

ABSTRACT

Analysis of the Relationship between Diarrhea Infection and Non-Infection with Blood Leukocyte Test and Stool Examination in Pediatric Patients Treated at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek in Lampung Province

By

RIFKA PUTRI DEWI

Background: Diarrhea can be caused by viruses, bacteria, and parasites. On the other hand, non-infectious diarrhea is caused by poor eating, anatomical defects, malabsorption, food poisoning, neoplasms, and others. This study aims to analyze the relationship between infectious and non-infectious diarrhea with leukocyte test and stool examination in pediatric patients treated at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek in Lampung Province.

Methods: This study used cross sectional method. The population was 104 children under five at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital Lampung Province using total sampling. Independent variables are infectious and non-infectious diarrhea. The dependent variable is blood leukocytes and stool examination. Data analysis using alternative analysis kruskal wallis test and fisher exact test ($\alpha= 5\%$).

Results: The results of the study obtained male children (63.6%) and infectious diarrhea (94.2%). Normal blood leukocytes (80.8%), mushy stool consistency (71.2%), normal stool color (74%), typical stool odor (100%), negative stool blood (99%), negative stool mucus (83.7%), negative worm eggs and amoeba in stool (100%). There was no relationship between infectious and non-infectious diarrhea with blood leukocytes ($p=0.237$), stool consistency ($p=0.788$), and stool blood ($p=0.805$). There was a relationship between infectious and non-infectious diarrhea with stool color ($p=0.000$), and stool mucus ($p=0.001$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between diarrhea infectious and non-infectious with stool color and stool mucus.

Keywords: blood leukocytes, infectious diarrhea, non-infectious diarrhea, pediatric patients, stool examination.

ABSTRAK

Analisis Hubungan Diare Infeksi dan Non Infeksi dengan Hasil Pemeriksaan Leukosit Darah dan Pemeriksaan Feses Pada Balita Yang Dirawat di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung

Oleh

RIFKA PUTRI DEWI

Latar Belakang: Diare infeksi dapat disebabkan oleh virus, bakteri, dan parasit. Sedangkan diare non infeksi disebabkan oleh kesulitan makan, defek anatomis, malabsorpsi, keracunan makanan, neoplasma, dan lain-lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan diare infeksi dan non infeksi dengan leukosit darah dan pemeriksaan feses pada balita yang dirawat di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 104 balita di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung menggunakan *total sampling*. Variabel independen yaitu diare infeksi dan non infeksi. Variabel dependen yaitu leukosit darah dan pemeriksaan feses. Analisis data menggunakan analisis alternatif uji *kruskal wallis* dan uji *fisher exact test* ($\alpha= 5\%$).

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan balita laki-laki (63,6%) dan diare infeksi (94,2%). Leukosit darah normal (80,8%), konsistensi feses lembek (71,2%), warna feses normal (74%), bau feses khas (100%), darah feses negatif (99%), lendir feses negatif (83,7%), telur cacing dan amoeba pada feses negatif (100%). Tidak terdapat hubungan diare infeksi dan non infeksi dengan leukosit darah ($p=0,237$), konsistensi feses ($p=0,788$), dan darah feses ($p=0,805$). Terdapat hubungan diare infeksi dan non infeksi dengan warna feses ($p=0,000$), dan lendir feses ($p=0,001$).

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan diare infeksi dan non infeksi dengan warna feses dan lendir feses.

Kata kunci: balita. diare infeksi, diare non infeksi, leukosit darah, pemeriksaan feses.