ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE, NUTRITIONAL STATUS, HISTORY OF TYPHOID FEVER, LEUKOCYTE AND PLATELET COUNTS WITH THE SEVERITY OF TYPHOID FEVER IN CHILD PATIENTS AT DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By
DIVA ARDHANA KURNIAWAN

Background: Typhoid fever is an infectious disease with high morbidity and mortality, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. This disease is caused by *Salmonella typhi* and can cause complications. This study aims to analyze the relationship between age, nutritional status, history of typhoid fever, leukocyte counts, and platelets with the severity of typhoid fever in children at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital.

Method: The study design was observational analytic with a cross-sectional approach. Sample all pediatric patients suffering from typhoid fever at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital, Lampung, during the period January to December 2023. Data were analyzed univariately, bivariately and multivariately, with chi-square test and ordinal logistic regression analysis.

Results and Discussion: This study found that typhoid fever mostly occurs in children aged 5-9 years as many as 42 children (39.3%), have good nutritional status as many as 77 children (72.0%), no history of typhoid fever as many as 92 children (86.0%), normal leukocyte count as many as 64 children (59.8%) and normal platelet count as many as 82 children (76.6%). There is a significant relationship between age, leukocyte count and platelet count with the severity of typhoid fever. The variable that has the strongest relationship with the severity of typhoid fever is leukocyte counts.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between age, leukocyte count and platelet count with the severity of typhoid fever. The variable that has the strongest relationship with the severity of typhoid fever is leukocyte counts.

Keywords: age, history of typhoid fever, leukocyte count, nutritional status, platelet count, severity of typhoid fever.

ABSTRAK

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA USIA, STATUS GIZI, RIWAYAT DEMAM
TIFOID JUMLAH LEUKOSIT DAN TROMBOSIT DENGAN
TINGKAT KEPARAHAN DEMAM TIFOID PADA PASIEN
ANAK DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK
PROVINSI LAMPUNG**

Oleh

DIVA ARDHANA KURNIAWAN

Latar Belakang : Demam tifoid adalah penyakit infeksi dengan morbiditas dan mortalitas tinggi, terutama di negara berkembang seperti Indonesia. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh *Salmonella typhi* dan dapat menyebabkan komplikasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan antara usia, status gizi, riwayat demam tifoid, jumlah leukosit, dan trombosit dengan tingkat keparahan demam tifoid pada anak di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.
Metode : Desain penelitian yaitu analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel semua pasien anak yang menderita demam tifoid di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek, Lampung, selama periode Januari hingga Desember 2023. Data dianalisis secara univariat,bivariat dan multivariat, dengan uji chi-square dan analisis regresi logistik ordinal.
Hasil dan Pembahasan : Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa demam tifoid sebagian besar terjadi pada anak dengan usia 5-9 tahun sebanyak 42 anak (39,3%), memiliki status gizi baik sebanyak 77 anak (72,0%), tidak ada riwayat demam tifoid sebanyak 92 anak (86,0%), jumlah leukosit normal sebanyak 64 anak (59,8%) dan jumlah trombosit normal sebanyak 82 anak (76,6%). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia, jumlah leukosit dan trombosit dengan tingkat keparahan demam tifoid. Variabel yang memiliki hubungan paling kuat dengan tingkat keparahan demam tifoid yaitu jumlah leukosit.
Simpulan : Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia, jumlah leukosit dan trombosit dengan tingkat keparahan demam tifoid. Variabel yang memiliki hubungan paling kuat dengan tingkat keparahan demam tifoid yaitu jumlah leukosit.

Kata Kunci : jumlah leukosit, jumlah trombosit, riwayat demam tifoid, status gizi usia, tingkat keparahan demam tifoid.