

Korelasi infeksi sekunder bakterial pada pasien ICU COVID-19 RSCM terhadap lama rawat dan outcome mortalitas = Correlation between secondary bacterial infections in COVID-19 ICU patients on length of stay and mortality outcome

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Abstrak

Diketahui bahwa insidensi infeksi sekunder bakterial cukup tinggi pada pasien ICU COVID-19 yang diduga dapat memengaruhi kondisi kesehatan pasien. Penelitian ini meneliti hubungan antara infeksi sekunder bakterial terhadap lama rawat serta outcome mortalitas pasien ICU COVID-19. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap data rekam medis pasien ICU COVID-19 di RSCM menggunakan desain penelitian cohort retrospektif. Data yang dihimpun berupa data demografis (usia dan jenis kelamin), status infeksi sekunder bakterial, lama rawat, dan outcome mortalitas. Analisis hubungan infeksi sekunder bakterial dengan lama rawat dilakukan dengan analisis regresi linear, sedangkan hubungan infeksi sekunder bakterial dengan mortalitas dilakukan dengan analisis regresi logistik biner. Dari 173 pasien ICU COVID-19 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, hampir separuhnya (47,98%; n=83) mengalami infeksi sekunder bakterial. Median usia pasien secara keseluruhan adalah 20 (1–80) tahun, dengan 54,9% pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki. Adanya infeksi sekunder bakterial dinilai memperpanjang lama rawat pasien selama 12,5 hari ($R=0,911$; B coefficient=12,486; $p=0,000$). Selain itu, infeksi sekunder bakterial juga meningkatkan risiko kematian sebesar 3,993 kali lipat ($OR=3,993$; $CI=95\%$; $p=0,020$). Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara infeksi sekunder bakterial dengan lama rawat dan outcome mortalitas pasien.

..... It is known that the incidence of secondary bacterial infections is quite high among COVID-19 patients in the ICU, which is suspected to affect the patients' health conditions. This study examines the relationship between secondary bacterial infections and the length of stay as well as the mortality outcome of COVID-19 ICU patients. The research was conducted on the medical records of COVID-19 ICU patients at RSCM using a retrospective cohort study design. Data collected included demographic information (age and gender), the status of secondary bacterial infections, length of stay, and mortality outcome. The relationship between secondary bacterial infections and the length of stay was analyzed through linear regression, while the association between secondary bacterial infections and mortality was examined using binary logistic regression. Out of 173 COVID-19 ICU patients who met the inclusion criteria, almost half (47.98%, n=83) experienced secondary bacterial infections. The overall median age of the patients was 20 years (range: 1–80 years), with 54.9% of patients being male. The presence of secondary bacterial infections was found to significantly extend the length of stay for patients by 12.5 days ($R=0.911$; B coefficient=12.486; $p=0.000$). Additionally, secondary bacterial infections increased the risk of mortality by 3.993 times ($OR=3.993$; $CI=95\%$; $p=0.020$). Hence, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between secondary bacterial infections, the length of stay, and the mortality outcome of patients.