

ABSTRACT**PLASMA LEAKAGE AND THROMBOCYTOPENIA PROFILES OF
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER PATIENTS IN RSUD DR.
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Introduction: Indonesia included in high risk area where can easily infected by Dengue Virus. Manifestation of Symptomatic Dengue Virus Infection could be classified into Undifferentiated Fever, Dengue Fever (DF), Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Expanded Dengue Syndrome. One of crucial points which differentiate DHF from DF is plasma leakage. This study was conducted to observe the profiles of plasma leakage and platelets level in DHF patients.

Methods: This study is categorized observational descriptive study which observes plasma leakage (ascites, pleural effusion, albumin level, and hemoconcentration) and platelets level of DHF patients in RSUD Dr. Soetomo during January 2014 – June 2014. This study used secondary data (medical record) of DHF patients. Data of plasma leakage and platelets level profiles then divided by accumulative data, adult patient data and child patient data. After the whole data have collected, the data would be analyzed.

Results: This study found that 29 patients of 78 patients (37.2%) didn't have any plasma leakage manifestation. 11 child patients of (20.4%) have an ascites which consist of 9 patients (16.7%) with have ascites before enter the hospital and 2 patients (3.7%) have ascites when get hospitalized while adult patients didn't have any ascites manifestation. No adult patients have pleural effusion while child patients have 25 incidences of 34 child patients which have photo thorax tested (73.5%) of pleural effusion. Normal albumin level dominates in adult patients with 12 patients from 14 patients which have albumin level tested (85.7%) while child patients have nearly equal between normal patients and hypoalbuminemia

14 : 13 patients (51.9% : 48.1%) from total of 27 child patients which have albumin level tested. Adult patients get 17 patients from 22 patients (77.3%) who didn't have increasing hematocrit $\geq 20\%$ while child patients dominated by patients which have increasing hematocrit $\geq 20\%$ by 32 patients of 53 child patients (60.4%). Normal hematocrit dominated in febrile phase, critical phase and recovery phase in accumulative data, adult patients data and child patients data. There are still found 16 patients (23.9%) which have platelets level more than 100.000 in critical phase.

Conclusion: There are still found patients with DHF diagnosed with no plasma leakage manifestation and DHF patients with platelets level more than 100.000 in critical phase.

