

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN INFEKSI PLASMODIUM DENGAN KEJADIAN TROMBOSITOPENIA DAN ANEMIA PADA PENDERITA *SUSPECT* MALARIA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS HANURA PESAWARAN

Oleh

NABILAH MAHARDIKA UTAMI SIHOMBING

Latar Belakang: Malaria masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Indonesia dan dapat menimbulkan gangguan hematologis seperti trombositopenia dan anemia. Infeksi Plasmodium memengaruhi jumlah trombosit dan kadar hemoglobin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan infeksi Plasmodium dengan kejadian trombositopenia dan anemia pada penderita suspect malaria di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Hanura, Kabupaten Pesawaran.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 64 subjek. Subjek penelitian adalah penderita *suspect* malaria yang datang ke Puskesmas Hanura dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Penentuan infeksi Plasmodium dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan Sediaan Apus Darah Tepi (SADT). Penilaian trombositopenia ditentukan berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan jumlah trombosit, sedangkan penilaian anemia ditentukan berdasarkan kadar hemoglobin sesuai nilai rujukan. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan besarnya risiko menggunakan OR (*Odd Ratio*).

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi pasien suspect malaria dengan hasil SADT positif Plasmodium (50%), kejadian trombositopenia (59,4%), kejadian anemia (26,6%). Hasil analisis antara infeksi Plasmodium dengan kejadian trombositopenia ($p < 0,001$; OR = 10,3), sedangkan antara infeksi Plasmodium dengan kejadian anemia ($p = 0,777$; OR = 1,17).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan infeksi Plasmodium dengan kejadian trombositopenia dan tidak terdapat hubungan infeksi Plasmodium dengan kejadian anemia pada penderita *suspect* malaria di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Hanura.

Kata Kunci: anemia, malaria, Plasmodium, trombositopenia.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PLASMODIUM INFECTION AND THE INCIDENCE OF THROMBOCYTOPENIA AND ANEMIA IN SUSPECT MALARIA PATIENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF HANURA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, PESAWARAN

By

NABILAH MAHARDIKA UTAMI SIHOMBING

Background: Malaria remains a public health problem in Indonesia and can cause hematological disorders such as thrombocytopenia and anemia. Plasmodium infection affects platelet counts and hemoglobin levels. This study aimed to determine the association between Plasmodium infection and the occurrence of thrombocytopenia and anemia among suspected malaria patients in the working area of Hanura Primary Health Center, Pesawaran Regency.

Methods: his study was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, with a total of 64 subjects. The study subjects were suspected malaria patients who visited Hanura Primary Health Center and met the inclusion criteria. *Plasmodium* infection was determined through peripheral blood smear examination. Thrombocytopenia was assessed based on platelet count results, while anemia was determined based on hemoglobin levels according to reference values. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-square test, and risk was expressed as the Odds Ratio (OR).

Results: The results showed that the proportion of suspected malaria patients with positive Plasmodium SADT results was 50%, while the prevalence of thrombocytopenia and anemia was 59.4% and 26.6%, respectively. Analysis demonstrated a significant association between Plasmodium infection and thrombocytopenia ($p < 0.001$), whereas no significant association was found between Plasmodium infection and anemia ($p = 0.777$).

Conclusions: The results showed that 50% of suspected malaria patients had positive peripheral blood smear results for *Plasmodium*. The prevalence of thrombocytopenia was 59.4%, while anemia was found in 26.6% of patients. There was a significant association between *Plasmodium* infection and thrombocytopenia ($p < 0.001$; OR = 10.3), whereas no significant association was found between *Plasmodium* infection and anemia ($p = 0.777$; OR = 1.17).

Keywords: anemia, malaria, Plasmodium, thrombocytopenia.