

## ABSTRAK

### **Hubungan antara Faktor Host dan Lingkungan dengan Derajat Infeksi Virus dengue di RSUP Sanglah Denpasar Bali 2008**

Derajat infeksi virus dengue tergantung pada daya tahan tubuh host, usia, genetik dan virulensi virus. Kematian karena DBD dipengaruhi oleh empat keterlambatan yaitu, keterlambatan mengetahui gejala penyakit DBD oleh masyarakat, terlambat merujuk ke sarana kesehatan, terlambat mendiagnosis oleh petugas kesehatan, dan terlambat ditangani oleh petugas kesehatan.

Tujuan penelitian membuktikan adanya hubungan antara faktor host dan lingkungan dengan derajat infeksi virus dengue, faktor host meliputi: pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan, riwayat penyakit penyerta, status gizi, jenis infeksi dan faktor lingkungan meliputi keterlambatan merujuk ke rumah sakit.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik retrospektif (*case control*), dilakukan di RSUP Sanglah Denpasar Bali, pada bulan Januari-Juli 2008. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan Juni 2008 yang merupakan bulan puncak penularan DBD di Propinsi Bali.

Sampel kasus adalah penderita DBD (derajat 1, derajat 2) dan SSD (derajat 3, derajat 4) yang terpilih secara sistematis random sampling pada bulan Juni 2008 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi: (1) Penderita DBD umur 12 tahun keatas, (2) bersedia ikut sebagai responden. Sampel kontrol adalah penderita demam dengue (DD) yang juga di rawat di RSUP Sanglah Denpasar.

Hasil uji statistik regresi ordinal diperoleh ada hubungan antara riwayat penyakit penyerta, status gizi lebih/gemuk dan keterlambatan merujuk dengan derajat infeksi virus dengue. Riwayat penyakit penyerta ( $p=0,003$ ), status gizi lebih/ gemuk ( $p=0,022$ ) dan keterlambatan merujuk ke rumah sakit ( $p=0,000$ ).

Berdasarkan hasil pembahasan sebelumnya dikaitkan dengan tujuan penelitian maka dapat disimpulkan antara lain: (1) Tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan, infeksi sekunder dengan derajat infeksi virus dengue, (2) ada hubungan antara riwayat penyakit penyerta, status gizi lebih/ gemuk dan keterlambatan merujuk ke rumah sakit dengan derajat infeksi virus dengue.

Beberapa saran berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperlukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai hubungan antara infeksi sekunder oleh serotipe virus DEN-2 dan riwayat penyakit penyerta baik penyakit infeksi maupun non infeksi dengan derajat infeksi virus dengue (DD, DBD, SSD)

**Kata Kunci: Host, Lingkungan, Derajat Infeksi Virus Dengue**

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***The Relationship of Host and Environment Factors with Severity of Dengue Virus Infection in RSUP Sanglah Denpasar Bali 2008***

*Severity of dengue virus infection depends on the immunity of host, age, genetic and virus virulence. Beside that is also influence by delayed to recognize the DHF symptoms, unwillingness to hospital, reluctant diagnoses and it had been late handling by a doctor.*

*The objective of this research was to prove the relationship between host and environment factors with severity of dengue virus infection. The host factor consists of: knowledge, attitude, practice, underlying infection, and status nutrition. The environmental factor is unwillingness to hospital.*

*This research was a retrospective analytical observational (case-control) which is conducted in RSUP Sanglah Denpasar Bali on January to July 2008. The data was collected on June 2008 which is represented the peak case of dengue infection in Province Bali.*

*Sample cases were several patient of DHF (grade 1, grade 2) and DSS (grade 3, and grade 4) has been chosen systematic random sampling on June 2008 with some condition such as: (1) DHF patient at the age 12 years old onward (2) other DHF patient which is agreed being interviewed as a case sample and also several DF patient with the same condition as DHF at the same hospital as control sample.*

*From ordinal regression statistic test can be obtained that there was a relationship between underlying infections, unwillingness to the hospital, over weight with severity of dengue virus infection. Underlying infection ( $p=0.003$ ), over weight ( $p=0,022$ ) and unwillingness to go to the hospital ( $p=0,000$ ).*

*The conclusion of the research there was no relationship knowledge, attitude, practice, and secondary infection but underlying infections, over weight, and unwillingness to the hospital were relationship with severity of dengue virus infection.*

*Several suggestions based on the result of the research are required further research regarding serotype/ strain DEN-2 and also underlying infection including communicable disease and non communicable disease with severity of dengue virus infection (DF, DHF and DSS)*

***Key Words: Severity of Dengue Virus Infection, Host, Environment***