

INTISARI

Latar belakang: *Coronavirus Disease in 2019* (Covid-19) yang disebabkan oleh SARS CoV-2 telah dinyatakan sebagai kasus pandemi global oleh WHO. Virus ini memiliki tingkat penyebaran cepat dan *case fatality rate* yang tinggi. Pasien Covid-19 berisiko mengalami proses inflamasi hebat (badai sitokin) yang melibatkan peran trombosit. Pelepasan sitokin proinflamasi yang meliputi trombopoetin akan meningkatkan produksi trombosit dan sitokin lain seperti IL-6 dan IL-8 yang kemudian meningkatkan konsumsi trombosit. Aktivitas SARS CoV-2 juga sangat mempengaruhi jumlah limfosit melalui berbagai mekanisme sehingga jumlahnya mengalami penurunan lebih dominan dibanding trombosit. Hal tersebut menjadikan *platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio* (PLR) penanda inflamasi yang mudah, sederhana, dan dapat menggambarkan aktivitas inflamasi dalam tubuh serta diharapkan dapat menjadi prediktor mortalitas pasien Covid-19.

Tujuan: Untuk mengevaluasi nilai *platelet to lymphocyte ratio* (PLR) dengan *cut off* $\geq 201,16$ sebagai prediktor mortalitas pada pasien Covid-19 yang dirawat RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan secara *cohort retrospective observational* pada pasien Covid-19 rawat inap yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Subjek penelitian dibagi menjadi kelompok terpapar (pasien dengan $PLR \geq 201,16$) dan kelompok tidak terpapar (pasien dengan $PLR < 201,16$), kemudian dicatat keluaran membaik atau meninggal saat keluar rumah sakit. Pemeriksaan RT-PCR menggunakan Abbot m2000sp, Biorad CFX 96, dan Roche Light Cycler 480 II, sedangkan PLR menggunakan *haematology analyzer* Sismex XN-1000. Data karakteristik subjek penelitian ditampilkan secara deskriptif dalam median (nilai minimum-maksimum). Hubungan antara PLR dengan keluaran pasien Covid-19 dianalisis dengan uji statistik *chi square* dan perhitungan risiko relatif dengan menggunakan *software* SPSS versi 27. Batas kemaknaan menggunakan $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Didapatkan 341 subyek penelitian dengan median usia 56 (18-90) tahun, jumlah pria 56,6% dan wanita 43,4%. Didapatkan nilai median PLR sebesar 212,88 (4,92– 1.535,5). Pada penelitian ini didapatkan pasien dengan $PLR \geq 201,16$ mempunyai risiko kematian 2,224 kali lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan $PLR < 201,16$ pada pasien Covid-19

Simpulan: *Platelet to lymphocyte ratio* $\geq 201,16$ dapat digunakan sebagai prediktor mortalitas pada pasien Covid-19.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, *Platelet to Lymphocyte Ratio* (PLR), mortalitas

ABSTRACT

Background: Coronavirus Disease in 2019 (Covid-19) caused by SARS CoV-2 has been declared as global pandemic case by WHO. This virus has a fast spread rate and a high case fatality rate. Covid-19 patients are at risk of experiencing a severe inflammatory process (cytokine storm) that involves the role of platelets. The release of proinflammatory cytokines including thrombopoietin will increase the production of platelets and other cytokines such as IL-6 and IL-8 which then increase platelet consumption. The activity of SARS CoV-2 also affected the number of lymphocytes through various mechanisms so that the number decreased more dominantly than platelets. This makes the platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) an easy, simple inflammatory marker that can describe inflammatory activity in the body and is expected to be a predictor of mortality in Covid-19 patients.

Objective: To evaluate the value of the platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR) with a cut off of 201.16 as a predictor of mortality in Covid-19 patients hospitalized at Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Methods: The study was conducted in a retrospective observational cohort on hospitalized Covid-19 patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The study subjects were divided into the exposed group (patients with PLR ≥ 201.16) and the unexposed group (patients with PLR < 201.16), then the outcome was improved or died on discharge from the hospital. RT-PCR examination used Abbot m2000sp, Biorad CFX 96, and Roche Light Cycler 480 II, while PLR used a Sismex XN-1000 haematology analyzer. Characteristic data of research subjects are presented descriptively in the median (minimum-maximum value). The relationship between PLR and the outcome of Covid-19 patients was analyzed by chi square statistical test and relative risk calculation using SPSS version 27 software. The limit of significance used $p < 0.05$.

Results: The subject is 341, consisting of Covid-19 patients aged median 56 (18-90) years, 56.6% men and 43.4% women. The median value of PLR is 212.88 (4.92–1.535.5). In this study, patients with PLR ≥ 201.16 had a risk of death 2,224 times higher than those with PLR < 201.16 in Covid-19 patients.

Conclusion: The ratio of platelets to lymphocytes ≥ 201.16 can be used as a predictor of mortality in Covid-19 patients.

Keywords: Covid-19, Platelet to Lymphocyte Ratio (PLR), mortality