

Hubungan antara kadar c reaktif protein saliva dan darah pada bayi baru lahir risiko infeksi = Correlation between c reactive protein saliva level and blood samples in newborn baby with infection risk

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar belakang Bayi baru lahir BBL sangat rentan terhadap infeksi dari dalam kandungan maupun di lingkungan luar kandungan Infeksi berat yang terjadi di 3 hari pertama kehidupan Early Onset Sepsis pada BBL dapat ditegakkan melalui penampakan klinis maupun beberapa marka infeksi seperti C reaktif protein CRP Sampel darah yang diperlukan untuk pemeriksaan CRP cukup banyak dan cukup menyulitkan untuk BBL Saliva mengandung komponen yang mirip dengan darah dalam hal mendeteksi CRP Tujuan Mengetahui apakah CRP saliva dapat digunakan seakurat darah neonatus mendeteksi infeksi dini neonatus Metode Penelitian dilakukan selama periode Oktober 2015 ndash Desember 2015 pada bayi baru lahir risiko infeksi yang memenuhi kriteria Data dianalisis dengan perangkat elektronik statistik dengan tingkat kemaknaan $p < 0,05$ terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara CRP saliva terhadap CRP darah Nilai $p < 0,05$ dengan r positif atau searah yang menunjukkan semakin tinggi kadar CRP saliva semakin tinggi juga kadar CRP darah Kekuatan hubungan sangat kuat $0,8$

ABSTRACT
Background Newborns babies are very susceptible to infection from intra and extrauterine environment Severe infection within the first 3 day of life is classified as early onset sepsis EOS in the newborn baby based on clinical manifestation and same serological markers such as C reactive protein CRP Blood samples procedure to CRP examination are more volume liquid and requires highly trained personnel for newborn Objective To know whether salivary CRP can be used accurately as CRP from blood sample for detection early infection in neonate and to evaluate sample characteristic association with blood and CRP saliva Methods A prospective study was conducted in newborn baby at Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin period 15 October 2015 to December 15 2015 The participants are newborn babies with risk infection who enrolled inclusion criteria Statistical analyses used the software electronic significant is $p < 0,05$ Saliva CRP and blood samples were detected in each group as 8 babies with concentration $\geq 10 \text{ mg/L}$ There was a statistically significant correlation between salivary CRP level to blood CRP level $r = 0,806$ $p < 0,05$