

Hubungan derajat klinis dengan luaran klinis pasien pneumonia COVID-19 di RSUP Persahabatan = The relationship of COVID-19 severity to outcome of COVID-19 pneumonia confirmed patient in Persahabatan Hospital

Putri Aisyah, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) merupakan infeksi oleh severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2) yang menjadi perhatian internasional pada Januari 2020. Manifestasi kasus ringan terjadi sekitar 81%, kasus berat sebanyak 14%. Mortalitas akibat pneumonia COVID-19 meningkat secara global akibat transmisi cepat dan gejala awal yang atipikal. Usia 60 tahun, jenis kelamin laki-laki dan komorbiditas merupakan faktor risiko untuk menjadi berat dan kematian sehingga dibutuhkan kontrol ketat pada pasien berisiko.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian retrospektif dengan studi potong lintang. Sampel penelitian merupakan pasien yang datang ke IGD dan terkonfirmasi pneumonia COVID-19 yang masuk dalam kriteria inklusi. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 299 pasien.

Hasil Penelitian: Pada penelitian ini didapatkan subjek penelitian adalah 299 dari 336 pasien yang masuk dalam kriteria inklusi. Jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 162 orang (54,18%), nilai IMT obesitas I (29,77%) dan diikuti IMT normal (28,76%), paling banyak tidak memiliki komorbid dengan derajat pneumonia berat (60,2%) dan luaran pasien sebanyak 69,2% adalah hidup. Komorbid terbanyak yaitu hipertensi (30,77%), Diabetes mellitus (24%) dan kardiovaskular (14%). Usia median hidup pasien pneumonia COVID-19 di RS Persahabatan adalah 52 th (20-84) dan median usia meninggal adalah 59 th (28-92). Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara derajat klinis, HT, IMT dan DM terhadap luaran pasien pneumonia COVID-19 di RS Persahabatan.

Kesimpulan: Usia median hidup pasien pneumonia COVID-19 di RS Persahabatan adalah 52 th (20-84) dan median usia meninggal adalah 59 th (28-92). Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara derajat klinis, HT, IMT dan DM terhadap luaran pasien pneumonia COVID-19 di RS Persahabatan.

.....Background: The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infection by severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2) which became international attention in January 2020. The manifestation of mild cases occurred about 81%, severe cases as much as 14%. Mortality of COVID-19 pneumonia increasing globally due to rapid transmission and atypical symptoms. Age of 60 years, male gender and comorbidities are risk factors for severe and death so that strict control is needed.

Methods: This study is retrospective cross-sectional study, which samples were patients who came to emergency room and confirmed of COVID-19. The samples are 299 patients who included of inclusion criteria.

Results: The sample of this study were 299 patients out of 336 patients who were include in inclusion criteria. Male (54.18%) are the most common, Obesity class I was the most common (29.77%) followed by normal BMI (28,76%) and didn't have comorbid with severe (60.2%) and outcome are survived (69.2%). Hypertension (30,77%) is the most comorbid, followed by diabetes melitus (24%) and cardiovascular (14%). The median age of survivor is 52 (20-84) years old and median age of non survivor is 59 (28-92)

years. There was relationship between severe pneumonia to respiratory rate and peripheral oxygen saturation. Gender, number of comorbidities and BMI were not related to the outcome. There is a relationship between the severity of pneumonia, obesity, diabetes and hypertension to the outcome. Conclusion: The median age of survivor is 52 (20-84) years old and median age of non survivor is 59 (28-92) years. There was relationship between severe pneumonia to respiratory rate and peripheral oxygen saturation. Gender, number of comorbidities and BMI were not related to the outcome. There is a relationship between the severity of pneumonia, obesity, diabetes and hypertension to the outcome.