



## 1. Background

The SCOPE score is associated with a higher mortality rate. The mortality rate here is calculated within 14 days of hospitalization from admission to the emergency room in severe and critical adult COVID-19 patients.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEVERE COVID PREDICTION ESTIMATE (SCOPE) SCORE AND MORTALITY IN SEVERE AND CRITICAL COVID-19 PATIENT**

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## 2. Objective

The objective of this study is to evaluate the relationship between SCOPE score (severe COVID prediction estimate) and mortality within 14 days in severe and critical adult COVID-19 patients.

## 3. Method

In this study, I used a retrospective cohort study. The research population consisted of adult COVID-19 patients with severe and critical conditions at Sardjito Hospital in 2021. The independent variable is the Severe COVID Prediction Estimate (SCOPE) score, and the dependent variable is mortality within 14 days.

## 4. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis consists of univariable, bivariabile, and multivariable. Univariate analysis was used to calculate the distribution and frequency of each research variable. The Bivariate analysis, namely the chi-square test or fisher's test and simple logistic regression test. The chi-square test or jui fisher exact test is used to calculate the difference in the proportion of mortality within 14 days according to specific groups. A simple logistic regression test was used to calculate the degree of correlation between the Severe COVID Prediction Estimate (SCOPE) score and the mortality within 14 days. Multivariate analysis, namely multiple logistic regression, is used to calculate the relationship among the Severe COVID Prediction Estimate (SCOPE) score, other variables and the mortality within 14 days.

**Keywords:** Severe and critical COVID-19 - SCOPE score - Mortality - Retrospective cohort study