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SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY OF CLINICAL FEATURES OF INFLUENZA LIKE ILLNESS AND LABORATORICAL FINDINGS FOR DIAGNOSED INFLUENZA A (H1N1) IN CHILDREN

Abstract

Indonesian Health Department based on guidelines of WHO-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention had published a guidelines for diagnosed influenza A (H1N1) virus infection, with a gold standard of PCR specimen. Prompt diagnosis and intensive therapy was associated with favourable outcomes. A simple tools was need for early diagnosed to confirmed the PCR result. This study was to explore the strength of clinical features of influenza like illness and laboratorical findings as a predictor of influenza A (H1N1) in children. This was a retrospective case-control study was carried out among children with suspected case of influenza A H1N1 admitted to Soetomo hospital from July to September 2009. Confirmed influenza A H1N1 patient define based on rt RT-PCR H1N1 of specimen from nasopharyngeal swab. Symptoms of influenza like illness and laboratorical findings were noted. The data was analyzed using X2 test. We found that within 83 patients admitted with suspected influenza A H1N1, 52 cases (67.2%) were confirmed. Cough was found at 81 cases (97.6%), with fever at 50 cases (60.2%) and from laboratorical findings there were 40 cases (48.2%) with lymphopenia. Cough with fever had significant association with confirmed case of influenza A H1N1 (p=0.047;LR 3.92;CI 95%;1.002-6.238), with sensitivity and specificity 71% and 50% (PPV=67%;NPV=55%). Cough with fever and lymphopenia was associated with confirmed case of influenza A H1N1 (p=0.009;LR=7.21;CI 95%; 1.359-10.089), with sensitivity 79% and spesificity 49% (PPV=52%; NPV=77%). In conclusion, clinical sign of cough with fever and laboratorical findings of lymphopenia related with positive results of rt RT-PCR. Cough with fever and lymphopenia is better to predict confirmed case of influenza A H1N1.

Keyword : children, clinical, features, laboratorical, findings, influenza, A.

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