

Perbandingan karakteristik pasien yang ditetapkan sebagai PDP dan bukan PDP COVID-19 pascaoperasi di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Characteristics comparison of patient determined as under surveillance and not under surveillance for COVID-19 postoperatively at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan. COVID-19 merupakan penyakit infeksi saluran pernapasan yang menular dan saat ini sudah mulai masuk ke Indonesia. Metode surveilans dilakukan dengan membagi pasien menjadi kelompok pasien dalam pengawasan (PDP) dan bukan PDP. Karakteristik tindakan operasi sebagai faktor eksternal, digabungkan dengan faktor internal pasien mungkin dapat berbeda pada masing-masing kelompok, terutama pada pasien pascaoperasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan perbedaan karakteristik antara pasien pascaoperasi dengan status PDP dengan bukan PDP.

Metode. Sebanyak 120 pasien yang menjalani operasi elektif dan emergensi di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo dipilih dengan metode consecutive sampling. Data-data tentang faktor eksternal dan faktor internal pasien didapatkan dengan cara melihat catatan pada rekam medis. Data disajikan secara deskriptif dan analitik menggunakan uji perbedaan proporsi chi-square.

Hasil. Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna secara signifikan antara jenis kelamin, status fisik ASA 3, foto toraks praoperasi, dan prosedur operasi level 5 antara kelompok PDP pascaoperasi dengan bukan PDP pascaoperasi ($p = 0,014$; $p = 0,018$; $p = 0,001$; $p = 0,019$).

Simpulan. Perbedaan bermakna yang ditemukan antara pasien PDP dengan bukan PDP pascaoperasi yaitu pada jenis kelamin pasien, status fisik ASA 3, level prosedur operasi level 5, dan foto toraks praoperasi. Perlu dilakukan penelitian lanjutan yang menganalisis hubungan antara faktor internal dan faktor eksternal terhadap penetapan status PDP pascaoperasi.

.....**Introduction.** COVID-19 is a contagious respiratory tract infection and currently emerging in Indonesia. The surveillance method is carried out by dividing patients into under surveillance and not under surveillance for COVID-19. The characteristics of surgery as an external factors, combined with the patient's internal factors, may differ between groups, especially in the postoperative patients. This study aims to describe the differences in characteristics between postoperative patients with under surveillance and not under surveillance for COVID-19 status.

Methods. A total of 120 patients underwent elective and emergency surgery at Cipto Mangunkusumo general hospital were selected by consecutive sampling. Data regarding the patient's external and internal factors were collected using secondary data from the medical records available. Data were presented in a descriptive and analytical manner using the chi-square test.

Results. There were a statistically significant differences between gender, ASA 3 physical status, preoperative lung X-ray, and level 5 surgical procedures between the two groups ($p = 0.014$; $p = 0.018$; $p = 0.001$; $p = 0.019$).

Conclusions. Statistically significant differences were found between postoperative under surveillance and not under surveillance for COVID-19 patients, namely the patient's gender, ASA 3 physical status, surgical

procedure level 5, and preoperative lung X-rays. Further research is needed to analyze the relationship between internal and external factors on the determination of postoperative PDP status.