PERBEDAAN PENANDA KOAGULASI PADA PASIEN COVID-19 YANGDIRAWAT DI RUANG INTENSIF DIBANDINGKAN DENGAN NON INTENSIF DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang – COVID-19 merupakan penyakit yang menginfeksi saluran pernapasan manusia. Selain penyebarannya yang cepat, COVID-19 juga menimbulkan berbagai komplikasi salah satunya adalah trombosis. Trombosis pada COVID-19 lebih banyak ditemukan pada pasien yang dirawat di ruang ICU dan dapat diperkirakan kejadiannya berdasarkan penanda koagulasi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat apakah terdapat perbedaan penanda koagulasi pada pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di ruang intensif dan non intensif.

Metode – Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Data PT, APTT dan D-dimer pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat inap di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo pada 1 Januari-31 Desember 2021 digunakan untuk penelitian ini. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *Mann-whitney* menggunakan paket program IBM SPP 26.

Hasil – Didapatkan 2.100 data dengan hasil terdapat perbedaan signifikan PT (11,42 detik vs 10,89 detik, p=0,001), APTT (33,41 detik vs 35,95 detik, p=0,000), D-dimer (2.750,83 ng/mL vs 1.692,71 ng/mL, p=0,005) pada pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di ruang intensif dibandingkan dengan non intensif RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto.

Simpulan – Terdapat perbedaan bermakna penanda koagulasi pada pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di ruang intensif dibandingkan dengan non intensif RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto.

Keyword: APTT, COVID-19, D-dimer, koagulasi, PT, trombosis

DIFFERENCES IN COAGULATION MARKERS IN COVID-19 PATIENTS TREATED IN INTENSIVE VERSUS NON INTENSIVE WARD AT PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO HOSPITAL PURWOKERTO

ABSTRACT

Background -*COVID-19 is a disease that infects the human respiratory tract. Apart from its rapid spread, COVID-19 also causes various complications, one of which is thrombosis. Thrombosis in COVID-19 is more common in patients treated in the ICU and its occurrence can be predicted based on coagulation markers. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine if there were differences in coagulation markers in COVID-19 patients treated in intensive and non-intensive ward.*

Method -*This study used a cross sectional design. PT, APTT and D-dimer from COVID-19 patients who were hospitalized at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital on 1 January-31 December 2021 was used for this study. Data analysis was carried out using Mann-whitney test with IBM SPSS 26 program.*

Results*– 2.100 data was obtained with result showing a significant difference in PT (11.42 seconds vs 10.89 seconds, p=0.001), APTT (33.41 seconds vs 35.95 seconds, p=0.000), D-dimer (2750.83 ng/mL vs 1,692.71 ng/mL, p=0.005) in COVID-19 patients treated in intensive versus non-intensive ward at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital Purwokerto.*

Conclusion –*There are siginificant differences in coagulation markers in COVID-19 patients treated in intensive versus non-intensive ward at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto.*

Keyword: *APTT, COVID-19, coagulation, D-dimer, PT, thrombosis*