

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS SURVIVAL PENDERITA COVID-19 DI PROPINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2021

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Pandemi Covid-19 menimbulkan beban penyakit sangat tinggi. Hingga 28 Maret 2022 terdapat >489 juta kasus konfirmasi global, di Indonesia >6 juta kasus dan >154 ribu meninggal. Perlu diketahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi waktu sembuh penderita di rumah sakit (RS).

Penelitian adalah observasional-analitik, metode kohort retrospektif menggunakan rekam medik penderita Covid-19 di RS rujukan Propinsi Lampung 1 Juni – 31 Agustus 2021. RS dipilih *purposive sampling*, dan sampel dengan *total sampling*. Variabel bebas: usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pekerjaan, lingkungan, komorbid, derajat gejala, status pendirian, kelas RS, dan 12 elemen kesiapan RS menghadapi pandemi. Variabel terikat: waktu sembuh, dianalisis dengan Kaplan-Meier. *Cox Stratified Model* untuk mengetahui variabel prediktor waktu sembuh.

Sebanyak 1133 pasien di 5 RS rujukan menjadi sampel. Sebagian besar penderita laki-laki (61 %), berusia <65 tahun (79,2 %), berpenghasilan tidak tetap (42,9%), tinggal di perkotaan (61,5 %), derajat gejala sedang (59,9 %), berkomorbid (58,1%) dan mengalami perbaikan klinis (48%). Sebagian besar dirawat di RS pemerintah (65,5%), dan RS Kelas C (40,1%). Kesiapan menghadapi pandemi paling berfungsi penuh adalah Administrasi, keuangan dan kelangsungan bisnis (100%), Koordinasi dan komunikasi (71%). Median waktu sembuh 14 hari (96% CI: 12,552-15,448). Variabel prediktor waktu sembuh (nilai  $P < 0,05$ ) yaitu Koordinasi dan komunikasi, Komorbid, dan Derajat gejala. Penderita gejala sedang, tanpa komorbid, dirawat di RS dengan koordinasi dan komunikasi berfungsi penuh, kepemimpinan dan sistem manajemen insiden berfungsi penuh berpeluang sembuh hari ke-14 perawatan sebesar 94,5%, dan hari ke-20 sebesar 2,588 kali (AHR = 2,588). Diperlukan modifikasi strategi untuk memperbaiki kesiapan RS menghadapi pandemi di masa mendatang.

Kata kunci: waktu sembuh, Covid-19, analisis survival, Stratified Cox, Kaplan Meier

## **ABSTRACT**

### **SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 PATIENTS IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE AT YEAR 2021**

**By**

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The Covid-19 pandemic has created very high disease burdens. There were >489 million cases globally, and > 6 million cases including >154 thousands death in Indonesia as of March 28, 2022. Factors affecting recovery time of hospitalized Covid-19 patients needed to be identified. The study was observational analytic with retrospective cohort design. Data resources were from Covid-19 patients' medical record hospitalized between June 1 to August 31, 2021 in Lampung Province and hospital readiness informatic system from Lampung Province Health Office. Purposive sampling technique and total sampling technique were to select the hospitals and the patients. Age, sex, education level, financial income, environment, comorbidity, severity, hospital ownership, hospital level, and hospital readiness were independent variables. Recovery time as a dependent variable was analyzed with Kaplan Meier test. Predictors for recovery time were analyzed with Stratified Cox Model. There were 1133 patients hospitalized in five referral hospitals during the study. Most were male (61%), < 65 years old (79,2%), had unstable income (42,9%) in urban environment (61,5%) moderat symptoms (59,9%), had comorbidity (58,1%), clinically improved (48%), hospitalized in government-owned hospitals (65,5%), in primary hospitals (40,1%). The most fully functional readiness were Administration, financial dan business sustainability (100%), and Coordination and communication (71%). Median time for recovery was 14 days (95% CI: 12.552,15.448). Predictor variables for recovery (P value < 0,05) were Coordination and communication, commorbidity, and severity. Patients with moderat symptoms, without commorbidity, hospitalized in fully functional coordination and communication, and leadership and incident management systems hospitals were 94,5% most likely to recover on 14 days of hospitalization, and 2.588 times (AHR =2.588) most likely to recover than their counterparts on 24 days of hospitalization.

Keywords: time to recover, Covid-19, survival analysis, stratified Cox, Kaplan Meier.