

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kematian pasien Covid-19 lansia di Ruang Rawat Inap RSUD Kabupaten Karanganyar = Factors associated with the death of elderly patients with COVID-19 in the Inpatient Room at Karanganyar District Hospital

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Jumlah penderita dan kasus kematian akibat infeksi virus COVID -19 setiap harinya terus bertambah dan terus muncul varian virus COVID yang baru. Lebih dari 80% kematian karena COVID-19 terjadi pada penderita yang berusia di atas 65 tahun dan memiliki riwayat komorbid. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang dapat meningkatkan risiko kematian COVID-19 pada pasien lansia yang melakukan rawat inap di RSUD Karanganyar.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional menggunakan data sekunder dari file data base rekam medis pasien rawat inap di RSUD Karanganyar yaitu sebanyak 322 pasien lansia. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan regresi logistik untuk menguji hubungan variabel independen jenis kelamin, TBC paru, diabetes mellitus, ginjal kronis, stroke, dan jantung dengan kematian pasien COVID-19 lansia sebagai variabel dependennya.

Hasil: Sebanyak 61 (18,9%) pasien COVID-19 lansia meninggal dunia. Sebanyak 33 (54,1%) pasien lansia adalah perempuan dan 28 (45,9%) laki – laki. Penyakit komorbid yang paling banyak diderita adalah DM 13 (21,3%) ,hipertensi 10 (16,4%), stroke 7 (11,5%), ginjal kronis 5 (8,2%), jantung 5 (8,2%), dan TBC paru yaitu 2 (3,3%) pasien lansia. Hasil uji multivariat menunjukkan riwayat hipertensi memiliki hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik dengan kematian pasien COVID-19 lansia dengan nilai p value 0,022 dan OR 2,647 (95% CI 1,154 – 6,070) sedangkan variabel lain tidak berhubungan.

Kesimpulan: Penyakit hipertensi merupakan faktor yang berisiko meningkatkan kematian pasien COVID-19 lansia di RSUD Kabupaten Karanganyar.

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Background: The number of death cases of COVID-19 virus infection increase every day and new variants of the COVID virus continue to emerge. More than 80% of deaths due to COVID-19 occur in patients over the age of 65 and have comorbidities. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that can increase the risk of death from COVID-19 in elderly patients who are hospitalized at Karanganyar Hospital.

Methods: This research is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design using secondary data from the medical record data base of hospitalized patients at Karanganyar Hospital, as many as 322 elderly patients. Data analysis was performed using logistic regression to examine the relationship between variables of gender, pulmonary tuberculosis, DM, chronic kidney disease, stroke, and heart disease with the death of elderly COVID-19 patients.

Result: A total of 61 (18.9%) elderly COVID-19 patients died. A total of 33 (54.1%) were women and 28 (45.9%) were men. The most common comorbid diseases were DM 13 (21.3%), hypertension 10 (16.4%), stroke 7 (11.5%), chronic kidney 5 (8.2%), heart 5 (8.2 %), and pulmonary tuberculosis in 2 (3.3%) elderly patients. The results of the multivariate test showed that hypertension had a statistically significant relationship with the death of elderly COVID-19 patients with a p value of 0.022 and OR:2.647 (95% CI

1.154 - 6.070) while other variables were not related.

Conclusion: Hypertension is a risk factor for increasing the mortality of elderly COVID-19 patients in Karanganyar District Hospital.