

ABSTRACT**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND SEVERITY OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN DR. SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL CHILDREN INPATIENTS IN 2015**Winson Chuanardi¹, Roedi Irawan², Lilik Djuari³¹Medical Doctor Program, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya²Department of Child Health, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University/Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya³Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya

Dengue virus infection is still a problem in the world, especially Indonesia. Some research linked nutritional status and the severity of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in children. This research was conducted to study the association between nutritional status and the severity of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in children. The research was a retrospective case control study of children patients' medical records in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital collected in 2015. Sampling was done by total sampling of the people meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The case group were Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS)/DHF grade III and IV patients, while the control group were DHF grade I and II patients. Samples that matched the criteria were 85 people in the case group and 56 people in the control group. From the research, we found that most of the patients were men (55,3%), aged more than 60 months old (66%), and had been infected by Dengue virus before (32,6%). Pleural effusion was the most complication (72,3%) and mostly in DSS patients (80%). Most patients had mild increase of AST and ALT (<5 URL), but marked increase (>10 URL) was mostly in DSS patients. The conclusion of the research is that nutritional status is not related to the severity of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in children.

Keywords : nutrition, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Dengue Shock Syndrome, children