FOLIA MEDICA INDONESIANA

Vol. 47 No. 3 July - September 2011

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

1. Retno Asih Setyoningrum --> Department of Child Health, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Dr Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya

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,

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