

# Karakteristik klinis, radiologis, laboratorium dan derajat klinis Covid-19 di RS Darurat Penanggulangan Covid-19 Wisma Atlet Jakarta: a cohort retrospective study = Clinical characteristics, radiological finding, laboratory profile, and severity of Covid-19 patients treated at an Emergency Hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia: a cohort retrospective study

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) yang disebabkan oleh Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) berawal dari Wuhan, Cina sejak Desember 2019. Jakarta menjadi salah satu episentrum pandemic COVID-19 di Indonesia. Data penelitian COVID-19 di Indonesia masih sangat terbatas, sehingga diperlukan penelitian untuk mengetahui karakteristik klinis, radiologis, laboratorium dan derajat klinis.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini diambil dari 1070 pasien yang dirawat di Rumah Sakit Darurat Wisma Atlet yang menjalani skrining gejala klinis, radiologi toraks, laboratorium dan serologi SARS-CoV-2 kemudian dilanjutkan dengan pemeriksaan swab RT-PCR. Hasil skrining swab RT PCR pada 1070 pasien terdapat 836 pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19, lalu diskruining dari 836 pasien yang memiliki radiologi toraks dan laboratorium lengkap ada 413 pasien.

Hasil Penelitian: Pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 derajat ringan-sedang didominasi oleh pasien laki-laki (55,4%) dengan kelompok usia < 60 tahun (91,8%) dan rerata umur  $39,94 \pm 14,17$  tahun. Sebagian besar pasien tidak memiliki komorbid, tetapi komorbid paling banyak adalah hipertensi (4,1%). Derajat klinis pasien yang dirawat paling banyak kasus asimtomatik (46%), sedang (31,5%) dan ringan (22,5%). Gejala yang sering muncul adalah batuk (22,5%), demam (14,3%), sesak napas (6,5%), nyeri tenggorok (5,3%) dan pilek (4,8%). Gambaran radiologis sebagian besar pasien normal (41,9%), sesuai pneumonia (31,5%) dan corakan meningkat (26,6%). Hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium didapatkan limfopenia (10,9%), trombositopenia (1,7%) dan peningkatan NLR (18,4%). Serologi SARS-CoV-2 sebagian besar pasien reaktif (48,8%). Sebagian besar pasien dirawat 20 hari (63,9%), masa konversi 14 hari (52,5%) dan luaran akhir pasien sembuh (99,3%). Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara komorbid dengan lama rawat ( $p=0,03$ ) dan lama konversi ( $p=0,03$ ), status awal masuk RS dengan lama konversi ( $p=0,00$ ) dan lama rawat ( $p=0,00$ ). Kesimpulan: Proporsi pasien terkonfirmasi COVID-19 dari keseluruhan pasien yang dirawat sebesar 78,13%, sebagian besar laki-laki dan gambaran radiologis normal. Terdapat kenaikan NLR dan kebanyakan serologi SARS-CoV-2 reaktif. Sebagian besar pasien yang dirawat kasus asimtomatik dan luaran akhir perawatannya sembuh.

.....Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an ongoing pandemic caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) originated from Wuhan, China since December 2019. Jakarta is among of the epicenter of COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Research data on COVID-19 in Indonesia is still very limited while there is an urgent need of disease characterization from the perspective of clinical features, radiological finding, laboratory profile, and severity.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study involved 1070 patients treated at an emergency hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia. Patients were screened for their clinical symptoms, radiological finding, laboratory profile,

including the SARS-CoV-2 immunoserology, and then proceed with the SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR examination. The screening resulted in 836 patients were confirmed COVID-19, and 413 patients had a complete medical record to be further studied.

Results: The mild-moderate cases were dominated by males (55.4%) of age groups <60 years-old (91.8%). The mean age was  $39.94 \pm 14.17$  years-old. Most subjects presented without comorbidities, although hypertension was common (4.1%). Most subjects were asymptomatic (46%) followed by moderate case (31.5%), and mild case (22.5%). Symptoms were cough (22.5%), fever (14.3%), shortness of breath (6.5%), sore throat (5.3%), and runny nose (4.8%). Radiological findings were normal (41.9%), pneumonia (31.5%), and increased opacity (26.6%). Laboratory tests showed lymphopenia (10.9%), thrombocytopenia (1.7%), and increased NLR (18.4%). The SARS-CoV-2 immunoserology was mostly reactive (48.9%). Length of stay (LoS) was 20 days (63.9%), conversion period was 14 days (52.5%), and most were recovered (99.3%). There were correlations between existing comorbidities and LoS ( $p=0.03$ ) and conversion time ( $p=0.03$ ). There were correlations between initial condition during hospital admission with conversion time ( $p=0.00$ ) and LoS ( $p=0.00$ ).

Conclusion: The proportion of patients with COVID-19 confirmed from all patients treated was 78.13%, whom male, normal radiological finding, increased NLR, reactive SARS-CoV-2 immunoserology, and asymptomatic predominated. Most of the patients were moderate cases and well recovered.