

Pengaruh Pemberian Terapi Tocilizumab Terhadap Mortalitas Pada Pasien Covid-19 = The Effect of Tocilizumab Therapy on Mortality in Covid-19 Patients

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: COVID-19 menyebabkan penyakit kritis dan kematian dengan manifestasi utama sindrom pernafasan akut. Prediktor kematian pada kasus COVID-19, seperti IL-6 berperan dalam mengatur respon imun dan inflamasi. Pada kasus berat, peningkatan IL-6 dapat menyebabkan sepsis dan kegagalan multi-organ. CRP juga berkontribusi signifikan terhadap peradangan. Keparahan derajat COVID-19 dipengaruhi oleh komorbiditas seperti penyakit kardiovaskular, diabetes melitus tipe II, dan hipertensi. Tocilizumab, penghambat reseptor IL-6 merupakan terapi baru untuk pasien COVID-19 berat dan kritis. Penelitian ini menilai mortalitas pasien COVID-19 berat yang diberikan dan tidak diberikan terapi tocilizumab setelah dikontrol oleh variabel perancu. Tujuan: Menganalisis pengaruh terapi tocilizumab terhadap kematian pada pasien COVID-19 berat. Metode: Desain penelitian kohort retrospektif, menggunakan data rekam medis pasien COVID-19 di ICU RSCM selama dua tahun. Data dianalisis menggunakan SPSS. Hasil: Total 80 subjek, 52 pasien meninggal dan 28 pasien hidup. Mayoritas pasien memiliki CRP tinggi, IL-6 meningkat, serta tidak memiliki komorbid hipertensi, diabetes mellitus tipe II, dan penyakit kardiovaskular. Analisis statistik menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pemberian terapi tocilizumab dan kematian, serta tidak terdapat perancu dalam penelitian ini. Kesimpulan: Pemberian terapi tocilizumab tidak memperbaiki kejadian mortalitas pada pasien COVID-19 berat.

.....Background: COVID-19 causes critical illness and death with the main manifestation of acute respiratory syndrome. Predictors of death in COVID-19 cases, such as IL-6, play a role in regulating the immune response and inflammation. In severe cases, increased IL-6 can cause sepsis and multi-organ failure. CRP also contributes significantly to inflammation. The severity of COVID-19 is influenced by comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease, type II diabetes mellitus, and hypertension. Tocilizumab, an IL-6 receptor inhibitor, is a new therapy for severe and critical COVID-19 patients. This study assessed the mortality of severe COVID-19 patients who were and were not given tocilizumab therapy after controlling for confounding variables. Objective: To analyze the effect of tocilizumab therapy on mortality in severe COVID-19 patients. Methods: Retrospective cohort study design, using medical record data of COVID-19 patients in the ICU RSCM for two years. Data were analyzed using SPSS. Results: A total of 80 subjects, 52 patients died and 28 patients survived. The majority of patients had high CRP, increased IL-6, and did not have comorbid hypertension, type II diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular disease. Statistical analysis showed no significant association between tocilizumab therapy and mortality, and there were no confounders in this study. Conclusion: Administration of tocilizumab therapy does not reducing mortality rates in severe COVID-19 patients.