

ABSTRACT

Relationship Between History of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection In Children and Acute Otitis Media In Children In Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery Clinic of RSUD Abdul Moeloek

By

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Background: Children are very susceptible to Acute Otitis Media (AOM) because the anatomical shape of the eustachian tube is shorter, more flexible and more horizontal than adult. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) is one of the risk factors that most often causes Acute Otitis Media (AOM) in children.

Objective: This study is to determine the correlation between URTI and AOM.

Method: This research used observational analytic with a case control design with a retrospective approach. The subjects in this study were divided into two groups, 47 children with acute otitis media and 47 children didn't have acute otitis media, aged up to 18 years with consecutive sampling technique, uses medical record data in September 2017 - November 2018. Data were tested by chi-square test.

Result: The result were 20 subjects (83,3%) had AOM with history of URTI. The result of chi square analysis showed the variables had a correlation with $P=0,000$ and the OR value obtained was 7,963 (95% CI = 2,6–36,7).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the history of URTI and AOM in children Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery Clinic of RSUD Abdul Moeloek, and patients suffering from URTI are at 7.9 times greater risk of developing AOM compared with patients who are not URTI.

Keyword: Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Acute Otitis Media, Children

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Riwayat Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas dengan Otitis Media Akut
Pada Anak di Poli THT-KL RSUD Abdul Moeloek

Oleh

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Latar belakang: Anak-anak sangat rentan terkena Otitis Media Akut (OMA) karena bentuk anatomi tuba eustachiusnya. Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas (ISPA) merupakan salah satu faktor risiko paling sering menyebabkan Otitis Media Akut (OMA) pada anak.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara ISPA dan OMA.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain *case control* dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Subjek dalam penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, 47 anak dengan otitis media akut dan 47 anak tidak memiliki otitis media akut, berusia hingga 18 tahun dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*, menggunakan data rekam medis pada bulan September 2017 – November 2018. Data diuji menggunakan *chi-square*.

Hasil: Terdapat hasil 20 subyek (83,3%) menderita OMA dengan riwayat ISPA. Hasil uji *chi square* didapatkan $P = 0,000$ dan nilai OR yang diperoleh sebesar 7,963 (CI 95 % = 2,6–36,7).

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara riwayat ISPA dengan OMA pada anak di Poli THT-KL RSUD Abdul Moeloek, dan pasien dengan ISPA beresiko 7,9 kali lebih besar mengalami OMA dibandingkan dengan pasien yang tidak ISPA.

Kata Kunci : Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas, Otitis Media Akut, Anak