

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran Umum
Judul : Gambaran Faktor Komorbid Pada Pasien COVID-19 Di Rumah Sakit Islam Jakarta (RSIJ) Pondok Kopi dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam.

Latar Belakang : COVID-19 merupakan patogen beta coronavirus RNA jenis baru yang memiliki kesamaan dengan SARS-CoV dan MERS-CoV. Komorbiditas pada COVID-19 mempengaruhi perjalanan penyakit. Keberadaan komorbid dapat meningkatkan risiko keparahan gejala maupun mortalitas pasien COVID-19. Dilaporkan berbagai komorbid yang sering dilaporkan yakni hipertensi, diabetes melitus, obesitas, penyakit paru, penyakit hati, dan keganasan.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengidentifikasi karakteristik komorbid pasien COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Islam Jakarta (RSIJ) Pondok Kopi.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif dengan metode retrospektif terhadap data sekunder rekam medis. Populasi penelitian ini adalah pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di RSIJ Pondok Kopi selama periode Januari – Agustus 2021. Penetapan sampel dilakukan secara consecutive sampling dengan kriteria telah terkonfirmasi COVID-19 melalui pemeriksaan RT-PCR. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat berupa jumlah dan persentase komorbid. Data akan dikelompokkan berdasarkan jumlah komorbid yang dimiliki pasien, yakni tanpa komorbid, satu komorbid, dua hingga tiga komorbid, dan lebih dari tiga komorbid.

Hasil : Sebanyak 392 data pasien COVID-19 terkumpul selama penelitian. Terdapat 154 pasien (38.5%) tercatat tidak memiliki komorbid, 148 (37.75%), 92 (23.4%) dan 1 (0.3%) pasien memiliki 1, 2-3 dan >3 komorbid saat terdiagnosis COVID-19. Terdapat 167 pasien (42.6%) hampir setengah dari seluruh partisipan memiliki hipertensi saat terdiagnosis COVID-19. Komorbid terbanyak selanjutnya adalah diabetes melitus pada 143 pasien (36.5%). Proporsi komorbid yang jauh lebih sedikit yaitu pada penyakit paru sebanyak 17 pasien (4.3%), penyakit hati sebanyak 10 pasien (2.6%), diikuti dengan keadaan pasien hamil 5 pasien (1.27%), dan paling sedikit hanya 2 pasien (0.5%) yang memiliki penyakit keganasan dan obesitas.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19, komorbid, hipertensi, diabetes melitus, penyakit paru, penyakit hati, keganasan.

ABSTRACT

Name : Neng Lusi Fitri Aprilianti
Study Program : Medicine
Title : Description of Comorbid Factors in COVID – 19 Patients at Rumah Sakit Islam Jakarta (RSIJ) Pondok Kopi and Islam's Perspective.

Background : *COVID-19 is a new type of beta coronavirus RNA pathogen that has similarities with SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV. Comorbidities in COVID-19 affect the course of the disease. The presence of comorbidities can increase the risk of symptom severity and mortality of COVID-19 patients. Various comorbidities that are often reported are hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity, pulmonary disease, liver disease, and malignancy.*

Research Objective : *To identify the comorbid characteristics of COVID-19 patients at the Jakarta Islamic Hospital (RSIJ) Pondok Kopi.*

Methods : *This research is a descriptive study with a retrospective method of secondary data from medical records. The population of this study were COVID-19 patients who were treated at RSIJ Pondok Kopi during the period January - August 2021. Sample determination was carried out by consecutive sampling with the criteria that COVID-19 had been confirmed through RT-PCR examination. Data analysis used univariate analysis in the form of the number and percentage of comorbidities. Data will be grouped based on the number of comorbidities the patient has, namely without comorbidities, one comorbid, two to three comorbidities, and more than three comorbidities.*

Results : *A total of 392 COVID-19 patient data were collected during the study. There were 154 patients (38.5%) recorded as having no comorbidities, 148 (37.75%), 92 (23.4%) and 1 (0.3%) patients had 1, 2-3 and >3 comorbidities when diagnosed with COVID-19. There were 167 patients (42.6%) almost half of all participants had hypertension when diagnosed with COVID-19. The next most common comorbidity was diabetes mellitus in 143 patients (36.5%). A much smaller proportion of comorbidities were lung disease in 17 patients (4.3%), liver disease in 10 patients (2.6%), followed by pregnancy in 5 patients (1.27%), and only 2 patients (0.5%) had malignancies and obesity.*

Keywords : *COVID-19, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity, lung disease, liver disease, malignancy.*