

**HUBUNGAN NILAI NEUTROPHIL TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO  
DENGAN KEJADIAN DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS  
DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**



**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG  
2024**

**ABSTRACT**

**THE CORRELATION OF NEUTROPHIL TO LYMPHOCYTE RASIO  
COUNT WITH DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS IN RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL  
PADANG.**

*By*

**Asathin Hashin, Eka Fithra Elfi, Dian Pertiwi, Rita Hamdani, Zelly Dia  
Rofinda, Syandrez Prima Putra**

*The gold standard for diagnosing Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) is doppler ultrasound. This examination is expensive and not available at all healthcare facilities in Indonesia. Therefore, the Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR), calculated by dividing the absolute neutrophil count by the absolute lymphocyte count, is considered a potential method for early screening of suspected DVT patient. This examination is simple, require minimal cost, and is available at multiple levels of healthcare facilities. The aim of this research is to identify the relationship between the value of Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) and the incidence of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) at RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.*

*This research employs an analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. The population consists of DVT suspected patients who have undergone doppler ultrasound examinations at RSUP M. Djamil Padang. The sample is comprised of 32 individuals, divided into two groups those with positive DVT results and those with negative results. Purposive sampling was used to collect the sample. The research instruments utilize secondary data, including Doppler ultrasound examination results and medical record data from DVT suspected patients. The data was analyzed using an Independent T-Test.*

*The results of this research show that out of 552 members of the population, 108 tested positive for DVT (19.57%). The average age of DVT-positive patients is 58 years old. The majority are male (56.25%), with a normal BMI (43.75%). Elevated D-dimer levels were found in 84.38% of cases, with an average level of 4973.33 µg/L. Absolute neutrophil counts showed neutrophilia in the majority (78.13%), while lymphocyte counts were normal in 62.5% of cases. DVT was most commonly found in the lower extremities, specifically the femoral vein. The majority of DVT-positive patients (59.38%) had at least one comorbidity, with malignancy and pneumonia each accounting for 20.45%. Analysis between NLR values and the incidence of DVT revealed a statistically significant relationship with a p-value of <0.001.*

*The conclusion drawn from this research is that there is a relationship between the Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) and the incidence of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) at RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.*

**Keyword :** : deep vein thrombosis, doppler ultrasound, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN NILAI NEUTROPHIL TO LYMPHOCYTE RASIO DENGAN KEJADIAN DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG.

Oleh

Asathin Hashin, Eka Fithra Elfi, Dian Pertiwi, Rita Hamdani, Zelly Dia  
Rofinda, Syandrez Prima Putra

*Gold Standard* dalam penegakan diagnosis *Deep Vein Thrombosis* (DVT) adalah pemeriksaan *doppler ultrasound*. Pemeriksaan ini membutuhkan biaya yang besar, serta tidak tersedia di seluruh instansi kesehatan di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, *Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Rasio* (NLR) yang didapat melalui pembagian neutrofil absolut dengan limfosit absolut dinilai dapat digunakan sebagai metode penapisan awal pada pasien suspek DVT. Pemeriksaan ini bersifat sederhana, tidak membutuhkan biaya besar, dan tersedia pada berbagai tingkatan instansi kesehatan. Tujuan pada penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara nilai *Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio* (NLR) dengan kejadian *Deep Vein Thrombosis* di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Populasi adalah pasien suspek DVT yang melaksanakan pemeriksaan *doppler ultrasound* di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. Sampel berjumlah 32 orang untuk kelompok pasien positif DVT, dan kelompok negatif DVT. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder berupa hasil pemeriksaan *doppler ultrasound*, dan data rekam medis pasien suspek DVT. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji T *Independent*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dari 552 populasi terdapat 108 pasien positif DVT (19.57%), dengan rerata usia pasien positif DVT 58 tahun, jenis kelamin terbanyak adalah laki-laki (56.25%), indeks massa tubuh normal (43,75%), kadar D-dimer meningkat (84.38%) dengan rerata 4973.33 $\mu$ g/L. Jumlah neutrofil absolut terbanyak adalah neutrofilia (78.13%), jumlah limfosit absolut terbanyak adalah kelompok normal (62.5%). Daerah ekstremitas bawah, lebih tepatnya pada vena femoralis (32.14%) merupakan lokasi terbanyak terjadinya DVT. Pasien positif DVT sebagian besar (59.38%) memiliki satu komorbiditas. Mayoritas komorbiditas adalah keganasan dan pneumonia dengan persentase masing-masing 20.45%. Analisis yang dilakukan antara nilai NLR dengan kejadian DVT menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik dengan nilai *p value* <0.001.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan antara nilai *Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Rasio* dengan kejadian *Deep Vein Thrombosis* di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

**Kata kunci :** *deep vein thrombosis, doppler ultrasound, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio*