

Kekerapan dan luaran COVID-19 pada dokter spesialis paru dan residen paru dan faktor yang memengaruhi = The frequency and the outcome of COVID-19 in pulmonologist and pulmonology resident and affecting factors

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Abstrak

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif studi potong lintang secara consecutive sampling. Menggunakan data sekunder dari penelitian induk pada bulan Mei 2020. Subjek merupakan dokter spesialis paru dan dokter residen paru anggota Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia wilayah Jakarta.

Hasil Penelitian: Pada penelitian ini didapatkan subjek penelitian adalah 134 subjek yang masuk dalam kriteria inklusi, dengan 53 subjek dari kelompok spesialis paru dan 81 subjek dari kelompok residen paru. Jenis kelamin paling banyak adalah perempuan sebanyak 87 orang (65%), rerata usia 38,36 ($\pm 9,54$) tahun dan paling banyak berdomisili di Jakarta timur yaitu 52 subjek (39%). Lama kerja subjek penelitian rata-rata lima jam sehari di zona merah. Kekerapan kejadian COVID-19 pada seluruh total subjek penelitian adalah 9 subjek (6,7%) dengan luaran derajat ringan. Komorbid paling banyak asma yaitu 17 subjek (13%).

Ditemukan hubungan bermakna antara penggunaan alat transportasi umum berupa taksi online dengan kejadian COVID-19 pada subjek penelitian.

Kesimpulan: Kekerapan kejadian COVID-19 pada dokter spesialis paru dan residen paru anggota Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia wilayah Jakarta adalah sebanyak 6,7% dengan luaran mayoritas derajat ringan. Ditemukan hubungan bermakna antara penggunaan alat transportasi umum berupa taksi online dengan kejadian COVID-19 pada subjek penelitian.

.....Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infection by severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2) with a high transmission rate in Indonesia. We concern that transmission rate of COVID-19 among healthcare worker whose contact with COVID-19 patients is high, about 3.8% occurred in China in February 2020. Data in Indonesia from the Indonesian Doctors Association recorded about 80 specialist doctors transmitted with COVID-19 from their patients in April 2020. High transmission can occur due to close contact and several other things that affecting such as variations in immunity status of each individual. Proper preventive procedures are needed in an effort to prevent COVID-19 transmission, especially among healthcare worker.

Methods: This study uses descriptive study cross-sectional methods with consecutive sampling. Using secondary data from the main study in May 2020. The subjects are pulmonologist and pulmonology resident member of The Indonesia Society of Respirology in Jakarta.

Results: The study with 134 subjects suitable with inclusion criteria, with 53 subjects from the pulmonologist group and 81 subjects from the pulmonology resident group. Women are the most common 87 subjects (65%), the mean age was 38,36 ($\pm 9,54$) years and most of them live in east Jakarta 52 subjects (39%). Median of working duration in red zone was five hours in a day. The frequency of COVID-19 incidence in all total subjects was 9 subjects (6.7%) with majority mild outcome in degrees severity. Asthma is the most comorbid in 17 subjects (13%). There is a relationship between using of public transportation in the setting of online taxis and the incidence of COVID-19 in the study subjects.

Conclusion: The frequency of COVID-19 incidence in pulmonologist and pulmonology residents members of The Indonesia Society of Respiriology in Jakarta is 6.7% with a majority mild outcome in degrees severity. There is a relationship between using of public transportation in the setting of online taxis and the incidence of COVID-19 in the study subjects.