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The effect of Diphtheria AntiToxin to decrease degrees of Diphtheria severity at RSPI Prof Dr Sulianti Saroso 2014-2017

Background: The incidence and the death rate of diphtheria in Indonesia continues to increase from 2014 to 2017 as well as at RSPI SS an increase in cases of diphtheria has continued to occur. DAT (Diphtheria AntiToxin) is very important to reduce the severity of diphtheria. The aim of the study was to prove the effect of DAT and other factors to decrease the severity of diphtheria patients at RSPI Prof. Dr. Sulianti Saroso 2014-2017.

Method: Observational analytics, case control design was used. Samples of cases were 86 people, controls 86 people, the dependent variable was a decrease in severity, independent variables were DAT treatment, DAT dose, DAT time, antibiotics, corticosteroids, age, sex, residence, immunization status, pseudomembranous, bullneck, myocarditis and culture.

Results: Variables that were significantly associated with a decrease in the severity of diphtheria patients were DAT treatment (OR=4.063; 95% CI: 1.354-12.195; p=0.012); corticosteroids (OR=3.653, 95% CI: 1.568-8.513; p=0.003) and culture (OR=0.170; 95% CI: 0.054-0.547; p=0.170), myocarditis was a confounding variable (OR=1,690,95%; CI: 0,565-5,052; p=0.348).

Conclusion: DAT treatment has been shown to affect the severity of diphtheria contributed 7.6%. Four factors that were significantly associated with a decrease in the severity of diphtheria were contributed 26.3%. Suggestion DAT and confirmation laboratory diagnosed must be available in primary health care and hospital.

Biography

Cicilia Windi Yaningsih has completed PhD from University of Indonesia in epidemiological study. She has previously worked as Head of Treatment, Surveillance and Partnership in Zoonosis, Directorate of UBDC, Ministry of Health Republic Indonesia (MOH RI). Currently she is the Head of Research and Community in URINDO. She has already published books and journal about epidemiology in reputed international journal.