

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Komorbiditas Saluran Pernapasan dengan Mortalitas COVID-19 di Desa Pasir Jaya Kecamatan Cikupa

Latar Belakang : Pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia dimulai dari bulan maret 2020 dan terus terdapat penambahan jumlah kasus dan kematian yang konstan akibat COVID-19. Komorbid (penyakit) penyerta yang dialami pasien di awal perawatan dapat meningkatkan risiko kematian karena infeksi COVID-19. Berbagai studi mancanegara menunjukkan bila populasi yang tua dan terdapat komorbid memiliki risiko mortalitas yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan populasi yang tidak memiliki penyakit komorbid. Berdasarkan studi yang dilakukan tentang kaitan komorbid saluran pernapasan bawah dengan kejadian mortalitas, penulis ingin mengetahui hubungan antara komorbid saluran pernapasan bawah dengan kejadian mortalitas di desa Pasir Jaya kecamatan Cikupa, kabupaten Tangerang.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan menggunakan metode cross-sectional. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 36 responden yang merupakan pasien COVID-19 di Desa Pasir Jaya yang sudah pernah mengalami COVID-19. Data dikumpulkan dengan melakukan wawancara langsung kepada responden. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji statistik Chi-Square.

Hasil : Dari hasil analisis yang dilakukan terdapat sebanyak 88,9% responden yang memiliki komorbid saluran pernapasan meninggal, 11,1% responden yang memiliki komorbid saluran pernapasan membaik tanpa gejala, 11,1% responden yang tidak memiliki komorbid saluran pernapasan bawah membaik dengan gejala dan 88,9% responden yang tidak memiliki komorbid membaik tanpa gejala. pada uji chi-square terdapat nilai sebesar 0,00. Hasil uji Chi-Square didapatkan nilai p-value adalah 0.00 (<0,05), dengan demikian dapat diartikan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara komorbid saluran pernapasan dengan mortalitas COVID-19.

Simpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara komorbid saluran pernapasan dengan mortalitas COVID-19.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19 Patients, Respiratory Comorbidities, COVID-19 Mortality

ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RESPIRATORY COMMORBIDITY AND COVID-19 MORTALITY IN PASIR JAYA VILLAGE, CIKUPA DISTRICT

background : The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia started in March 2020 and there continues to be a constant increase in the number of cases and deaths due to COVID-19. Comorbid comorbidities (illnesses) experienced by patients at the start of treatment can increase the risk of death due to COVID-19 infection. Various foreign studies have shown that an elderly population with comorbidities has a higher risk of mortality compared to a population without comorbid diseases. Based on a study conducted on the link between lower respiratory tract comorbidities and mortality, the authors wanted to know the relationship between lower respiratory tract comorbidities and mortality in Pasir Jaya village, Cikupa district, Tangerang district.

Methods : This type of research is a descriptive observational study using a cross-sectional method. The sample in this study were 36 respondents who were COVID-19 patients in Pasir Jaya Village who had experienced COVID-19. Data was collected by conducting direct interviews with respondents. Bivariate analysis was performed using the Chi-Square statistical test.

Results : From the results of the analysis conducted, there were 88.9% of respondents who had comorbid respiratory tract died, 11.1% of respondents who had comorbid respiratory tract improved without symptoms, 11.1% of respondents who did not have comorbid lower respiratory tract improved with symptoms and 88.9% of respondents who did not have comorbidities improved without symptoms. on the chi-square test there is a value of 0.00. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p-value of 0.00 (<0.05), thus it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between respiratory comorbidities and COVID-19 mortality.

Conclusion : There is significant association between respiratory comorbidities and COVID-19 mortality.

KEYWORDS : COVID-19 Patients, Respiratory Comorbidities, COVID-19 Mortality