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Profil Pemeriksaan Hematologi Rutin pada Pasien *Coronavirus Disease-19*
(COVID-19)

xvi+45 halaman, 8 gambar, 3 tabel, dan 3 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV2). Penyakit ini telah menginfeksi jutaan penduduk di seluruh belahan dunia dan telah menyebar ke 222 Negara/wilayah. Virus SARS-CoV2 menempel pada reseptor *human Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2* (hACE2) dan menyebabkan kerusakan organ. Pemeriksaan hematologi rutin berperan penting untuk melihat respon imunitas tubuh dalam melawan virus, mengkonfirmasi keadaan klinis, mengikuti perjalanan penyakit dan sebagai penanda tingkat keparahan penyakit COVID-19. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui profil pemeriksaan hematologi rutin pada pasien COVID-19. Berdasarkan hasil Studi pustaka yang dilakukan pada 15 jurnal didapatkan hasil yaitu terdapat perbedaan profil hematologi rutin pada pasien COVID-19 dengan infeksi ringan dan berat yaitu jumlah eritrosit ($4,8 \times 10^6/\text{mm}$ vs $3,75 \times 10^6/\text{mm}$), hemoglobin (13,4 g/dl vs 10,5 g/dl) dan hematokrit (36,5% vs 33,0%), dengan ($p < 0,001$). Jumlah leukosit ($4,9 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ vs $11,3 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$), dengan ($p < 0,001$). Jumlah neutrofil (67,5% vs 91,1%), limfosit (21,4% vs 4,5%), eosinofil (0,2% vs 0,0%), monosit (8,8% vs 3,0%) dan basofil (0,2% vs 0,1%), dengan ($p < 0,001$). Dan Jumlah trombosit ($230 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ vs $105 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$), dengan ($p < 0,001$), namun beberapa penelitian menunjukkan hasil yang perbedaannya tidak signifikan.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19, Hematologi Rutin
Daftar bacaan : 37 (2013-2020)

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Profile of Routine Hematology Examination in Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) Patients

xvi+45 pages, 8 pictures, 3 tables and 3 attachments

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2). This disease has infected millions of people in all parts of the world and has spread to 222 countries/regions. The SARS-CoV2 virus attaches to the human Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2 (hACE2) receptor and causes organ damage. Routine hematological examinations play an important role in seeing the body's immune response against the virus, confirming clinical conditions, following the course of the disease and as a marker of the severity of COVID-19 disease. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of routine hematological examinations in COVID-19 patients. Based on the results of a literature study conducted in 15 journals, the results showed that there were differences in routine hematological profiles in COVID-19 patients with mild and severe infections, namely the number of erythrocytes ($4.8 \times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$ vs $3.75 \times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$), hemoglobin (13.4 g/dl vs 10.5 g/dl) and hematocrit (36.5% vs 33.0%), with ($p < 0.001$). Leukocyte count ($4.9 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ vs $11.3 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$), with ($p < 0.001$). Number of neutrophils (67.5% vs 91.1%), lymphocytes (21.4% vs 4.5%), eosinophils (0.2% vs 0.0%), monocytes (8.8% vs 3.0%) and basophils (0.2% vs. 0.1%), with ($p < 0.001$). And the number of platelets ($230 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ vs $105 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$), with ($p < 0.001$), but several studies showed results that the difference was not significant.

Keywords : COVID-19, Routine Hematology

Reading list : 37 (2013-2020)