

KORELASI ANTARA KADAR LIMFOSIT DENGAN LAMA RAWAT INAP PASIEN COVID-19 DI RUMAH SAKIT UMMI BOGOR DAN TINJAUANNYA MENURUT PANDANGAN ISLAM

Salsabila Nada Putri¹, Titiek Djannatun², Firman Arifandi³

¹Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas YARSI

²Staf pengajar bagian Pendidikan Kedokteran Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas YARSI

³Staf pengajar bagian Agama Islam Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas YARSI

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penyakit Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) adalah sebuah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus corona baru yang disebut dengan sindrom pernapasan akut parah coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Infeksi COVID-19 memiliki gejala utama yang tidak spesifik seperti demam, batuk, dan myalgia. Infeksi sistemik penyakit COVID-19 dapat mempengaruhi kemampuan hemostasis dan hematopoiesis dalam tubuh. Limfosit merupakan sistem imun spesifik yang berperan sebagai mekanisme pertahanan tubuh dengan atau tanpa bantuan komponen sistem imun lainnya. Limfopenia dapat dianggap sebagai temuan laboratorium utama penyakit COVID-19.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana korelasi antara kadar limfosit dengan lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Ummi Bogor.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelasi dengan rancangan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *case control*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien rawat inap COVID-19 di RS Ummi Bogor periode Januari-Juni 2021 sebanyak 263 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien COVID-19 di RS Ummi Bogor periode Januari – Juni 2021. Analisis dilakukan secara univariat pada setiap variabel dan bivariat untuk melihat hubungan antar variabel.

Hasil: Pada penelitian ini pasien dengan kategori limfosit rendah berjumlah 147 orang (55,9%). Namun untuk kategori kadar limfosit yang normal memiliki jumlah 71 orang (27%) dan kategori dengan kadar limfosit yang tinggi sejumlah 45 orang (17,1%). Jumlah hari lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19 di RS Ummi Bogor periode Januari-Juni 2021 terdapat nilai mean atau rata-rata terbesar pada kadar limfosit dengan kategori tinggi sebesar 12,11, sedangkan nilai mean atau rata-rata terendah terdapat pada kadar limfosit dengan kategori normal sebesar 11,75. Berdasarkan hasil uji analisis bivariat *One Way Anova*, pada korelasi antara kadar limfosit dengan lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19 di RS Ummi Bogor didapatkan signifikansi sebesar 0,813.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat korelasi antara kadar limfosit dengan lama rawat inap pasien COVID-19 di RS Ummi Bogor periode Januari-Juni 2021.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, Limfosit, Lama rawat inap

CORRELATION BETWEEN LYMPHOCYTE LEVELS AND HOSPITALIZATION OF COVID-19 PATIENTS IN UMMI BOGOR HOSPITAL AND ITS REVIEW ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC VIEW

Salsabila Nada Putri¹, Titiek Djannatun², Firman Arifandi³

¹Student of the Faculty of Medicine, YARSI University

²Lecturer in the Medical Education section of the Faculty of Medicine, YARSI University

³Teaching staff of the Islamic Religion Department, Faculty of Medicine, YARSI
University

ABSTRACT

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an illness caused by a new coronavirus called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 infection has non-specific primary symptoms such as fever, cough, and myalgia. Systemic infection of COVID-19 disease can affect the ability of hemostasis and hematopoiesis in the body. Lymphocytes are a specific immune system that acts as a defense mechanism of the body with or without the help of other components of the immune system. Lymphopenia can be considered a major laboratory finding of COVID-19 disease.

Research Objectives: This study aims to determine how the correlation between lymphocyte levels and the length of stay of COVID-19 patients at the Bogor Umami Hospital.

Methods: This type of research is a descriptive correlation with a quantitative research design with a case control approach. The sample in this study was COVID-19 inpatients at the Umami Hospital Bogor for the period January-June 2021 as many as 263 people. Data collection was carried out using secondary data in the form of medical records of COVID-19 patients at Umami Hospital Bogor for the period January - June 2021. The analysis was carried out univariately on each variable and bivariate to see the relationship between variables.

Results: In this study, patients with low lymphocyte category were 147 people (55.9%). However, for the category of normal lymphocyte levels there were 71 people (27%) and the category with high lymphocyte levels was 45 people (17.1%). The number of days of hospitalization for COVID-19 patients at Umami Hospital Bogor for the period January-June 2021 has the largest mean or average value for lymphocyte levels with a high category of 12.11, while the lowest mean or average value is found in lymphocyte levels in the normal category of 11.75. Based on the results of the One Way Anova bivariate analysis test, the correlation between lymphocyte levels and the length of stay of COVID-19 patients at the Umami Hospital, Bogor, was found to be of significance of 0.813.

Conclusion: There is no correlation between lymphocyte levels and the length of time hospitalized for COVID-19 patients at the Umami Hospital in Bogor for the January-June 2021 period.

Keywords: COVID-19, Lymphocytes, Length of hospitalization