

Hubungan karakteristik individu dan kondisi lingkungan terhadap penyakit demam berdarah dengue meta analisis desain studi case control dan crossectional = The relationship of individual characteristic and environmental condition towards dengue hemorrhagic fever meta analysis on case control and crossectional study

Edwin Siswono, author

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Abstrak

Penyakit demam berdarah dengue tergolong endemis dan epidemik di lebih dari 100 negara tropis dan sub-tropis. Situasi kasus demam berdarah dengue di Indonesia tahun 2011 dilaporkan sebanyak 16.612 orang dengan kematian sebanyak 142 orang (CFR 0,85%). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor karakteristik individu dan kondisi lingkungan terhadap demam berdarah dengue. Desain studi yang digunakan adalah literature review dengan metode meta-analisis dengan sampel studi 27 case control dan 5 crossectional pada model random effect untuk penggabungan nilai OR. Hasilnya adalah variabel-variabel pada penelitian crossectional cenderung tidak heterogen dan kurang mendukung model random effect. Uji publikasi pada funnel-plot terdapat indikasi bias publikasi, namun uji Egger's test hanya membuktikan variabel penggunaan kelambu. Ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan dengan demam berdarah dengue pada variabel kebiasaan menggantung pakaian (OR=2,40; 95% CI=1,44-3,99), kondisi TPA (OR=2,63; 95% CI=1,79-3,88), keberadaan jentik nyamuk pada case control (OR=2,96; 95% CI=1,97-4,45), dan keberadaan jentik nyamuk pada crossectional (OR=4,67; 95% CI=2,68-8,14).

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Dengue fever is classified as endemic and epidemic in more than 100 tropical and sub-tropical countries. Cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Indonesia was reported as many as 16.612 people with 142 deaths in 2011 (CFR 0,85%). This study is aimed to determine the relationship of individual characteristic and environmental condition towards dengue hemorrhagic fever. Study design is a literature review with meta-analysis method, which has sample of 27 case-control and 5 crossectional studies, also using random effect model for the summary of odds ratio. The result is the variables in cross-sectional studies tend not to support heterogeneous and less random effect models. Test publication in the funnel plot is an indication of publication bias, but the Egger's test only proves the variable of using mosquito nets. Found a significant association with dengue hemorrhagic fever in the habit of hanging clothes variable (OR = 2,40; 95% CI = 1,44 to 3,99), container conditions (OR = 2,63; 95% CI = 1,79- 3,88), the presence of mosquito larvae in the case control study (OR = 2,96; 95% CI = 1,97 to 4,45), and the presence of mosquito larvae in the crossectional study (OR = 4,67; 95% CI = 2,68-8,14).