

Avian influenza

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Abstrak

Avian influenza atau Flu Burung adalah penyakit menular pada binatang yang kemudian menulari manusia pula. Penularan pada manusia menimbulkan masalah kesehatan penting sejak tahun 2004, apalagi dengan adanya ancaman pandemi. Sampai 1 Maret 2006 pasien penyakit ini sudah dilaporkan di 7 negara, yaitu Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Irak dan Turki. Jumlah total kasus adalah 174 orang, 94 diantaranya meninggal dunia (54.02%). Sampai 1 Maret 2006 Indonesia mempunyai 27 pasien, 20 meninggal (74.07%). Pasien AI Indonesia sebagian besar adalah pria (62.5%) dan semuanya datang dengan keluhan demam. Pandemi influenza terjadi bila muncul virus sub tipe baru yang sebelumnya tidak menyerang manusia. Karena itu, avian H5N1 punya potensi untuk menimbulkan pandemik karena mungkin menulari antar manusia. Dampak pandemik dapat berupa tingginya angka kesakitan serta pekerja absen dari tugasnya, yang semuanya akan memberi dampak sosio ekonomi yang besar. Tentang kematian, pengalaman masa lalu ternyata bervariasi, tergantung dari 4 faktor, yaitu jumlah orang yang terinfeksi, virulensi virus, keadaan kesehatan pasien dan efektivitas upaya pencegahan yang ada. Prediksi akurat tentang angka kematian sulit dibuat. (Med J Indones 2006; 15:125-8)

Avian influenza, or "bird flu", is a contagious disease of animals which crossed the species barrier to infect humans and gave a quite impact on public health in the world since 2004, especially due to the threat of pandemic situation. Until 1 March 2006, laboratory-confirmed human cases have been reported in seven countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Iraq and Turkey with a total of 174 cases and 94 dead (54.02%). Indonesia has 27 cases, 20 were dead (74.07%). AI cases in Indonesia are more in male (62.5%) and all have a symptom of fever. An influenza pandemic is a rare but recurrent event. An influenza pandemic happens when a new subtype emerges that has not previously circulated in humans. For this reason, avian H5N1 is a strain with pandemic potential, since it might ultimately adapt into a strain that is contagious among humans. Impact of the pandemic could include high rates of illness and worker absenteeism are expected, and these will contribute to social and economic disruption. Historically, the number of deaths during a pandemic has varied greatly. Death rates are largely determined by four factors: the number of people who become infected, the virulence of the virus, the underlying characteristics and vulnerability of affected populations, and the effectiveness of preventive measures. Accurate predictions of mortality cannot be made before the pandemic virus emerges and begins to spread. (MedJ Indones 2006; 15:125-8)