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LUNG FUNCTION IS DECLINED IN SMOKING “BECAK” DRIVERS
(Imamatur Roffah, Soedjajadi Keman)

THE INCREASE OF eHSP 72 IN MEMBERS OF DZIKIR GROUP
(Siti Nur Asiyah, Suhartono Taat Putra, Kuntoro)

EFFECTIVENESS OF NUCLEAR DNA MINI PRIMER SET AT LOCI FGA, CSF1PO & D21S11
IN HIGH-TEMPERATURE DNA DEGRADATION WITH POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR) METHOD
(Ahmad Yudianto, Theresia Lindawati, Pandu Hanindito)

THE EFFECT OF PASSIVE SMOKING ON THE INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY DYSMENORREHA
(Raisa Amini, Abkar Raden, Rosalia Sri Hidayati, Yulia Landi Retno Dewi, Yoseph Indrayanto)

THE ROLE OF GLUCOSE AND PHOSPHATE IN IN VITRO CULTURE MEDIUM
TO OVERCOME CELL BLOCK ON MOUSE EMBRYO
( Widjati, Y. Sukra, B. Purwantara, I Djuwita)

PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B, HEPATITIS C AND HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION AMONG PEDIATRIC HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY PATIENTS WITH REPEATED TRANSFUSION
(Mia Ratwita Andarsini, Ari S, Dwi Putri, IDG Ugrasena, Sjamsul Arief)

CLINICAL FEATURES OF INFLUENZA A (H1N1) IN CHILDREN AT DR SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL
(Retno Aish Setyoningrum)

Case Report:
PAIN RELIEVED IN ACUTE BREAST INFECTION USING EXTRA ANATOMY PATHWAY
( Abdurrahman)

Case Report:
GROWTH HORMONE TREATMENT IN SHORT CHILDREN. A REPORT OF 4 CASES
(Muhammad Faizi, Taufiqur Rahman, Netty EP)

Review Article:
FLAIL CHEST MANAGEMENT IN ARDS
(Heru Koesbijanto)

Review Article:
ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION AND NEUROPATHIC PAIN IN PATIENT WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES
(Bernadette Dian Novita, Handoko Daeng)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LUNG FUNCTION IS DECLINED IN SMOKING &quot;BECAK&quot; DRIVERS</td>
<td>143 - 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>THE INCREASE OF eHSP 72 IN MEMBERS OF DZIKIR GROUP</td>
<td>147 - 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EFFECTIVENESS OF NUCLEAR DNA MINI PRIMER SET AT LOCI FGA, CSF1PO &amp; D21S11 IN HIGH-TEMPERATURE DNA DEGRADATION WITH POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR) METHOD</td>
<td>154 - 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>THE EFFECT OF PASSIVE SMOKING ON THE INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY DYSMENORREA</td>
<td>160 - 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>THE ROLE OF GLUCOSE AND PHOSPHATE IN IN VITRO CULTURE MEDIUM TO OVERCOME CELL BLOCK ON MOUSE EMBRYO</td>
<td>166 - 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B, HEPATITIS C AND HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION AMONG PEDIATRIC HEMATOLOGY ONCOLOGY PATIENTS WITH REPEATED TRANSFUSION</td>
<td>171 - 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CLINICAL FEATURES OF INFLUENZA A (H1N1) IN CHILDREN AT DR SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL</td>
<td>174 - 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Case Report: PAIN RELIEVED IN ACUTE BREAST INFECTION USING EXTRA ANATOMY PATHWAY</td>
<td>178 - 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Case Report GROWTH HORMONE TREATMENT IN SHORT CHILDREN. A REPORT OF 4 CASES</td>
<td>182 - 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Review Article: FLAIL CHEST MANAGEMENT IN ARDS</td>
<td>191 - 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Review Article: ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION AND NEUROPATHIC PAIN IN PATIENT WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES</td>
<td>198 - 202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CLINICAL FEATURES OF INFLUENZA A (H1N1) IN CHILDREN AT DR SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Abstract

The 2009 flu pandemic is global outbreak of new strain of influenza A virus subtype H1N1. Because symptoms of influenza A (H1N1) are similar to other, more information of precised clinical features of influenza A H1N1 needed to be understood. Prompt diagnosis and intensive therapy was associated with favourable outcomes. This study was to describe the clinical manifestation and laboratorical findings of all cases of influenza A (H1N1) in children in Soetomo Hospital Surabaya between July until September 2009. We collected data on patients admitted at Department of Child Health Soetomo hospital from July until September 2009 with confirmed influenza A (H1N1). Sex, age, nutritional status, symptoms, history of contact, laboratorical and radiological findings, and outcome were noted. Fifty two from 83 children with suspicious of influenza A (H1N1) had positive result of RT-PCR specimen. Most of their age were between 10-15 years (65%), with good nutritional status (75%). The most common clinical manifestasion was cough (98%) and fever (68%). There were history of contact in 31 children (60%). Only 9.5% children revealed leukopeni, 29% thrombocytopenia and 65% with lymphopenia. From chest radiograph findings, there 35% children with abnormal findings, with the most common was patchy infiltrates. Thirteen children (27%) had underlying disease, and 10.6% of them were immunocompromised. Four patients (8.5%) transferred to ICU for ventilator support and two of them died due to respiratory failure. In conclusion, the most common clinical symptoms of swine influenza was cough and fever, with unspecified laboratorical findings, with most of the chest radiograph revealed pneumonia. Mortality rate of children with respiratory failure was high.

Keyword : children, clinical, features, influenza, A, H1N1,

Daftar Pustaka :