

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Hepatitis merupakan inflamasi sel hati, yang ditandai dengan peningkatan SGOT dan SGPT. Pola hidup anak jalanan memiliki faktor resiko terjadinya hepatitis. Hepatitis dapat disebabkan oleh paparan virus, obat – obatan, bakteri, dan alkohol. Virus Hepatitis B merupakan salah satu penyebab hepatitis. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui prevalensi hepatitis pada anak jalanan dengan meninjau faktor resiko dan HbsAg.

Desain: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan rancangan deskriptif. Subyek penelitian adalah anak jalanan yang tinggal di beberapa rumah singgah di DIY. Alat dan bahan berupa kit pemeriksa SGOT, SGPT, HbsAg, serta kuesioner wawancara faktor resiko hepatitis. Hepatitis dinyatakan bila terdapat peningkatan SGPT.

Hasil: Subyek penelitian berjumlah 31 orang dengan prevalensi hepatitis 6,3 % (2 orang) dimana faktor resikonya meliputi riwayat kontak sekret, injeksi, dan alat bersama. Semua individu dengan hepatitis memiliki HbsAg negatif merupakan non hepatitis B. HbsAg positif 12,6 % (4 orang) dengan faktor resiko kontak seksual. Semua individu dengan bukti hepatitis secara laboratorik positif memiliki SGPT normal, sehingga merupakan karier hepatitis B sehat.

Kesimpulan: Prevalensi hepatitis pada anak jalanan sebesar 6,3 % dengan faktor resiko riwayat kontak sekret, injeksi tidak steril dan kontak alat keluarga. Karier sehat hepatitis B sebesar 12,6 % dengan faktor resiko riwayat kontak seksual.

Kata kunci : hepatitis, anak jalanan, faktor resiko

ABSTRACT

Background: Hepatitis is an inflammation of the cell in hepar, the first sign are increasing of SGOT and SGPT. Life style of street children are consider to be risk factor of hepatitis. Hepatitis can caused by viral, drugs, bacteria, and alcoholic. One of the etiology of Hepatitis is Hepatitis B virus. The purpose of this research are to know the prevalence of hepatitis in street children which observe from risk factors and HBsAg.

Design: This research use observational design with description as the master plan. Subject are street children who lives in some home base in Yogyakarta Special Province (YSP). The substance and equipment are kit for checking SGOT and SGPT value, and interview all of the subject which related with hepatitis. Hepatitis is happen if there is any increasing value of SGPT.

Result: Thirty-one as a subject with 6,3 % (2 subject) are prevalence as hepatitis which have risk factors such as history of secret contact, using injection, and using same equipment with others. There are 12,6 % (4 subject) who has HBsAg positive with sexual contact as primary risk factor. All subject with positive hepatitis according to the lab are having normal SGPT and known as carrier Hepatitis B. All subject with hepatitis are HbsAg negative which is non Hepatitis B. All subject with Hepatitis according to laboratory has negative HBsAg.

Conclusion: Prevalence of hepatitis in street children are 6,3 % with history of secret contact, using unsterile injection, and using same equipment with others as the risk factor. Carrier Hepatitis B are 12,6 % with history of sexual intercourse as the risk factor.

Key word : hepatitis, street children, risk factor