices

Dengue fever, caused by the dengue virus, is a tropical infectious disease that remains a public health problem. To avoid complications, early diagnosis is essential. This includes identification of the Non Structural 1 (NS1) antigen that appears in the early phase of infection. Early diagnosis is essential to prevent complications. This includes the identification of Non Structural 1 (NS1) antigens, which appear in the early phase of infection.

This quantitative analytic observational study used a cross-sectional approach. There were 65 patients suspected of having DHF in the sample who were examined for NS1 and platelets at the Ngegong Health Center, Madiun City. Platelet grouping consisted of $<100,000/\mu\text{L}$, $101,000-150,000/\mu\text{L}$, and $>150,000/\mu\text{L}$. Data were tested for normality with Shapiro-Wilk and continued with Chi-Square test.

Results: The normality test showed abnormal platelet distribution ($p < 0.05$), and the Chi-Square test found a significance value of $p = 0.0016$, indicating that there was a significant difference between NS1 antigen examination and platelet count categories. Only 8 patients (12.3%) showed positive NS1 antigen, indicating that most patients were in the more advanced phase of infection.

The results suggest that NS1 antigen screening is more effective in the acute phase (first to fifth day of fever), when NS1 antigen is still detectable and platelets begin to decline.

Keywords: NS1, platelet, dengue hemorrhagic fever,

References: 12 books (2008-2024)