

ABSTRAK

Demam berdarah *dengue* adalah penyakit virus yang ditularkan oleh nyamuk betina spesies *Aedes aegypti*. Pasien lanjut usia memiliki resiko penyakit DBD lebih parah karena sistem kekebalan tubuh lemah menyebabkan mudah terinfeksi virus *dengue*. Infeksi virus *dengue* menyebabkan kerusakan sel hati sehingga jumlah enzim meningkat, peningkatan enzim tersebut dapat dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan berupa *Serum Glutamic-Oxaloacetic Transaminase* (SGOT) dan *Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase* (SGPT). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran kadar SGOT dan SGPT pada lansia penderita demam berdarah di Laboratorium Klinik Bio Medika Puri Indah.

Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi dan sampel penelitian ini adalah data pasien lansia DBD periode Januari 2023 sampai Mei 2024 di Laboratorium Klinik Bio Medika Puri Indah. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan pasien perempuan sebanyak 29 pasien (58%) dan pasien laki-laki sebanyak 21 pasien (42%). Berdasarkan kategori usia sebanyak 27 pasien (54%) Lanjut Usia Tua dan kategori Lanjut Usia sebanyak 23 pasien (46%). Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan didapatkan kadar SGOT sebanyak 40 pasien (80%) dengan rata-rata kadar 156,87 U/L dan kadar SGPT sebanyak 36 pasien (72%) dengan rata-rata kadar 140,22 U/L.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah pasien lansia penderita DBD mengalami peningkatan kadar SGOT dan SGPT. Diharapkan pasien lansia penderita DBD untuk selalu di monitoring kadar SGOT dan SGPT.

Kata kunci : DBD, SGOT, SGPT, lansia

Kepustakaan : 19

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ABSTRACT

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is a viral disease transmitted by female mosquitoes of the *Aedes aegypti* species. Elderly patients have a more severe risk of *dengue* fever because their immune system is weak, making them easily infected with the *dengue* virus. *Dengue* virus infection causes damage to liver cells so that the number of enzymes increases. This increase in enzymes can be done by examination in the form of *Serum Glutamic-Oxaloacetic Transaminase* (SGOT) and *Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase* (SGPT). This study aims to determine the description of SGOT and SGPT levels in elderly people suffering from *dengue* fever at the Puri Indah Bio Medika Laboratory

This research method is quantitative descriptive. The population and sample for this study is data from elderly *dengue* fever patients for the period January 2023 to May 2024 at the Bio Medika Puri Indah Laboratory. The results of this study showed that there were 29 female patients (58%) and 21 male patients (42%). Based on the age category, there were 27 patients (54%) who were elderly and in the elderly category there were 23 patients (46%). Based on the results of the examination, SGOT levels were found in 40 patients (80%) with an average level of 156.87 U/L and SGPT levels in 36 patients (72%) with an average level of 140.22 U/L.

The conclusion of this study is that elderly patients with *dengue* fever experience increased SGOT and SGPT levels. It is hoped that elderly patients suffering from *dengue* fever will always monitor their SGOT and SGPT levels

Keyword : DBD, SGOT, SGPT, Elderly

Bibliography : 19

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