



ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) merupakan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh virus severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Pada tahun 2020, COVID-19 ditetapkan sebagai pandemi global serta menyebabkan kondisi kedaruratan kesehatan di Indonesia. Kolapsnya sistem kesehatan di Indonesia diakibatkan oleh meningkatnya kasus positif serta keterbatasan fasilitas kesehatan. Nilai SOARS merupakan skor prediktor yang dapat membantu penanganan penyakit COVID-19 dengan cepat dan tepat serta memprediksi tingkat keparahan pasien.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan nilai SOARS dalam memprediksi tingkat keparahan pada pasien COVID-19 derajat berat dan kritis di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain studi retrospektif potong lintang menggunakan data rekam medis pasien COVID-19 derajat berat dan kritis di RSUP dr. Sardjito bulan Mei – Oktober periode tahun 2021. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil: Berdasarkan analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara nilai SOARS dengan tingkat keparahan ($p > 0.05$). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa saturasi oksigen, obesitas, usia, dan riwayat stroke tidak berhubungan terhadap tingkat keparahan ($p > 0.05$), sedangkan laju respirasi berhubungan terhadap tingkat keparahan pasien COVID-19 ($p < 0.05$).

Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa nilai SOARS tidak berhubungan terhadap tingkat keparahan (kritis) pada pasien dewasa COVID-19 derajat berat dan kritis. Namun, laju respirasi merupakan salah satu faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap perburukan kondisi pasien COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, nilai SOARS, tingkat keparahan, kritis, berat



ABSTRACT

Background: Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). In 2020, COVID-19 was declared as global pandemic and an emergency condition in Indonesia. The health system in Indonesia collapsed due to increasing number of positive cases and limited healthcare facilities. The SOARS score is a tool that can quickly and accurately predict the disease severity of COVID-19 patients.

Objective: This study aims to assess the ability of SOARS score to predict the disease severity in severe and critical COVID-19 patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Methods: An observational study was conducted using a retrospective cross-sectional design. Medical records of severe and critical COVID-19 patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito from May to October 2021 were reviewed. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis.

Result: Based on univariate analysis, there was no significant association between the SOARS score and disease severity in severe and critical COVID-19 patients ($p > 0.05$). However, bivariate analysis showed that respiratory rate had a significant association with disease severity ($p < 0.05$). Other variables, including oxygen saturation, obesity, age, and history of stroke, were not significantly associated with disease severity ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that the SOARS score is not significantly associated with the disease severity of severe and critical COVID-19 patients. However, respiratory rates are an essential factor in determining the condition of COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: COVID-19, SOARS score, disease severity, severe, critical