

Clinical and laboratory features of pediatric Typhoid fever at the Department of Child Health, Hasan Sadikin General Hospital Bandung

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Abstrak

Kami meninjau kembali kasus-kasus demam tifoid yang dirawat di bagian kami sejak 1 Juli 1994 sampai 30 Juni 1997. Terdapat 50 kasus yang dievaluasi ciri-ciri klinik dan laboratoriumnya. Umur penderita berkisar antara 2 sampai 14 tahun, 22 (44%) berumur antara 5-9 tahun. Perbandingan jenis kelamin 1:1. Rata-rata lama demam sebelum masuk rumah sakit adalah 9,3 hari (antara 5-18 hari). Rata-rata suhu tubuh saat masuk rumah sakit 38,7°C (36,7 - 40,1°C). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa gejala diare, konstipasi, dan mual/muntah terdapat pada berturut-turut 20 (40%), 23 (46%) dan 25 (50%) kasus. Sakit kepala hanya terdapat pada 11 (22%) kasus. Lidah tifoid ditemukan pada 29 (58%) penderita. Nyeri abdomen, hepatomegali dan splenomegali pada berturut-turut 13 (26%), 24 (48%), dan 2 (4%) kasus. Temuan laboratorium saat masuk rumah sakit memperlihatkan: anemia pada 26 (52%); lekopenia, aneosinofilia dan limfositosis pada berturut-turut 16 (32%), 34 (68%), dan 33 (66%). Menurut umur, kelompok anak-anak kecil (di bawah lima tahun) lebih sering mengalami diare daripada konstipasi, dan lebih sering mengalami lekopenia dibandingkan kelompok dengan usia yang lebih tinggi.

Abstract

We reviewed bacteriologically confirmed typhoid fever patients hospitalized in our department from July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1997. There were 50 cases who were evaluated for clinical and laboratory features. The patient's age ranged from 2 to 14 years, 22 (44%) were between 5-9 years. Sex ratio was 1:1. The mean duration of fever before admission was 9.3 days (range 5-18 days). The mean of temperature on admission was 38.7°C (36.7 - 40.1°C). This study showed that the manifestation of diarrhea, constipation and nausea/vomites were 20 (40%), 23 (46%) and 25 (50%), respectively. Headache was only 11 (22%) cases. Typhoid tongue was found in 29 (58%) patients. Abdominal tenderness, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly were in 13 (26%), 24 (48%) and 2 (4%) cases, respectively. Laboratory findings on admission showed: anemia in 26 (52%); leucopenia, aneosinophilia and lymphocytosis were in 16 (32%), 34 (68%) and 33 (66%), respectively. According to the age, young children group (under five years) had greater frequency of diarrhea (versus constipation) and leucopenia rather than the older groups.