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ABSTRAK

POLA VARICELLA PADA PASIEN RUMAH SAKIT SANGLAH PERIODE APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016


Pendekatan penelitian ini menggunakan studi deskriptif cross-sectional desain penelitian retrospektif. Sampel ditentukan dengan menggunakan teknik total sampling, dalam sampel penelitian ini yang digunakan adalah semua pasien pada Rumah Sakit Sanglah periode April 2015 - April 2016 yang terinfeksi infeksi varicella. Data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini diolah secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian secara deskriptif menunjukkan bahwa 56 orang yang terinfeksi varicella di Rumah Sakit Sanglah, mayoritas pasien yang terinfeksi dengan varicella berada dalam kelompok usia 0 sampai 15 tahun years dengan total 30 orang (53.6%), berdasarkan perbedaan jenis kelamin menunjukkan bahwa pasien wanita memiliki insiden tertinggi yaitu 27 orang (48.2%) daripada laki-laki dan hampir mirip jumlahnya. Tidak ada komplikasi daripada semua kriteria inklusi yang mana 56 orang (100%). Dan lokasi lesi tersering adalah pada kepala dan ekstremitas bagian atas dengan jumlah 26 orang (46.4%).

Kata kunci: varicela, umur, jenis kelamin, komplikasi, lokasi lesi.
ABSTRACT

THE PATTERN OF VARICELLA IN PATIENT
AT SANGLAH HOSPITAL PERIODS APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2016

Varicella is a common infectious disease that easily transmitted from person to
person which human is the only reservoir. It is cause by Varicella Zoster Virus.
Varicella virus is a ubiquitous human alpha-herpes virus is also kind of immunogenic
virus. As a most common acute endemic disease that attacks human. It is almost a
problem that every parent faced if they have children and sometimes also happens in
adolescence, varicella usually known as chickenpox. The aim of the research is to know
the pattern of varicella in patients at Sanglah Hospital periods April 2015 – April
2016.

The approach of this research is using cross sectional descriptive retrospective
study design. The sample was determined using total sampling technique, in this
research sample that been used is all patient in Sanglah Hospital periods April 2015 –
April 2016 with varicella infections. And the data that obtained in this research is
processed descriptively.

Descriptive research results show that 56 people infected with varicella in Sanglah
Hospital, that the majority patients infected with varicella are in the age group 0 to 15
years which is 30 people (53.6%), based on the result of gender different it shown
that female 27 people (48.2%) has highest incidence than male and almost
similar in number. There is no incidence of complication from all 56 people (100 %)
of the inclusion criteria. The most common site of lesion is on head and upper
extremity with total 26 people (46.4 %).

Key words: varicella, age, gender, complication, site of lesion.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Varicella is one of most common acute endemic disease that attacks human. It is almost a problem that every parent faced if they have children and sometimes also happens in adulthood, varicella usually known as chickenpox (Freedberg and Fitzpatrick, 1999; Cdc.gov, 2016).

Varicella has been recognized since a long time ago. In 19th century was the very first time that varicella proven as a medical cause disease, which is before also known as a curse from the God. And after several centuries in 1875, Steiner demonstrated that the cause of the varicella is an infectious agent (Cdc.gov, 2016).

Steiner showed his demonstration by inoculating volunteers with the vesicular fluid from the patient with acute varicella. The other studies about varicella also developed where Von Bokay in 1888 made clinical observations of the relationship between varicella and herpes zoster, when children without evidence of varicella immunity acquired varicella after contact with herpes zoster. Thomas Weller by year 1954 was isolated the VZV from vesicular fluid of both chickenpox and zoster lesion in cell culture (Cdc.gov, 2016).

According to the data from Centers for Disease and Control Prevention (CDC) the epidemiologic of varicella cases of pre-vaccine era 1990 - 1994 in United States, annually was estimated to approximately 4 million cases varicella per years, this resulted in a per annum varicella incidence of 15.0 to 16.0 cases per 1,000 individuals (Freedberg and Fitzpatrick, 1999).
Varicella form by Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is a α-herpes virus where human the only reservoir. As a highly contagious disease, this type of virus may attack people more than one time in whole life, VZV can be divided based on primary and secondary infection. Primary infection known as varicella (chickenpox) which is normally happen in children and for secondary infection is herpes zoster (shingles) a reactivation of the VZV virus from the first infection as chickenpox (Anon, 2016; Schmid and Jumaan, 2010).

Varicella mostly happens in children less than 5 years age with primary infections and low severity. Seroprevalence increased with age, ranging from 86% among children 6 to 11 years of age to 99.9% among adults 40 years of age or older. Although varicella was considered a benign disease, it caused an average of 11,000 to 13,500 hospitalizations (4.1 to 5.0 cases per 100,000 individuals) and 100 to 150 deaths a year (0.04 to 0.06 cases per 100,000 individuals). Hospitalization rates were about 4 times higher among adults, and mortality rates were much higher for adults (Schmid and Jumaan, 2010).

After Varicella vaccine discovered around 1995, Most of journal that learn about the efficacy of the one single-dose of the vaccine, the efficacy level that reached 80 – 85 % prevent varicella disease of any severity. In Turkey the vaccine usages approximately suppress 50 % cases that happen before vaccine introduced. However the other studies said the varicella vaccine effectiveness as low as between range 20 – 56 % during varicella outbreak in day care centers (Schmid and Jumaan, 2010).

In United State, the post vaccine incidences show the reduced of the infected with varicella in morbidity and mortality, by years 1997 to 2005 from 25.8 % to 87.9 % which is almost 63 % of efficacy from the vaccine (Cdc.gov, 2016).
Varicella is a highly contagious virus cause disease, before the vaccine was invented the spreading of this disease are really hard to stop. Isolated the people who suffered with this virus is not give any valuable impact. The outbreak may not be stopped and as the result of this disease is high mortality because of lack treatment or the complication due to varicella developed disease (Kurugol et al., 2011; Schmid and Jumaan, 2010).

Until 1970, the very great discovery was invented by the scientist in Japan, subsequent laboratory study of the virus led to the development of a live attenuated varicella vaccine, which lead to developed of the vaccine to stop the outbreak of the varicella infection over centuries. The vaccine was licensed for use in the United State in March 1995 and this vaccine is the first vaccine to reduce the risk of varicella. Herpes zoster vaccine later licensed in May 2006 (Cdc.gov, 2016). Year by years the scientist tried to obtains a deep understanding about Varicella, from the etiology to the treatment also prevention is almost clear. But the prevalence of varicella is still high in some country especially developing or low and middle incomes country (Cdc.gov, 2016).

The differentiation from wealthy or high incomes with the low or middle income countries are clearly showed from the epidemiology of the varicella whichever the primary infection or secondary infection the mortality of varicella cases also can be the differ (Kurugol et al., 2011).

The examples are America and European Union. Those well-tried countries apply the ruled that every newborns baby on those countries at age 12 – 35 month must have varicella vaccine to prevent the infection and also followed by the others
kind of vaccines. The results of this ruled are really significant to suppress the infection spreading, which also supported by the self-awareness from each family, education and the incomes (Schmid and Jumaan, 2010).

In developed country especially Indonesia, the infection of varicella still much. Not even that, our country does not have any specific data of varicella prevalence. Especially in Bali region, the prevalence varicella infection still above average and also may cause effects if not handled properly. The author interested in studying varicella infection in patient at the Dermatology polyclinic Sanglah Hospital in period from April 2015 to April 2016 based on age, gender, complication and site of lesion. This study is expected to provide an overview and general mapping of patients with varicella infection in Sanglah Polyclinic especially in April 2015 to April 2016.

1.2 Problem identification

1.3 Research Aims

1.3.1 General Aims

This research was done to describe the varicella infection in all patients at Sanglah Hospital period from April 2015 to April 2016.

1.3.2 Specific Aims

The specific purpose of this research:

1. To know the pattern that includes age, gender, complication and site lesion of varicella infection in patients at Sanglah Hospital Dermatology Clinic in the periods April 2015 to April 2016 and based on age, gender, complication and site of lesion.

1.4 Benefits

1. To provide the general overview of data on varicella infections in patients who went to Sanglah Hospital in periods April 2015 to April 2016 for communities and academia.

2. Can be used as preliminary data for other studies that discuss about varicella infections.