Perbedaan rerata kadar hematokrit dan albumin serum, serta beda proporsi efusi pleura dan atau asites pasien infeksi dengue dewasa pada berbagai derajat hiperlaktatemia = The difference in the average levels of hematocrit and serum albumin as well as different proportions pleural effusion and/or ascites adult patients with dengue infection in various degrees hyperlactatemia

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Latar Belakang: Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) masih endemis dan merupakan masalah yang besar dan serius di Indonesia. Peningkatan kadar laktat dalam darah merupakan petanda hipoksia jaringan pada penyakit DBD, bila hipoksia jaringan tidak terdeteksi lebih awal/dini, dan tidak diberikan cairan lebih agresif dan sesuai, maka akan meningkatkan angka komplikasi dan kematian. Tujuan: Mengetahui perbedaan rerata kadar hematokrit dan albumin serum serta beda proporsi efusi pleura dan atau asites, pasien infeksi dengue dewasa pada berbagai derajat hiperlaktatemia untuk mengetahui secara dini adanya hipoksia jaringan Metode: Penelitian ini adalah Studi uji Potong Lintang. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo dan RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta, pada pasien yang dirawat periode waktu April 2014 sampai dengan Mei 2015. Menilai beda rerata kadar hematokrit darah dan albumin serum menggunakan uji statistik Uji T, sedangkan beda proporsi efusi pleura dan atau asites dengan Uji Kai Kuadrat. Hasil: Sebanyak 62 pasien infeksi demam dengue, dibagi kedalam 2 kelompok masing-masing 31 pasien berdasarkan kadar laktat darah. Kelompok I dengan kadar laktat darah > 2 sampai ≤ 2,4 mmol/L dan kelompok II > 2,4 mmol/L. Rerata kadar hematokrit darah pada kelompok I dan II masing-masing 40,06 (SB 4,54) dan 41,03 (SB 4,77). Tidak ada perbedaan rerata kadar hematokrit darah pada kedua kelompok dengan nilai p = 0,42. Rerata kadar albumin serum pada kelompok I dan II masing-masing 3,94 (SB 0,29) dan 3,89 (SB 0,30). Tidak ada perbedaan rerata kadar albumin serum pada kedua kelompok dengan nilai p = 0,49. Proporsi efusi pleura dan atau asites pada kelompok I dan II masing-masing 54,8% dan 58,1%. Tidak ada perbedaan proporsi adanya efusi pleura dan atau asites pada kedua kelompok dengan p = 1. Kesimpulan: Tidak ada perbedaan rerata kadar hematokrit darah dan albumin serum, serta beda proporsi efusi pleura dan atau asites pada kelompok kadar laktat darah > 2 sampai ≤ 2,4 mmol/L dibandingkan > 2,4 mmol/L.
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ABSTRACT
Background: Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still endemic and is a big and serious problem in Indonesia. Increased levels of lactate in the blood is a marker for tissue hypoxia in DHF , when tissue hypoxia is not detected early and not given the more aggressive fluids and appropriate, it will increase the rate of complications and mortality. Objective: To determine differences in average levels of hematocrit and serum albumin as well as different proportions pleural effusion and/or ascites, adult patients with dengue infection in various degrees hyperlactatemia to know at an early stage for tissue hypoxia. Methods: This study is a test study Cross Sectional. The study was conducted at Cipto Mangunkusumo and at Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta, in-patients admitted to the time period April 2014 through May 2015. Assessing the mean

difference of blood hematocrit levels and serum albumin using statistical test T test, while the different proportion of pleural effusion and/or ascites with test Chi Square. Results: A total of 62 patients of dengue fever infections, distributed into 2 groups of each 31 patients based on blood lactate levels. Group I with a blood lactate levels > 2 to ≤ 2,4 mmol/L and Group II > 2.4 mmol/L. The mean blood hematocrit levels in group I and II, respectively 40.06 (SD 4.54) and 41.03 (SD 4.77). There is no difference in mean blood hematocrit levels in both groups with p = 0.42. The mean levels of serum albumin in group I and II respectively 3.94 (SD 0.29) and 3.89 (SD 0.30). There is no difference in the mean serum albumin levels in both groups with p = 0.49. The proportion of pleural effusion and/or ascites in groups I and II respectively 54.8% and 58.1%. There is no difference in the proportion of the pleural effusion and/or ascites in both groups with p = 1. Conclusion: There is no difference in mean blood hematocrit levels and serum albumin, as well as the different proportions of pleural effusion and/or ascites founds in the group of blood lactate levels > 2 to ≤ 2,4 mmol/L compared to > 2.4 mmol/L.;Background: Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still endemic and is a big and serious problem in Indonesia. Increased levels of lactate in the blood is a marker for tissue hypoxia in DHF , when tissue hypoxia is not detected early and not given the more aggressive fluids and appropriate, it will increase the rate of complications and mortality. Objective: To determine differences in average levels of hematocrit and serum albumin as well as different proportions pleural effusion and/or ascites, adult patients with dengue infection in various degrees hyperlactatemia to know at an early stage for tissue hypoxia. Methods: This study is a test study Cross Sectional. The study was conducted at Cipto Mangunkusumo and at Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta, in-patients admitted to the time period April 2014 through May 2015. Assessing the mean difference of blood hematocrit levels and serum albumin using statistical test T test, while the different proportion of pleural effusion and/or ascites with test Chi Square. Results: A total of 62 patients of dengue fever infections, distributed into 2 groups of each 31 patients based on blood lactate levels. Group I with a blood lactate levels > 2 to ≤ 2,4 mmol/L and Group II > 2.4 mmol/L. The mean blood hematocrit levels in group I and II, respectively 40.06 (SD 4.54) and 41.03 (SD 4.77). There is no difference in mean blood hematocrit levels in both groups with p = 0.42. The mean levels of serum albumin in group I and II respectively 3.94 (SD 0.29) and 3.89 (SD 0.30). There is no difference in the mean serum albumin levels in both groups with p = 0.49. The proportion of pleural effusion and/or ascites in groups I and II respectively 54.8% and 58.1%. There is no difference in the proportion of the pleural effusion and/or ascites in both groups with p = 1. Conclusion: There is no difference in mean blood hematocrit levels and serum albumin, as well as the different proportions of pleural effusion and/or ascites founds in the group of blood lactate levels > 2 to ≤ 2,4 mmol/L compared to > 2.4 mmol/L.;Background: Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still endemic and is a big and serious problem in Indonesia. Increased levels of lactate in the blood is a marker for tissue hypoxia in DHF , when tissue hypoxia is not detected early and not given the more aggressive fluids and appropriate, it will increase the rate of complications and mortality. Objective: To determine differences in average levels of hematocrit and serum albumin as well as different proportions pleural effusion and/or ascites, adult patients with dengue infection in various degrees hyperlactatemia to know at an early stage for tissue hypoxia. Methods: This study is a test study Cross Sectional. The study was conducted at Cipto Mangunkusumo and at Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta, in-patients admitted to the time period April 2014 through May 2015. Assessing the mean difference of blood hematocrit levels and serum albumin using statistical test T test, while the different proportion of pleural effusion and/or ascites with test Chi Square. Results: A total of 62 patients of dengue fever infections, distributed into 2 groups of each 31 patients based on blood lactate

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