

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Penyakit kardiovaskular menjadi sebab kematian pertama di dunia dengan onset gejala yang sangat cepat. Statistik penyebab kematian merupakan hal penting untuk pelaporan kesehatan termasuk *death on arrival* yang harus di upayakan mengetahui sebab matinya. Data *death on arrival* pada setiap negara sangat beragam. Pandemi Covid-19 dikaitkan dengan peningkatan *out-of-hospital cardiac arrest* sehingga meningkatkan angka *death on arrival*.

Tujuan: Mengetahui risiko kematian akibat penyakit kardiovaskular pada kasus *death on arrival* di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2018-2022, melihat kualitas data kematian, profil demografi, serta membandingkan data sebelum dan selama pandemi Covid-19.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif, selanjutnya data dilakukan analisis untuk mencari *odds ratio* dan *relative risk* pada faktor risiko jenis kelamin berdasarkan kategori kelompok usia terhadap terjadinya penyakit kardiovaskular pada kasus *death on arrival* di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2018-2022.

Hasil: Kualitas data kematian pasien *death on arrival* di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta cukup memadai. Pada data tersebut didapatkan hasil pasien *death on arrival* di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2018-2022 sebanyak 439 dari 1.707 kasus pasien meninggal di IGD. Kasus *death on arrival* paling banyak terjadi pada tahun 2021 (n= 185; 42,1%), laki-laki mendominasi kasus dengan (n=256; 58,3%), kategori umur paling banyak adalah manula (n=118; 26,9%), dan *underlying cause of death* paling banyak adalah penyakit kardiovaskular (n=118; 26,9%). Pada masa pandemi, *underlying cause of death* paling banyak adalah Covid-19 (n=102; 32,38%) dan jumlah kasus *death on arrival* pada masa pandemi Covid-19 jauh lebih banyak dibanding sebelum pandemi Covid-19 (n=315; 71,7%). Laki-laki memiliki rasio peluang lebih tinggi daripada perempuan untuk mengalami kematian akibat penyakit kardiovaskular pada kasus *death on arrival* (OR=2,259), rasio peluang ini meningkat perlahan berdasarkan kategori umur dan mencapai titik tertinggi pada kategori umur lansia awal lalu menurun sampai manula. Resiko relatif juga berjalan beringan dengan rasio peluang tersebut.

Kesimpulan: Risiko kematian akibat penyakit kardiovaskular pada kasus *death on arrival* di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2018 sampai 2022 lebih tinggi pada laki-laki dibandingkan perempuan dan risiko ini meningkat perlahan berdasarkan kategori umur dan mencapai titik tertinggi pada kategori umur lansia awal.

Kata kunci: *death on arrival*, penyakit kardiovaskular, *underlying cause of death*, pandemi Covid-19.

ABSTRACT

Background: Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death worldwide, with symptoms onset very rapidly. Mortality statistics are important for health reporting, including death on arrival, where the cause of death must be determined. Death on arrival data varies greatly between countries. The Covid-19 pandemic has been associated with an increase in out-of-hospital cardiac arrests, thereby increasing the death on arrival rate.

Objective: To determine the risk of death from cardiovascular disease in cases of death on arrival at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital in Yogyakarta from 2018 to 2022, examine the quality of mortality data and demographic profiles, and compare data before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: This was an observational study with a cross-sectional design. Data analysis was performed descriptively, followed by analysis to determine the odds ratio and relative risk of gender-based risk factors according to age group for the occurrence of cardiovascular disease in cases of death on arrival at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital in Yogyakarta from 2018 to 2022.

Results: The quality of data on patient deaths on arrival at Dr Sardjito General Hospital in Yogyakarta is adequate. The results show that there were 439 cases of death on arrival at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital in Yogyakarta from 2018 to 2022 out of 1,707 cases of patients who died in the emergency room. The highest number of death on arrival cases occurred in 2021 (n= 185; 42.1%), with males dominating the cases (n=256; 58.3%), the most common age category being the elderly (n=118; 26.9%), and the most common underlying cause of death being cardiovascular disease (n=118; 26.9%). During the pandemic, the most common underlying cause of death was Covid-19 (n=102; 32.38%), and the number of death on arrival cases during the Covid-19 pandemic was much higher than before the COVID-19 pandemic (n=315; 71.7%). Men had a higher odds ratio than women for death due to cardiovascular disease in death on arrival cases (OR=2.259). This odds ratio increased gradually based on age category, reaching its highest point in the early elderly age category and then decreasing in the elderly age category. The relative risk also followed the same pattern as the odds ratio.

Conclusion: The risk of death from cardiovascular disease in cases of death on arrival at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital in Yogyakarta from 2018 to 2022 was higher in men than in women, and this risk increased gradually based on age category, reaching its highest point in the early elderly age category.

Keywords: death on arrival, cardiovascular disease, underlying cause of death, Covid-19 pandemi.