

Hubungan Long Covid-19 dengan Kejadian Depresi di Kabupaten Banyumas

Nadia Taqiya, Purwa Riana, Dody Novrial
Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia
Email: nadiataqiya15@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Kejadian Long Covid-19 saat ini semakin meningkat seiring dengan meningkatnya kasus Covid-19. Covid-19 memengaruhi kejadian depresi selama pandemi. Kejadian depresi banyak dilaporkan menetap atau bahkan baru muncul beberapa bulan setelah terkonfirmasi Covid-19. Penelitian lebih jauh diperlukan agar masyarakat maupun tenaga fasilitas layanan kesehatan lebih memperhatikan dan dapat melakukan pencegahan maupun tata laksana depresi yang lebih dini terhadap penderita Long Covid

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan Long Covid-19 dengan kejadian depresi di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode : Penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional* pada masyarakat umum yang telah melewati masa akut Covid-19 dan berdomisili di Banyumas dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Pengambilan data tingkat depresi menggunakan kuesioner *Beck Depression Inventory* (BDI-II) dan Long Covid-19 melalui lembar identitas pasien. Analisis hipotesis menggunakan uji statistik Kolmogorov-Smirnov.

Hasil : Pada 40 responden yang telah melewati masa akut Covid-19 sebagian besar responden mengalami gejala Long Covid-19 (52,5%). Depresi (77,3%), fatigue (40,9%) dan anosmia (31,8%) merupakan gejala yang paling banyak dikeluhkan pada penderita long Covid-19. Depresi pada Long Covid-19 paling banyak dialami oleh responden berusia 17-25 tahun (76,1%) dan berjenis kelamin perempuan (57,1%). Hasil uji statistik bivariat *Kolmogorov-smirnov* pada Long Covid-19 dengan depresi menunjukkan hasil berhubungan dengan $p = 0,041$.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara Long Covid-19 dengan kejadian depresi di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kata Kunci: Covid-19, depresi, Long Covid-19

Relationship Between Long Covid-19 with the Incidence of Depression in Banyumas Regency

Nadia Taqiya, Purwa Riana, Dody Novrial
Faculty of Medicine, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto, Indonesia
Email: nadiataqiya15@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background : *The incidence of Long Covid-19 is currently increasing along with the increasing number of Covid-19 cases. Covid-19 affects the incidence of depression during the pandemic. Many cases of depression are reported appeared or even have persisted for a few months after the patient was confirmed Covid-19. Further research is needed so the community and health care facility staff can pay more attention, prevent, treat depression earlier in Long Covid sufferers.*

Objective : *To find out the relationship between Long Covid-19 and the incidence of depression in Banyumas Regency.*

Methods : *An observational analytical study with a cross sectional design on the society who have passed the acute period of Covid-19 and domiciled in Banyumas with consecutive sampling technique. Depression level of data were collected using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) and Long Covid-19 questionnaires through patient identity sheets. Hypothesis analysis used an alternative statistical test Kolmogorov-Smirnov.*

Results : *In 40 respondents who had passed the acute period of Covid-19 most of the respondents experienced symptoms of Long Covid-19 (52,5%). Depression (77.3%), fatigue (40.9%) and anosmia (31.8%) were the most common symptoms in Covid-19 patients. Depression in Long Covid-19 was mostly experienced by respondents aged 17-25 years (76.1%) and female (57.1%). The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov bivariate statistical test on Long Covid-19 with depression shows the results are related to $p=0.0.41$.*

Conclusion : *There is a relationship between Long Covid-19 and the incidence of depression in Banyumas.*

Keywords: *Covid-19, Depression, Long Covid-19.*