

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN FAVIPIRAVIR TERHADAP GEJALA KLINIS PASIEN RAWAT INAP COVID-19 DI RSU SANTA ELISABETH PURWOKERTO

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Latar Belakang: *Coronavirus Disease 2019* (COVID-19) adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2). Salah satu terapi yang digunakan untuk COVID-19 yaitu antivirus favipiravir. Penelitian terkait favipiravir di Indonesia masih terbatas dan terdapat kontroversi mengenai keefektifan favipiravir. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan favipiravir terhadap gejala klinis pasien COVID-19.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan metode pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Data yang diambil merupakan data rekam medik pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Umum Santa Elisabeth Purwokerto, Provinsi Jawa Tengah, Indonesia, periode Maret 2020 – Maret 2021. Analisis pengaruh penggunaan favipiravir terhadap gejala klinis diukur dengan melihat perbedaan gejala klinis sebelum dan sesudah penggunaan favipiravir menggunakan uji wilcoxon untuk parameter suhu dan *respiratory rate*, dan uji tanda (*sign test*) untuk parameter gejala batuk.

Hasil Penelitian: Total subjek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 69 pasien terdiri atas 36 pasien COVID-19 derajat ringan dan 33 pasien COVID-19 derajat sedang-berat. Penggunaan favipiravir dimulai sejak Oktober 2020 dengan dosis 1600 mg/12 jam/oral dilanjutkan dengan dosis 600 mg/12jam/oral dengan lama penggunaan terbanyak selama 7-14 hari. Analisis statistik pada pasien derajat ringan menunjukkan favipiravir berpengaruh pada batuk, namun tidak berpengaruh pada suhu dan *respiratory rate* ($p > 0,05$). Pada pasien derajat sedang-berat, favipiravir berpengaruh pada suhu, *respiratory rate*, dan batuk ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Penggunaan favipiravir berpengaruh terhadap gejala klinis batuk pasien COVID-19 derajat ringan, serta suhu, *respiratory rate*, dan batuk pasien COVID-19 derajat sedang-berat.

Kata Kunci: Favipiravir, Gejala Klinis, COVID-19, Rumah Sakit

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ABSTRACT

THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF FAVIPIRAVIR USED REGARDING HOSPITALIZED INPATIENTS COVID-19 AT SANTA ELISABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL PURWOKERTO

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Backgrounds: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). One of the therapies used for COVID-19 is the antiviral favipiravir. Research on favipiravir in Indonesia is limited and there is controversy about the effectiveness of favipiravir. This study was conducted to determine the effect of using favipiravir on clinical outcomes for COVID-19 patients.

Methodology: This study is an observational study with retrospective data collection method. The data taken are medical record data confirmed COVID-19 patients at the Santa Elisabeth General Hospital, Purwokerto, Central Java Province, Indonesia, for the period March 2020 – March 2021. Analysis of the effect of using favipiravir on clinical symptoms as measured by looking at differences in clinical symptoms before and before the use of favipiravir using the Wilcoxon test for temperature and respiratory rate parameters, and a sign test for cough symptom parameters

Results: A total subjects were 69 patients consisted of 36 mild COVID-19 patients and 33 moderate-severe COVID-19 patients. The use of favipiravir began in October 2020 at a dose of 1600 mg/12 hours/oral followed by a dose of 600 mg/12 hours/oral with the longest duration of use for 7-14 days. In mild COVID-19 patients, favipiravir had an effect on cough, but had no effect on temperature and respiratory rate ($p > 0.05$). In moderate-severe COVID-19 patients, favipiravir affected temperature, respiratory rate, and cough ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The use of favipiravir did affect the clinical symptoms of cough of mild COVID-19 patients, as well as the temperature, respiratory rate, and cough of moderate-severe COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: Favipiravir, Clinical Symptoms, COVID-19, Hospital

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