

## ABSTRAK

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### Perbandingan Pedoman Diagnostik Dengue WHO Tahun 2009, 2011, dan Scoring Model pada Pasien Infeksi Dengue Dewasa Rumah Sakit Pendidikan Siloam

**Latar Belakang :** Dengue merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus dengue (DENV) famili Flavivirus dengan serotipe DENV-1 hingga DENV-4, ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* betina. Dalam penanganan dengue, sering ditemukan kesulitan dalam konfirmasi diagnostik *dengue haemorrhagic fever* (DHF) oleh para klinisi. Maka dari itu World Health Organization (WHO) membuat pedoman diagnostik dengue tahun 2009 dan pada tahun 2011 oleh WHO-SEARO. Namun, dengan keterbatasan fasilitas untuk memenuhi kriteria diagnostik pedoman WHO pada layanan kesehatan primer maka terdapat *scoring model* pada tahun 2015. Dengan demikian, perlu adanya penelitian perbandingan pedoman dengue WHO tahun 2009, 2011, dan *scoring model* pada pasien dengue dewasa di wilayah Banten.

**Tujuan penelitian :** Untuk mengetahui perbandingan pedoman diagnostik dengue WHO tahun 2009, 2011, dan *scoring model*.

**Metode penelitian :** Penelitian ini menggunakan studi deskriptif dengan desain potong lintang pada 60 pasien dengue dewasa di rumah sakit pendidikan Siloam.

**Hasil dan pembahasan :** hasil pengelompokan sesuai dengan diagnosis WHO 2009, 2011, presumptive model dan probable model terdapat 46(77%), 48(78%), 31(52%), 15(25% pasien terdiagnosa infeksi dengue. Nilai sensitivitas dan spesifisitas dari diagnosis WHO 2009 adalah 84,6% dan 25,5% serta diagnosis WHO 2011 adalah 84,6% dan 23,4%. Diagnosis dengan *presumptive model* dan *probable model* memiliki nilai sensitivitas dan spesifisitas 61,5% dan 51,5% serta 82,4% dan 97,7%. Secara keseluruhan diagnosis oleh WHO 2009 dan *probable model* memiliki nilai sensitivitas dan spesifisitas paling unggul dibandingkan alat diagnosis lainnya Namun, dari hasil nilai prediktif positif, *probable model* memiliki persentase lebih tinggi dibandingkan diagnosis WHO 2009.

**Kesimpulan :** alat diagnostik *scoring model* tipe *probable model* lebih unggul dibanding alat diagnosis WHO 2009 maupun 2011m sehingga menjadi alat terbaik untuk pemeriksaan screening pada fase awal pasien indeksi dengue.

**Kata kunci :** Dengue, pedoman diagnostik dengue WHO tahun 2009, *scoring model*

## ***ABSTRACT***

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### **Comparison of WHO Dengue Diagnostic Guidelines 2009, 2011, and Scoring Model in Adult Dengue Infection Patients at Siloam Hospital**

**Background :** *Dengue illness is a viral disease of the Flaviviridae family with four serotype from DENV 1 to DENV 4 and transmitted by female Aedes aegypti. Definitive early dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) is difficult to obtain by the clinicians. Therefore, World Health Organization (WHO) published a dengue guidelines in 2009 and in 2011 by WHO-SEARO. But, many of dengue cases in early phase do not meet all the criteria by WHO classification. There is also limited laboratory facilities in primary health care in Indonesia. Because of this condition, there is a scoring model that was published in 2015, that might help in primary health care. Therefore, a study to compare those diagnostic tools especially in adult dengue patients in Banten is needed.*

**Objective :** *The purpose of this study is to know the comparison between 2009 version and 2011 version of dengue diagnostic guidelines by WHO and scoring model version.*

**Methods :** *This study used a descriptive method with cross sectional design at 60 adult dengue patients at rumah sakit pendidikan Siloam.*

**Results:** *The results are grouped according to The WHO diagnosis from 2009, and 2011 presumptive models and probable models where there are 46 (77%), 48 (78%), 31 (52%), and 15 (25%) of patients diagnosed with dengue infection. The sensitivity and specificity of WHO diagnosis 2009 were 84,6% and 25%, and 2011 WHO diagnosis were 84.6% and 23.4%. The diagnosis of the presumptive model and the probable model had sensitive and specificity values of 61.5% and 51% as well as 82.4% and 97.7%. Overall, the diagnosis made by the 2009 WHO and the probable models has the most superior sensitivity and specificity values compared to other diagnostic tools, However, from the results of positive predictive values, probable models have a higher percentage than the 2009 WHO diagnosis.*

**Conclusion :** *Probable model had the highest sensitivity and specificity value than other diagnostic results. These conclude that probable model is the best tool for dengue infection screening in early phase of infection.*

**Keywords :** *Dengue, dengue diagnostic guideline by WHO 2009, scoring model*