ABSTRAK
Hubungan Jumlah Trombosit, Hematokrit, dan Hemoglobin dengan
Derajat Klinik Demam Berdarah Dengue Pada Pasien Dewasa di RSUP.
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Diagnosis yang tepat terhadap stadium dan kondisi penderita DBD penting untuk menentukan prognosisnya. Pemeriksaan trombosit, hematokrit, dan hemoglobin untuk setiap derajat klinik DBD diharapkan membantu dalam mengelompokkan dan mengelola pasien berdasarkan derajat kliniknya. Penelitan ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan hasil pemeriksaan trombosit, hematokrit, dan hemoglobin dengan derajat klinik DBD berdasarkan kriteria WHO.

Penelitian dilakukan secara retrospektif terhadap 84 sampel dari rekam medik Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Dalam di RSUP. M. Djamil Padang dari januari 2011 sampai 30 April 2013. Data yang diambil adalah usia, jenis kelamin, derajat klinik DBD, trombosit, yang diperiksaan menggunakan metode Rees Ecker, hematokrit dengan metode langsung cara mikro, dan hemoglobin menggunakan metode Sahli. Uji hipotesis menggunakan analisis bivariat dengan uji hipotesis nonparametrik *Kendal's Tau* dengan *software SPSS*.

Hasil penelitian ditemukan rerata umur 25.49 ± 10.09 tahun. Laki-laki 46 orang (54.8%) lebih banyak dari wanita 38 orang (45.2%). Rerata trombosit derajat 1,2,dan 3 adalah 62.64, 31.14, 36.17 ribu/mm^3. Hasil analisis didapatkan trombosit berhubungan dengan derajat klinik DBD, semakin rendah trombosit semakin berat derajat kliniknya ($p < 0.05$, $r = -0.336$). Rerata hematokrit derajat1, 2, dan3 adalah 44.22, 46.90, 38.47 %. Hematokrit tidak berhubungan dengan derajat klinik DBD ($p > 0.05$, $r = 0.059$). Rerata hemoglobin derajat 1, 2, dan 3 adalah 14.88, 15.14, 12.96 gr/dl. Hemoglobin tidak berhubungan dengan derajat klinik DBD ($p > 0.05$, $r = -0.036$).

Semakin rendah jumlah trombosit semakin berat derajat klinik DBD, hematokrit dan hemoglobin tidak berhubungan dengan derajat klinik DBD.

Kata kunci : jumlah trombosit, nilai hematokrit, kadar hemoglobin, derajat klinik DBD.

ABSTRACT
Relation Between The Amount Of Platelets, Hematocrit, and Hemoglobin
with a degree Clinical Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever In Adult Patients in
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Prompt diagnosis and as an accurate assessment of the stage and condition of DHF cases is a very important factor for determining patient prognosis . The existence of an exact value of the results of platelets , hematocrit , and hemoglobin for each grade of DHF are expected to greatly assist in classify and manage patients based on the clinical degree. This research was aimed to determine the relationship between the results of the hemoglobin, hematocrit and platelets count with the degree of clinical DHF according to WHO criteria.

This research with retrospective design in 84 samples were taken from the medical records of adult patients in RSUP. M. Djamil Padang from 1 January 2011 until 30 April 2013 . Data that taken from medical records were age, gender, clinical degree of DHF, platelets, that used direct method Rees Ecker, hematocrit's used direct method micro method, and hemoglobin's used Sahli method. Data processed by Kendal Tau tests using SPSS software.

Results found average ages of $25.49 \pm 10{,}09$ years. The number of male patients 46 (54.8 %) higher than female patients 38 (45.2 %). Average trombocyte for grade 1, 2,and 3 were 62.64, 31.14, 36.17 thousand/mm^3. Analysis showed that there is a relationship between the platelet with clinical degree of DHF, where the lower the number, the more severe the clinical degree of DHF ($p < 0.005$, r = -0336). Average hematocrit for grade 1, 2,and 3 were 44.22, 46.90, 38.47%. There is no relation between hematocrit with clinical degree of DHF ($p > 0.05$, r = 0.059). Average hemoglobin for grade 1, 2,and 3 were 14.88, 15.14, 12.96 gr/dl, there is no relation between hemoglobin with clinical degree of DHF ($p > 0.05$, r = - 0.036) .

More lower the number of trombosit, the more severe the clinical degree of DHF, and there is no relation between hematocrit and hemoglobin with clinical degree of DHF.

Keywords : platelet count, hematocrit , hemoglobin levels , clinical degree of DHF.