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Education Material Matching in IMCI Training Site Dr. Soetomo Referral Hospital

Abstract

The intervention introduced by WHO as IMCI (integrated management of childhood illness) is meant to reduce morbidity and mortality rates of the underfives in developing countries of the five most important causes of childhood deaths - acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), diarrhoea, measles, malaria or dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) and malnutrition. In adaptation to MTBS (Manajemen Terpadu Balita Sakit) in Indonesia, a need of suitable training site matching with the available academic hospital and referral system is a considerable matter should be studied. Observational descriptive study, to match IMCI/MTBS classification diseases with clinical diagnosis and follow up cases done at the outpatient clinic by Pediatric residents to establish a training site for IMCI /MTBS. Results of 96 cases age 2-59 months were: 1). From 11 cases Classified as Pneumonia, it was found clinically diagnosed as Pneumonia in 7 (77%) cases. 2). There was no difference in diarrhoeal cases. 3). In 35 cases classified as fever, it was found that most cases were diagnosed as ARI, only 1 with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever 4). From 24 cases with nutrition problem, 22 cases are classified as thin and clinically diagnosed as wasting or moderate malnutrition. It is concluded that IMCI/MTBS classifications need to be followed by clinical investigation thoroughly in training hospital referred cases, to correct the unmatched classification and scientific bridging toward clinical diagnosis.

Keyword: IMCI, training, education, cases,

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