

INTISARI

Latar Belakang

Covid-19 merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus *SARS-CoV-2* dengan gejala yang dipengaruhi oleh banyak faktor yang dapat memperparah kondisi penderita penyakit Covid-19 hingga berisiko kematian. Beberapa penelitian khusus yang meninjau tingkat keparahan penderita Covid-19 dengan melihat skor indeks prognostik salah satunya adalah skor CRP-Albumin-Limfosit (CALLY). Hubungan tingkat skor CALLY yang tinggi dengan derajat keparahan pada pasien Covid-19 kondisi kritis masih terdapat banyak kekurangan hasil yang valid, sehingga sangat diperlukan penelitian lanjutan. Penelitian ini menggunakan akses melalui pelayanan kesehatan di Rumah Sakit kota Yogyakarta untuk mengetahui hubungan antara dua variabel tersebut.

Tujuan

Penelitian ini untuk menentukan hubungan antara skor CALLY dan derajat keparahan pada pasien Covid-19 di RSUP. Sardjito. Subyek penelitian adalah Pasien Covid-19 dengan derajat berat dan kritis yang dirawat di RSUP Dr.Sardjito pada periode waktu 1 Maret – 31 Desember 2021.

Metode

Desain penelitian menggunakan studi *Cross-Sectional Retrospective*. Variabel Independent adalah skor CALLY dan variabel dependent adalah Derajat Keparahan. Hubungan ditentukan dengan melihat perbedaan rata – rata, perbedaan proporsi dan koefisien korelasi. Penelitian ini menghitung distribusi dan frekuensi setiap variabel dengan analisis deskriptif. Perbedaan proporsi akan diukur dengan tes Kai-Square diikuti dengan penentuan titik potong variabel bebas menggunakan grafik ROC. Koefisien korelasi antara skor CALLY dengan Derajat Keparahan diukur dengan uji regresi logistik sederhana.

Keyword : *Pasien COVID-19, CALLY Score, Derajat Keparahan, CRP, RSUP Dr.Sardjito.*

ABSTRACT

Background

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, with clinical manifestations influenced by multiple factors that may worsen the patient's condition and increase the risk of mortality. Several studies have evaluated the severity of COVID-19 using prognostic index scores, one of which is the C-reactive protein–Albumin–Lymphocyte (CALLY) score. However, evidence regarding the association between high CALLY scores and disease severity among critically ill COVID-19 patients remains limited and lacks sufficient valid results. Therefore, further research is needed. This study utilized healthcare service data from hospitals in Yogyakarta to determine the relationship between these two variables.

Objective

This study aimed to determine the association between the CALLY score and disease severity among COVID-19 patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito. The study subjects were severe and critically ill COVID-19 patients who were hospitalized at RSUP Dr. Sardjito between March 1 and December 31, 2021.

Methods

This study employed a retrospective cross-sectional design. The independent variable was the CALLY score, while the dependent variable was disease severity. The association between variables was determined by analyzing differences in means, differences in proportions, and correlation coefficients. Descriptive analysis was used to calculate the distribution and frequency of each variable. Differences in proportions were assessed using the Chi-square test, followed by determination of the optimal cut-off value of the independent variable using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. The correlation between the CALLY score and disease severity was analyzed using simple logistic regression.

Keywords: *COVID-19 patients, CALLY score, Disease Severity, CRP, RSUP Dr. Sardjito.*