

# TYPHOID FEVER CASES IN CHILDREN AT THE TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA: A 9-YEAR EXPERIENCE

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## BACKGROUND

- Typhoid fever remains a big problem in Indonesia, including in children. The trend in the modern world showed a lower incidence but this is not always the case in the developing world.
- Dr. Soetomo Hospital is the second largest in Indonesia with around 200 beds for pediatrics, and most were hospitalized because of infectious diseases.
- Indonesia is one of the largest country in tropical area. There are 17 thousands islands and 240 millions people.

## OBJECTIVES

To report a hospital surveillance data of typhoid fever cases in children at Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Surveillance study, based on the hospital data, from 2010 until 2018
- Demography aspects such as name, sex, age (18 years or less), and address were recorded together with the main complaint, length of stay, and discharge condition. Serology and microbiology data were also collected
- Descriptive analysis.

## RESULTS

- 389 children for 9 year period who had typhoid fever as the main or additional final diagnosis
- Most patients were from the early years and the incidence tend to become lower each year
- Boys (52.2%) slightly outnumbered girls
- The majority of patients were more than 2 years of age (86.1%); however, there were 54 patients with the age of 2 or less.
- All patients except one were discharged in good condition. One child died because of congenital heart disease.
- Most children were hospitalized more than 5 days (91.8%). Twenty-three patients had a double infection with dengue virus.
- Less than 10% of patients showed positive microbiological culture. Almost all isolates were sensitive to chloramphenicol.

## CONCLUSION

The incidence of typhoid fever tends to be lower. The majority of age remains above two years old. The positive culture results were low, but almost all isolates were sensitive to chloramphenicol. The antibiotics policy should not be modified in the near future.