

Faktor-Faktor Risiko Kematian pada Pasien COVID-19 di Provinsi DKI Jakarta (Analisis Data Formulir Penyelidikan Epidemiologi Bulan Maret-Desember 2020) = Risk Factors for Death in COVID-19 Patients in DKI Jakarta Province (Data Analysis of Epidemiological Investigation Forms for March-December 2020)

Syafarudin Nur, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920557752&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

COVID-19 menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia. Manifestasi klinis berupa tanpa gejala hingga dapat menyebabkan kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor risiko kematian pasien COVID-19 di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Desain penelitian adalah kohort retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder dari Formulir Penyelidikan Epidemiologi di Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta (2 Maret-20 Desember 2020). Sampel adalah pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 berdasarkan RT-PCR, usia ≥ 18 tahun, dicatat keadaan terakhirnya: hidup atau meninggal, terdata di Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta, dan berasal dari Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Pasien yang sedang menjalani isolasi mandiri dan dirawat dieksklusi dari penelitian ini. Analisis regresi Cox dari 100.540 sampel menunjukkan variabel yang meningkatkan risiko kematian pasien COVID-19 adalah laki-laki (RR = 1,28 [IK95%: 1,11-1,47]; $p=0,001$), usia 40-59 tahun (RR = 5,62 [IK95%: 4,37-7,23]; $p<0,001$), usia ≥ 60 tahun (RR = 12,99 [IK95%: 10,03-16,81]; $p<0,001$), sesak napas (RR = 2,50 [IK95%: 2,06-3,03]; $p<0,001$), pneumonia (RR = 5,39 [IK95%: 4,14-6,59]; $p<0,001$), pasien yang dirawat di ICU (RR = 2,20 [IK95%: 1,61-2,99]; $p<0,001$), hipertensi (RR = 1,25 [IK95%: 1,01-1,55]; $p=0,042$), serta hipertensi sekaligus penyakit jantung (RR = 1,58 [IK95%: 1,17-2,13]; $p=0,003$). Interaksi hipertensi dan penyakit jantung mengindikasikan interaksi sinergistik (ICR >0).

.....COVID-19 is a global health problem. Clinical manifestations are asymptomatic to death. This study aims to determine the risk factors for death of COVID-19 patients in DKI Jakarta Province. The study design was a retrospective cohort using secondary data from the Epidemiological Investigation Form at the DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office (2 March - 20 December 2020). The sample is a confirmed patient of COVID-19 based on RT-PCR, age 18 years, the last condition recorded: alive or dead, recorded at the DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office, and comes from the DKI Jakarta Province. Patients who were self-isolating and being treated were excluded from this study. Cox regression analysis of 100,540 samples showed that the variables that increased the risk of death of COVID-19 patients were male (RR = 1.28 [95% CI: 1.11-1.47]; $p = 0.001$), age 40-59 years (RR = 5.62 [95% CI: 4.37-7.23]; $p<0.001$), age 60 years (RR = 12.99 [95% CI: 10.03-16.81]; $p<0.001$), shortness of breath (RR = 2.50 [CI 95%: 2.06-3.03]; $p<0.001$), pneumonia (RR = 5.39 [CI95%: 4.14-6.59]; $p<0.001$), patients admitted to the ICU (RR = 2.20 [95% CI: 1.61-2.99]; $p<0.001$), hypertension (RR = 1.25 [95% CI: 1.01-1.55] ; $p=0.042$), and hypertension as well as heart disease (RR = 1.58 [95% CI: 1.17-2.13]; $p=0.003$). The interaction of hypertension and heart disease indicates a synergistic interaction (ICR >0).