



## HUBUNGAN HIPERTENSI DENGAN MORTALITAS PASIEN COVID-19 DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO

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### INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** *Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)* merupakan suatu pandemi global yang disebabkan oleh etiologi *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)* dengan manifestasi klinis berupa gejala pernapasan dan derajat keparahan yang bervariasi. Komorbiditas tertentu dikaitkan dengan peningkatan risiko infeksi serta prognosis yang lebih buruk. Hipertensi merupakan salah satu komorbid kardiovaskular paling umum yang dapat memperburuk hasil dan meningkatkan risiko masuk ke unit perawatan intensif.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui adanya Hubungan hipertensi dengan mortalitas pasien COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

**Metodologi Penelitian :** Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Subjek merupakan pasien COVID-19 di RSUP Dr, Sardjito yang masuk pada bulan Januari 2021 hingga Juli 2021 dan telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *Chi-square*

**Hasil :** Pada penelitian ini didapatkan 60 sampel data rekam medis pasien yang dirawat inap pada periode Januari 2021 hingga Juli 2021. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan analisis uji *Chi-square* didapatkan derajat hipertensi tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik dengan mortalitas pasien COVID-19 dengan nilai *p-value* sebesar 0,565 ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara derajat hipertensi dengan mortalitas pasien COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

**Kata Kunci:** SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Hipertensi, komorbiditas, Derajat Keparahan



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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Coronavirus disease 2019* (COVID-19) is a global pandemic with a *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2) etiology and it has clinical manifestations in the form of respiratory symptoms and varying degrees of severity. Furthermore, certain comorbidities are associated with an increased risk of infection and poorer prognosis. In addition, hypertension is one of the most common cardiovascular comorbidities which can worsen results and increase the risk of admission to the intensive care unit.

**Objective:** To investigate the relationship between hypertension and mortality of COVID-19 patients in RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

**Research Methodology:** This research is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. Subjects were COVID-19 patients at the RSUP Dr. Sardjito who entered from January 2021 to July 2021 and met the inclusion criteria. Data analysis was performed with the Chi-square test.

**Results:** In this study, 60 samples of medical record data were obtained from patients who were hospitalized from January 2021 to July 2021. The results of the research based on the Chi-square test analysis found that hypertension did not have a statistically significant relationship with mortality in COVID-19 patients with a p-value of 0.565 ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is no significant relationship between hypertension stage and COVID-19 patient mortality at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

**Keywords:** SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Hypertension, comorbidities, Severity