

## INTISARI

**Latar belakang:** COVID-19 merupakan penyakit yang menjadi pandemi di dunia. Sedikit studi yang meneliti luaran pasien pasca COVID-19 pada anak setelah mereka keluar dari rumah sakit dan faktor prediktor yang mempengaruhi tingginya angka kematian.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui faktor prediktor kematian pasien anak dalam 6 bulan pasca rawat inap dengan COVID-19.

**Metode:** Penelitian dilakukan secara kohort retrospektif pada anak yang dirawat di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta pada Februari – April 2022 dan pulang dalam keadaan hidup. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan analisis bivariat dan regresi logistik. Hubungan antar variabel dinyatakan dengan *odds ratio* (OR) dan interval kepercayaan 95% dengan tingkat kemaknaan statistik  $p < 0,05$ .

**Hasil:** Dari 114 pasien, angka kematian pasien dalam pemantauan 6 bulan setelah rawat inap karena COVID-19 sebesar 29,8 %. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa mortalitas pasca COVID-19 berkorelasi dengan komorbid ( $p=0,007$ ; OR 7,640; IK95% 1,41-41,29), riwayat terapi oksigen ( $p=0,002$ ; OR 7,205; IK95% 1,71-30,35), derajat keparahan COVID-19 ( $p=0,000$ ; OR 10,610; IK95% 2,51-44,77), dan malnutrisi ( $p=0,004$ ; OR 3,483; IK95% 1,43-8,44).

**Kesimpulan:** Faktor prediktor kematian anak dalam 6 bulan pasca infeksi COVID-19 adalah komorbid, riwayat terapi oksigen, derajat keparahan COVID-19 dan malnutrisi.

**Kata kunci:** Pasca COVID-19; anak; faktor prediktor; kematian

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** COVID-19 is a disease that has become a pandemic in the world. Little is known about outcome post COVID-19 infection in children after they have been discharged from the hospital and predictor factors that influence the high mortality.

**Objective:** To determine predictor factors of mortality event 6 months post hospitality with COVID-19 infection.

**Methods:** A retrospective cohort study was performed. Samples were children who were admitted at Dr. Sardjito Hospital during February-April 2022. Samples were taken with total sampling method by inclusion and exclusion criteria. Analysis was performed using bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis with logistic regression were conducted. The relationship between variables was presented as odds ratio (OR), confidence intervals 95%, and statistical significance levels  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** Of the 114 patients, the mortality rate during 6 months after COVID-19 is 29.8 %. Multivariate analysis showed that mortality was correlated with comorbidities ( $p = 0.007$ ; OR 7,640; IK95% 1,41-41,29), history of oxygen supplementation ( $p = 0.002$ ; OR 7,205; IK95% 1,71-30,35), severity of COVID-19 ( $p = 0.000$ ; OR 10,610; IK95% 2,51-44,77), and malnutrition ( $p = 0.004$ ; OR 3,483; IK95% 1,43-8,44).

**Conclusion:** predictor factors of mortality during 6-months after COVID-19 are comorbidities, history of oxygen supplementation, severity of COVID-19, and malnutrition.

**Keywords:** post COVID-19 infection, 6-months post infection, children, predictor factors, mortality