

The Etiology of **Acute Febrile Illness Requiring Hospitalization** (INA101)**AFIRE Study Team**



Background

- Febrile illness is found approximately 20-25% of hospitalizations in Indonesia and presents a major cause of morbidity and mortality.
- In developing countries, a clinical presentation with fever is usually linked to an infectious etiology.
- Clinical diagnoses only \rightarrow inappropriate clinical management
- Large-scale studies to identify causes of febrile illnesses in Indonesia have not been conducted.
- Most studies were designed to identify for specific agents and did not collect clinical data, outcomes and etiologies to measure disease burden systematically.

Primary Objectives

To identify the etiology of acute febrile illness cases and evaluate clinical manifestations and outcomes.

Secondary Objectives

- To provide clinical data.
- To enhance research capacity and networking for infectious diseases in Indonesia.
- To establish a repository of biological specimens for future study

Study Method

Study Population

Study location and Activation status

- Site 510: RSUP Dr Hasan Sadikin, Bandung
- Site 520: RSUP Sanglah, Denpasar
- Site 530: RSUPN Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta (will start in Nov 2014)
- Site 540: RSPI Prof Dr Sulianti Saroso, Jakarta (will start in Nov 2014)
- Site 550: RSUP Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo, Makassar
- Site 560: RSUP Dr Kariadi, Semarang
- Site 570: RSUD Dr Soetomo, Surabaya
- Site 580: RSUP Dr Sardjito, Yogyakarta



	Site 520 Denpasar	Site 560 Semarang	Site 580 Yogyakarta	Site 510 Bandung	Site 550 Makassar	Site 570 Surabaya
Activation status	Jul 15	Aug 12	Aug 14	Sept 04	Oct 04	Dec 27
Actual FPFV* date	Jul 18	Aug 19	Aug 26	Sept 04	Oct 16	Jan 3, 2014

1,600 subjects; Approximately 100 adults and 100 children per site.

Study Plan



Preliminary Results

Screening and Enrollment status (up to 20 Oct 2014)



- (n=126) was confirmed by culture



Identified Pathogen per Site (n=269)



It shows that the diagnostic testing (SoC) for infectious disease at the hospital needs to be reviewed and improved, to increase the detection of etiological causes of fever.

