

**PERBEDAAN KADAR C-REACTIVE PROTEIN PADA PASIEN COVID-19
YANG DIRAWAT DI RUANG ISOLASI INTENSIF DIBANDINGKAN
NON INTENSIF DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO
PURWOKERTO**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang — COVID-19 merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh virus SARS-CoV-2 dan dapat menyebabkan kematian. Kematian pasien COVID-19 berkaitan dengan terjadinya inflamasi berat yang salah satunya ditandai dengan meningkatnya petanda inflamasi seperti CRP.

Tujuan — Mengetahui perbedaan kadar CRP pada pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di ruang isolasi intensif dibandingkan non intensif di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto.

Metode — Metode penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* menggunakan data sekunder berupa data rekam medis pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat inap di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto pada bulan Januari s.d. Desember 2021. Subjek penelitian ini sebanyak 2264 pasien (41 di ruang isolasi intensif dan 2223 di ruang isolasi non intensif). Data dianalisis dengan uji non parametrik *Mann-Whitney* menggunakan *software* IBM SPSS 22.0.

Hasil — Rerata kadar CRP pada pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di ruang isolasi intensif (68,61 mg/L) lebih tinggi dibandingkan non intensif (51,19 mg/L). Secara statistik ditemukan perbedaan bermakna kadar CRP ($p=0,010$) pada pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di ruang isolasi intensif dibandingkan non intensif.

Kesimpulan — Terdapat perbedaan kadar CRP yang signifikan pada pasien COVID-19 yang dirawat di ruang isolasi intensif dibandingkan non intensif di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, CRP, Inflamasi, Ruang Intensif, Ruang Non Intensif

**DIFFERENCES IN C-REACTIVE PROTEIN LEVELS IN COVID-19
PATIENTS TREATED IN INTENSIVE ISOLATION WARDS COMPARED
TO NON-INTENSIVE WARDS AT PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO
HOSPITAL PURWOKERTO**

ABSTRACT

Background — COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus and can cause death. The death of COVID-19 patients is related to the occurrence of severe inflammation, which is characterized by an increase in inflammatory markers such as CRP.

Objective — Knowing the difference in CRP levels in COVID-19 patients treated in intensive isolation wards compared to non-intensive wards at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital Purwokerto.

Methods — This research method is an analytical observational with a cross-sectional approach using secondary data in the form of medical record data for COVID-19 patients who were hospitalized at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital Purwokerto from January to December 2021. The subjects of this study were 2264 patients (41 in intensive isolation wards and 2223 in non-intensive isolation wards). Data were analyzed by Mann-Whitney non-parametric test using IBM SPSS 22.0 software.

Results — The mean CRP level in COVID-19 patients treated in intensive isolation wards (68,61 mg/L) was higher than non-intensive (51,19 mg/L). Statistically there was a significant difference in CRP levels ($p=0,010$) in COVID-19 patients treated in intensive isolation wards compared to non-intensive.

Conclusion — There is a significant difference in CRP levels in COVID-19 patients treated in intensive isolation wards compared to non-intensive at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital Purwokerto.

Keywords: COVID-19, CRP, Inflammation, Intensive Wards, Non Intensive Wards