

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN *NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO* (NLR) DAN *PLATELET LYMPHOCYTE RATIO* (PLR) PADA PENDERITA DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* (DBD)

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Demam berdarah dengue merupakan masalah kesehatan global, khususnya di wilayah tropis dan subtropis. Infeksi demam berdarah mempunyai gejala klinis yang beragam sehingga menyebabkan keterlambatan diagnosis. Meskipun sebagian besar kasus infeksi demam berdarah dapat disembuhkan tanpa terapi, kebocoran atau pendarahan plasma dapat menyebabkan penyakit demam berdarah yang parah dan kematian. Untuk mengurangi angka kematian dan kesakitan yang terkait dengan infeksi demam berdarah, penting untuk memahami profil klinis penyakit ini, serta parameter laboratorium demam berdarah pemeriksaan untuk mendiagnosis penyakit demam berdarah *dengue* yaitu NS1, IgG dan IgM. Pemeriksaan tambahan untuk diagnosis darah komprehensif demam berdarah *dengue* meliputi hemoglobin, hematokrit, trombosit, dan jumlah leukosit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Rasio Neutrofil Limfosit (NLR) dan Rasio Trombosit Limfosit (PLR) pada pasien Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei *deskriptif* dengan teknik *purposive sampling*, mencakup data 74 pasien Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD). Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Idaman Banjarbaru dengan menggunakan data sekunder. Sebuah penelitian terhadap 74 data pasien Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) terdapat nilai Neutrofil Limfosit Ratio (NLR) terendah adalah 35%, nilai normal sebanyak 55% dan nilai tertinggi sebanyak 9% dan hasil *Platelet Lymphocyte Ratio* (PLR) nilai terendah sebanyak 47%, nilai normal sebanyak 29% dan nilai tertinggi sebanyak 20%.

Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD), NLR, PLR

ABSTRACT

NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) AND PLATELET LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (PLR) PROFILE IN DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) PATIENTS

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Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is one of the global health challenges that dominate tropical and subtropical countries. The clinical manifestations of dengue fever are highly non-specific, often resulting in diagnostic dilemmas. Most cases of dengue fever do not require therapy can be treated; however, the manifestations of plasma leakage or bleeding are referred to as severe dengue fever and death. In order to minimize morbidity and mortality among individuals infected with the dengue fever, it is imperative to discuss the clinical features of this illness, in addition to the assays that can be employed in the diagnosis of dengue fever including the NS1, IgG and IgM assays. The other diagnostic tests commonly done for complete dengue fever blood diagnosis include; hemoglobin, hematocrit, platelet, and leukocyte count. The objective of this study was to identify the NLR and PLR in the THA DHF patients. Thus, this study adopted a descriptive survey research design using purposive sampling technique with data from seventyfour DHF patients. In data collection for the study, secondary data sourced from RSUD Idaman Banjarbaru was used. Data related to 74 patients of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) revealed that %NLR was at 35%, which is different from its normal range of 55% and had the highest level of 9% %PLR is at 47% which is different from normal range of 29% and lowest level of 20%.

Keywords: *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), NLR, PLR*