

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Demam typhoid merupakan salah satu penyakit demam akut yang disebabkan oleh salmonella enteritidis, langsung menyebar di dalam darah dan saluran pencernaan. Demam typhoid merupakan penyakit yang rawan terjadi di Indonesia, karena karakteristik iklim yang sangat rawan dengan penyakit yang berhubungan dengan musim.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kadar leukosit dan kadar trombosit dengan durasi demam pada pasien demam typhoid.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dengan desain Somers'D. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan total sampling dengan jumlah sampel 49 data rekam medik penderita demam typhoid. Hasil data penelitian dilakukan melalui uji bivariat.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 49 responden penderita demam typhoid di Rumah Sakit Umum Haji Medan Tahun 2022, sebanyak 12 responden (24,5%) memiliki durasi demam singkat dengan kadar leukosit menurun, 34 responden (69,4%) dengan kadar leukosit meningkat, dan sebanyak 0 responden (0%) memiliki durasi demam lama dengan kadar leukosit menurun, 3 responden (6,1%) dengan kadar leukosit meningkat. Sebanyak 14 responden (28,6%) memiliki durasi demam singkat dengan kadar trombosit menurun, 32 responden (65,3%) dengan kadar trombosit meningkat, dan sebanyak 2 responden (4,1%) memiliki durasi demam lama dengan kadar trombosit menurun, 1 responden (2,0%) dengan kadar leukosit meningkat.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat hubungan kadar leukosit dan kadar trombosit dengan durasi demam pada pasien typhoid

Kata Kunci : Demam Typhoid, Kadar Trombosit, Kadar Leukosit

ABSTRACT

Background: Typhoid fever is an acute febrile disease caused by salmonella enteritidis, which spreads directly in the blood and digestive tract. Typhoid fever is a disease that is prone to occur in Indonesia, because the climate characteristics are very prone to diseases related to the seasons.

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between leukocyte levels and platelet levels and the duration of fever in typhoid fever patients.

Method: This research uses an observational method with a Somers'D design. The sampling technique in this study used total sampling with a total sample of 49 medical record data from typhoid fever sufferers. The results of the research data were carried out through bivariate tests.

Results: The results showed that of the 49 respondents suffering from typhoid fever at the Medan Haji General Hospital in 2022, 12 respondents (24.5%) had a short duration of fever with decreased leukocyte levels, 34 respondents (69.4%) had increased leukocyte levels, and 0 respondents (0%) had a long duration of fever with decreased leukocyte levels, 3 respondents (6.1%) had increased leukocyte levels. A total of 14 respondents (28.6%) had a short duration of fever with decreased platelet levels, 32 respondents (65.3%) had increased platelet levels, and 2 respondents (4.1%) had a long duration of fever with decreased platelet levels. 1 respondent (2.0%) with increased leukocyte levels.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between leukocyte and platelet levels with the duration of fever in typhoid patients

Keywords: Typhoid Fever, Platelet Levels, Leukocyte Levels