Diagnosis dan Tata Taksana Infeksi Parasit pada Pasien dengan Koinfeksi COVID-19 : Tinjauan Pustaka Sistematis = Diagnosis and Management Parasitic Infection in COVID-19 Coinfection Patients : Systematic Review

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Abstrak

Infeksi parasit masih merupakan masalah di dunia, terutama di daerah endemis. Adanya pandemi menyebabkan kemungkinan terjadinya misdiagnosed ataupun late diagnosed dari infeksi parasit karena gejala klinis yang mirip. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penegakan diagnosis dan tatalaksana infeksi parasit pada pasien dengan koinfeksi COVID-19. Metode yang dilakukan adalah dengan tinjauan pustaka sistematis pada berbagai laporan kasus yang dipublikasikan. Penelusuran artikel dilakukan sesuai dengan alur pada diagram Prisma secara online melalui PubMed, Google Scholar, Hindawi, Cochrane library, Science direct, DOAJ, Public Library of Science (PLoS). Kata kunci yang digunakan yaitu parasite infection, COVID-19, parasite coinfection covid, intestinal parasite, helminthiasis, protozoa infection, ascariasis, trichuriasis, hookworm, strongyloidiasis, filariasis, schistosomiasis, amebiasis, giardiasis, malaria, typanosomiasis, leishmaniasis. dengan menggunakan quoatation mark “ “ dan Boolean operator “OR” “AND”. Hasil penelusuran didapatkan 700 artikel kemudian dilakukan penapisan dan telaah sehingga didapatkan 14 artikel yang sesuai untuk dianalisis. Dari 14 artikel tersebut didapatkan 17 kasus infeksi parasit, yaitu 2 kasus strongyloidiasis, 1 kasus filariasis, 11 kasus malaria, 2 kasus chagas disease, dan 1 kasus visceral leismahniasis. Penegakan diagnosis infeksi parasit pada pasien koinfeksi COVID-19 58,8% terlambat dilakukan. Tatalaksana infeksi parasit sudah sesuai dengan diagnosis, tetapi perlu diperhatikan adanya interaksi obat. Pemeriksaan diagnostik untuk infeksi parasit pada koinfeksi COVID-19 hendaknya dilakukan secara dini agar penyakit dapat teratasi dengan baik.

.....A parasitic infection has always been a global issue, especially in an endemic area. The occurrence of pandemic increases the possibility of either misdiagnosed or late-diagnosed of parasitic infection due to the similarity of clinical manifestation. This study was aimed at determining the diagnosis and management of parasitic infection in COVID-19 co- infection patients. The method used in this study was a systematic literature review of various published case reports. Article searches were executed based on the flow on the Prism diagram online through PubMed, Google Scholar, Hindawi, Cochrane library, Science direct, DOAJ, Public Library of Science (PLoS). The keywords used were parasite infection, COVID-19, parasite co-infection covid, intestinal parasite, helminthiasis, protozoa infection, ascariasis, trichuriasis, hookworm, strongyloidiasis, filariasis, schistosomiasis, amebiasis, giardiasis, malaria, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, applying the quotation mark “ ” and the Boolean operator “OR” “AND”. The search results gathered 700 articles which were filtered and analyzed that narrowed to 14 journals suitable for the analysis. Out of these 14 journals, 17 cases of parasitic infection were found, namely 2 cases of strongyloidiasis, 1 case of filariasis, 11 cases of malaria, 2 cases of Chagas disease, and 1 case of visceral leishmaniasis. About 58.8% of patients coinfected with COVID-19 were diagnosed late. The management of parasitic infection has been done in accordance with the diagnosis, but drug interaction must be considered. Early diagnostic examination for patients coinfected with COVID-19 is highly suggested to ensure that the disease is treated

well.